ILLUSTRATED ATLAS

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

CONTAINING AUTHENTIC AND COMPLETE

MAPS OF ALL THE PROVINCES

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AND THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND

FROM THE LATEST OFFICIAL SURVEYS AND PLANS, BY PERMISSION OF THE GENERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE HISTORY, &c.

ALSO, MAPS OF

Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, United States, Oceanica, The World, &c., &c.,

AND LOCAL MAPS, PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

D. MACDONALD, C.E.,

LATE OF THE ROYAL TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

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DOMINION OF CANADA.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND EXTENT of the Dominion of Canada are more exactly shown in the maps of this atlas,—the *projections* for which were laid down by the United States Coast Survey at Washington, and the details furnished by the *latest surveys* of the Dominion and Provincial Governments,—and a clearer idea given of the value and extent of its vast territory than it has heretofore been possible to obtain through *private* and *less* comprehensive surveys.

From the southern frontier-line which separates them from the United States, to their ice-bound extension towards the Arctic Pole, then stretching from ocean to ocean, and measuring an air-line of 3000 miles from the outer limit of the Island of Newfoundland, washed by the Atlantic, to the outer limit of Vancouver's Island in the Pacific, the magnitude of the North American possessions of Great Britain, embracing more than half of the continent within their limits, is hardly realized by its own residents, and still less by even the most interested of our brethren in the mother country.

The line of demarcation between the territory of the United States and the territory of the Dominion of Canada starts on the east from the mouth of the River Ste. Croix, in the Province of New Brunswick, at a point where a land-mark, called the "Monument," is erected; following the waters of that river, it crosses a portion of the valley of the St. John, till it reaches that noble stream, the middle course of which it then follows to the mouth of the St. François River; thence it is continued by a broken line till, in the Province of Quebec, it reaches the 45th parallel of N. latitude, which it follows to St. Regis on the St. Lawrence. From St. Regis the boundary-line between the two countries is the middle course of the St. Lawrence, and of Lake Ontario, Niagara River, Lake Erie, River Detroit, Lake Ste. Claire, River Ste. Claire, and Lakes Huron and Superior. From the head of Lake Superior, the frontier-line follows the water-courses to Lac-des-Bois, and then the 49th parallel to the Pacific Ocean. North of the frontier-line thus traced, the whole of the continent of America is Canadian soil, with the exception of the territory of Alaska, formerly Russian America.

At the eastern frontier above briefly described, lie, surrounded by the waters of the Atlantic, the Island of Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island, which are in the Dominion, together with the Province of Newfoundland, which, although at present a distinct government, will no doubt soon follow the example of its neighbours and come under the banner of confederation; and, as a counterpart, at the west lie, surrounded by the waters of the Pacific, Vancouver's and other islands included in the Dominion Province of British Columbia.

It is true, a considerable portion of this enormous extent of country is not capable of sustaining a large population; but the portion that is available for agricultural and industrial purposes is of immense extent, and sufficient to afford to the emigrating population of Europe ample room and abundant inducement for generations to come.

All the British North American countries, with the exception of the Province of Newfoundland, are now integral parts of the confederation called the Dominion of Canada.

The superficial area is greater than that of the United States, and is nearly equal to the whole of Europe. It comprises the following Provinces and Territories: Ontario, 121,260 sq. m.; Quebec, 210,020; Nova Scotia, 18,670; New Brunswick, 27,037; Prince Edward Island, 2131; British Columbia, 233,000; Manitoba, 16,000; Hudson Bay and North-west Territories, 2,206,725, exclusive of Labrador and the islands in the Arctic Ocean. These being added, the total area is nearly 3,500,000 square miles. Of this amount more than half is the property of the General Government, acquired by purchase from the Hudson Bay Company.

The prairie and timbered lands adapted for agriculture, and suitable for the growth of wheat and other grains, cover 586,225 square miles; and a further belt of land, comprising 928,000 square miles, is sufficiently timbered, and is applicable for the growth of grasses and hardy grains. In short, there are about 375,184,000 acres of agricultural land fit for cultivation, outside the limits of the organized Provinces, the greater part of which is well adapted to the growth of wheat.

The northern extremity of the chief wheat zone, commencing in the east at the parallel of 50°, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence, near its mouth, is deflected a little to the south, when it reaches as far W. as James's Bay; it then takes a general N. W. course till it strikes the parallel of 60° at its intersection with the meridian of 101°; from which point to the Pacific it has the form of a bow slightly bent northward, both ends of which rest on the parallel of 60°. The northern limit of grains and grasses, crossing James's Bay in lat. 52°, takes a N. W. course till it attains to nearly 70°, at the meridian of 132°. The wheat zone covers 1,300,000 sq. miles, that of the grasses and coarser grains 2,300,000 sq. miles, and of maize, 500,000 sq. miles.

Besides its agricultural lands, Canada possesses the wealth of immense forests, of the best fishing grounds of the world, and mineral deposits where gold, silver, copper, iron, and other metals abound, together with coal, in bountiful profusion.

Canada produces far more wheat, barley, peas, and oats to the acre than any part of the United States (we found this statement upon the results as given in the census of the two countries for the last twenty-five to thirty years). The most northern States approach nearest to Canada in the production of these staples. But even to a greater extent for pastures and meadows, and as a grazing country, does Canada excel the Republic.

Orchards everywhere thrive, and the Canadian apple is the standard of excellence; vast quantities are exported to England and sold as American, their nationality being lost. Melons and tomatoes grow equally with the potato, pea, turnip, and the rest of the vegetables known in England, and all thrive to a remarkable degree; and perhaps the best stock on the American continent is bred and raised in the eastern townships of the Province of Quebec.

CLIMATE.

Canada has not the same varieties of climate that some countries of much smaller extent enjoy; but the distribution of large bodies of fresh water saves it from the evils of aridity and sterility, and it is among the most invigorating and healthful belonging to the regions where grains and grasses grow, particularly favourable for the emigrant from Great Britain, or the north and north-west of Europe, and pre-eminently adapted to the production and continuance of a vigorous and healthy race of people.

It may be remarked that the climate of Canada has been more misunderstood than any other fact pertaining to the country. Very exaggerated impressions prevail respecting the rigour of Canadian winters. It is true that these are very decided in their character; and the snow, in many parts, covers the ground to a depth of two or three feet; but there are advantages in this. The snow is dry and packs under foot, making the best roads, and forming a warm covering for the earth; producing, moreover, an effect upon the soil which greatly facilitates the operations of the farmer in the spring. The dry winter atmosphere is bracing and pleasant.

The sensation of cold is far more unpleasant during the damp days, such as mark, for instance, the winters of the United Kingdom, than when the winter regularly sets in. The summers, like the winters, are also of a decided character, being in the main warm and bright; and fruits and vegetables which cannot be ripened in the open air in England will ripen here to perfection. It is believed that, taken as a whole, the climate of Canada is more favourable for both the agriculturist and the horticulturist than that of England, with the single exception of length of season in which labour can be done in the field. On this point, however, it may be remarked, as has been stated by Professor Johnston in his work on New Brunswick, that the number of days in which labour cannot be performed in the field, owing to rain, is much less in this country than in England.

INLAND WATERS.

The St. Lawrence and the connecting lakes above are estimated to contain 12,000 cubic miles of water. Besides these, there are thousands of lakes in Canada further north, some very large, and others of which the size is only very imperfectly known.

The River St. Lawrence, which brings down the waters of six lakes (for to the five on the frontier Nipigon in the north must be added), is the greatest natural entrance and outlet of the country. This river is navigable for sea-going vessels as far as Montreal, a distance of nearly 600 miles. Above Montreal several extensive rapids occur. They can be descended by the largest steamers which navigate Lake Ontario; but as no force of steam is sufficient for their ascent, it has been necessary to construct canals, near the sides of the river, to overcome them. These canals, with that intended to overcome the falls of Niagara—the Welland—have been constructed at a cost to the Province of $15,000,000, the whole of them having been directly built as government works. By the aid of these canals, and that constructed at the Sault Ste. Marie, between Lakes Huron and Superior, vessels may descend from the head of the latter lake into the ocean; and as a matter of fact, several vessels have gone from Chicago, on Lake Michigan, to Liverpool. The Saskatchewan, which takes its rise in the Rocky Mountains and empties into Hudson Bay, through Lake Winnipeg and the Nelson River, is about 1800 m. long; but from the interruptions to navigation near its mouth, and the high latitude in which it lies, it is only the upper section, or Saskatchewan proper, that is valuable for navigation. The Mackenzie, which has a course over 10° of latitude, connects with the Arctic Ocean. The St. John in New Brunswick, the Fraser in British Columbia, the Ottawa and the Saguenay, are great highways and feeders to the commerce of the country; and the numberless tributaries to the larger streams, and the innumerable lakes, testify to the abundant manner in which the lands of the Dominion of Canada are watered.

POPULATION.

In 1861, the population of the Provinces now forming the Dominion was 3,207,636; and by the census of 1871 it was 3,672,325, exclusive of Indians in the North-west and Hudson Bay territories, distributed as follows: Ontario, 1,620,851; Quebec, 1,191,576; New Brunswick, 285,777; Nova Scotia, 387,800; British Columbia, 50,000; Manitoba, 13,600; and Prince Edward Island, 94,021, and North-west Territory, not included in organized Provinces, 28,700. At the same ratio of increase, which, however, has been exceeded by reason of increased immigration, the present population of the Dominion now would be 4,000,000. In Manitoba the increase by immi-

gration has been over 100 per cent., and there is no doubt that the Dominion now contains over 4,000,000 of people. The percentage of increase in the principal cities of the British Provinces, between 1861 and 1871, has been—

	Per ct.
Charlottetown, Pr. Ed.	31 3
Fredericktown, N. B.	34.3
Halifax, N. S.	18.3
Hamilton, Ont.	39.9
St. John, N. B.	36.6
* Kingston, Ont. (decrease)	9.7
London, Ont.	36.9
Montreal, Que.	18.7
Ottawa, Ont.	46.9
* Quebec, Que. (decrease)	.5
Toronto, Ont.	25.1
Three Rivers, Que.	24.9

The nationalities comprised were 1,082,940 French, 846,414 Irish, 706,369 English, 549,946 Scotch, 202,991 German, 29,622 Dutch, 23,035 Indian, 21,496 African, 7,703 Welsh, and the rest of various origin.

There were in 1871, in the four Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, 1,492,029 Roman Catholics, 494,049 Episcopalians, 490,093 Methodists, 417,348 Canada Presbyterians, 107,259 Church of Scotland Presbyterians, 225,745 Baptists, and numerous other denominations in smaller numbers.

About 500 newspapers and periodicals are published in Canada, one-tenth being daily; one-half that number tri-weekly; one-half of the latter number semi-weekly; 350 weekly, 50 monthly, a few quarterly and annually.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

The Constitution for the government of the Dominion is embodied in an imperial act, known as "The British North-American Act, 1867;" it received the royal assent on March 29 in that year. The passage of this act took place at the express desire of the Provinces interested.

The immediate reason for a change was that the old union between Upper and Lower Canada had become unsatisfactory. Based as this union was upon an equality of suffrages without regard to relative population, the increasing preponderance of Upper Canada, carrying with it no corresponding increase of political power, made itself felt in discontent with the existing political conditions. When it became manifest that Lower Canada would not consent to an increase of the representatives of Upper Canada, under the then existing legislative union, the upper Province sought a remedy in a change of the relations of the Provinces to one another and to those adjoining, but not united to them. The initiative was taken in 1864, by the parliament of Canada, a secret committee of the legislative assembly being appointed to inquire into the political condition of the Provinces, and devise a remedy for the evils complained of. The proceedings of that committee have never been divulged.

Scarcely had it concluded its labours when the two political parties, hitherto separated by an antagonism which every year tended to make more acrimonious, united with the avowed object of bringing about a federal union of the whole of British America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, the latter of which, in the colonial system, is not considered part of British America. Delegates were appointed by the governments of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, to arrange a basis of federal union. Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland refused to co-operate; and the majority of the people of Nova Scotia, not sanctioning the action of their government, displayed a strong opposition.

When the basis of union had been agreed upon at the Quebec conference of delegates, it was submitted to the several legislatures for ratification. In Upper Canada there was no opposition; in Lower Canada opposition was confined to the usual political minority, relatively very small; in New Brunswick confederation, after a struggle, commanded a large majority; in Nova Scotia the consent of the legislature was not obtained. Delegates were now appointed by the governments of the several Provinces, to carry this basis of union to England and get it embodied in an act of the imperial parliament. That parliament would probably have refused to do violence to the wishes of any Province; but it was induced to believe that the question of confederation had not been an issue at the previous general election in Nova Scotia. To the united Province the name of the "Dominion of Canada" was given. At the start the confederation included four Provinces—Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. British Columbia and Prince Edward Island have since been brought in, and the whole of the Hudson Bay territory purchased and annexed. The executive authority is nominally vested in the Queen of England; and the Governor-General, the only officer in the Dominion who receives his appointment from the British government, carries on the government in her name. With the sole exception of the pardoning power, the authority of the governor is exercised under the advice of a privy council, appointed and removable by himself, with the approbation and assent of the House of Commons. The command of the land and naval militia, and of all naval and military forces, is vested in the Queen. Ottawa is the seat of the federal government. The legislative power is exercised by two houses of parliament, styled the Senate and the House of Commons, in connection with the Governor-General, whose assent to all acts of parliament is given in the name of the Queen. The Senate is not a representative body, in the sense of being periodically elected. Its members are nominally appointed by the Crown; in fact, by the Governor-General, on the recommendation of the privy council. Under the legislative union of the Canadas, the legislative council, which then formed the second chamber, had for some years been elected by the people. This practice had not prevailed in New Brunswick; and the Quebec conference decided upon going back to the principle of Crown nomination. Ontario has 24 senators, Quebec 24, Nova Scotia 10, New-Brunswick 10, Prince Edward Island 4, British Columbia 3, and Manitoba 2. The whole number cannot exceed 78. A senator must be 30 years of age, a natural-born or naturalized subject of the Queen, possessed of freehold property to the value of $4,000, and an equal amount in personal property, and a resident of the Province for which he is appointed. In the case of Quebec, senators are appointed to represent particular districts; and they must either be residents of those districts or have a property qualification therein. The appointments are for life, but a seat would be vacated by bankruptcy or loss of the required property qualification, transfer of allegiance to another country, treason, felony, or any infamous crime. The House of Commons now consists of 206 members, of whom 88 are for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 21 for Nova Scotia, 16 for New Brunswick, 6 for Prince Edward Island, 6 for British Columbia, and 4 for Manitoba. There is no fixed date for the annual meeting of parliament; that body is summoned, as in England, by the executive, at convenient times for the dispatch of business. The electoral divisions of Quebec (late Lower Canada), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, remained the same as before the confederation was formed; those of Ontario (late Upper Canada) were somewhat altered. Except for Quebec, which is always to continue to have the fixed number of 65 representatives, there is to be a re-adjustment of the representation after every decennial census, according to the changed proportions of the population; but no Province is to have the number of its representatives reduced unless the decrease of population, as compared with the population of the whole of Canada, reaches 20 per cent.

All appropriation and tax bills must originate in the House of Commons; and no money vote can be proposed unless it be recommended to the house by message from the Governor-General. There are certain measures of an unusual or extraordinary kind to which the Governor-General may refuse the royal assent, and which he may reserve for the signification of the Queen's pleasure; and the royal veto may be exercised at any time within two years. Besides the federal government, there is a local government in each Province. The lieutenant-governors of the Provinces are appointed by the Governor-General, and hold office during pleasure, but are removable only for cause within five years, which is practically the term of their incumbency. They are advised by executive officers, most of whom act as heads of departments, who are responsible to the people's representatives. These governments are not uniform in structure, one of them, that of Ontario, having but one chamber. In the distribution of the powers between the general and the local legislatures, the Crown lands remained under the control of the governments of the Provinces in which they are respectively situated. To the charge of the general parliament were assigned public debt and property; the regulation of trade and commerce; the raising of money by any mode of taxation; borrowing on the public credit; postal service; census and statistics; militia, military and naval, and defence; beacons, buoys, lighthouses, Sable Island; navigation and shipping; quarantine and the establishment and maintenance of marine hospitals; sea-coast and inland fisheries; ferries between a Province and any British or foreign country, or between two Provinces; currency, coinage, and legal tender; savings banks; weights and measures; bills of exchange and promissory notes; interest; bankruptcy and insolvency; patents of invention and discovery; copyrights; Indians, and lands reserved for Indians; naturalization and aliens; marriage and divorce; the criminal law (from which the constitution of the courts is strangely excepted, and the anomaly is seen of local legislatures constituting or altering the constitution of courts to which the general government appoints the judges); the establishment, maintenance, and management of penitentiaries; and all subjects not expressly assigned to the local legislatures. The residuum of power therefore rests with the general legislature, not the provincial. The parliament of Canada has to enact uniform laws relative to property and civil rights in the several Provinces, and the procedure of any courts therein; but such laws can not go into effect until re-enacted by the provincial legislatures. The powers confided to the local legislatures are uniform. They include the right to amend the local constitutions, except as regards the office of lieutenant-governor; direct taxation to raise a revenue for provincial purposes; to borrow money on the credit of the Province; the establishment of the tenure of provincial offices, and the appointment and payment of provincial officers; the management and sale of the public lands and timber; public and reformatory prisons; local hospitals, asylums, and charities, other than marine hospitals; municipal institutions shop, saloon, auction, and other licenses; local works, exclusive of lines of ocean and other ships, railways, canals, and telegraphs which extend beyond the limits of the Province, or, being situated wholly within one Province, have been legally declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, or of more than one Province; the incorporation of companies for provincial purposes; the solemnization of marriage; property and civil rights; the administration of justice; the enforcing of laws, by punishment, fine, or penalty, having relation to any of the subjects of which the provincial legislature has cognizance; and, generally, all matters of a local or private nature. Previous to the establishment of confederation, separate Roman Catholic schools had been established in Ontario, and dissentient or Protestant schools in Lower Canada, as part of the public-school system; and the continued existence of both is guaranteed by a constitutional prohibition to legislate on the subject. With regard to agriculture and immigration, the general and local legislatures have concurrent jurisdiction. The only judges appointed by the local governments are those of the probate courts in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The judges of the courts of Quebec, where there is a million of French-speaking people, must be selected from the bar of that Province. The judges of the superior courts hold office during good behaviour, but are removable by the Governor-General on address of both houses of parliament. The salaries, allowances, and pensions of the judges of the courts, except the probate courts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, are fixed by the parliament of Canada. Parliament has recently established a general court of appeal, of which the powers are similar to the supreme court of the United States. Previously the Dominion government had to pronounce on the constitutionality of acts of the provincial legislatures, before exercising the authority to disallow them. The Dominion assumed the debts of the several Provinces

* The apparent decrease in Kingston and Quebec arises from the fact that the troops stationed in these cities were included in the census of 1861, but omitted in the enumeration of 1871.

to the amount of $62,500,000; and the residue of the debt of Canada above that amount, not less than $10,500,000, was assumed by the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, in proportions to be determined by arbitration. Nova Scotia became liable for whatever amount its debt was in excess of $4,000,000, and New Brunswick for whatever sum its debt might exceed $7,000,000. The Dominion government undertook the purchase and completion of the P. E. I. Railway, and in British Columbia the construction of the Pacific Railway to connect it with the Eastern Provinces. The Dominion obtained the customs and excise revenues, and agreed to pay each Province an annual subsidy of 80 cents per head of the population, besides a fixed yearly sum for the support of its government; Ontario, $80,000; Quebec, $70,000; Nova Scotia, $60,000; New Brunswick, $50,000. Prince Edward Island, British Columbia and Manitoba have since had similar grants upon admission to the confederation.

This subsidy, and the lands, minerals and forests constitute the actual sources of the provincial revenues; but to them they can, if necessary, add the resort to direct taxation. To Nova Scotia an additional amount has since been granted.

New Brunswick was entitled to receive, in addition to the above amount, $63,000 a year for ten years. To the existing Dominion debt is to be added the further cost for the intercolonial Railway connecting Halifax and Quebec, sections of which were built many years ago, and the remainder of which is since completed, and the Pacific Railway, the construction of which is one of the conditions of the accession of British Columbia to the union.

In the division of assets, the Dominion took the canals, harbors, lighthouses, public vessels, river and lake improvements, debts due by railway companies (few of them of any value), military roads, custom houses and public buildings, except those required for the provincial government, armories, drill-sheds, munitions of war, and lands set apart for general public uses.

MILITIA.

The militia of the Dominion is in a state of efficiency very creditable to its organizers.

The number of active volunteer militia enrolled in the Dominion is about 44,000.

Of this number upwards of 20,000 perform the annual drill, the greater part for 12 days' continuous drill. The reserve militia now numbers about 700,000 men between the ages of 18 and 60. Scientific instruction in artillery exercise is provided for, and the batteries are being armed as fast as circumstances will permit, with the same description of field-guns as those lately issued to the horse artillery of the regular army. The cavalry are armed with Snider carbines in addition to their swords. The infantry are all armed with Snider breech-loading rifles, and use the same ammunition as the regular army. The active force is organized by corps, companies, battalions, and batteries into brigades of the three arms, and these rest upon a reserve organization of the whole manhood of the Dominion, as above stated. The Major-General reports that in some of the rural battalions of the active militia were whole companies equal in height and physical appearance to the English Guards, and that no finer material for soldiers could be found anywhere than amongst the backwoodsmen of Canada.

The command of the Canadian militia must, according to the statute, be filled by a person having attained a field officer's rank in the imperial forces, and was, in 1880, conferred on Major-General Luard, in succession to Major-General Sir E. Selby Smyth, who had recently resigned and returned to Great Britain.

IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND REVENUE.

Since the visitation of the "panic" in 1875, the amount of both imports and exports has been constantly diminishing, with some slight fluctuations, as will be seen from the figures we give below, which show a comparative statement of imports for five years since that time, and of imports, exports and customs duties for the last four. It will be noticed that the imports declined during the first year of the "panic" to the extent of $29,859,937.

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Duty.
1875.....	.....	$123,070,283	.....
1876.....	$80,966,435	93,210,346	$12,833,114 48
1877.....	75,875,393	99,327,992	12,548,451 09
1878.....	79,323,667	93,081,787	12,795,693 17
1879.....	71,491,255	81,964,427	12,939,540 66

In the last mentioned year $80,341,608 of the total imports were entered for "home consumption" and of this amount $55,267,393 only were dutiable goods, against $24,911,596 on the "free list, notwithstanding the general extension of the customs system under the operation of the "National Policy," which, as will be seen from the above figures, has resulted in the steady increase of the customs revenue each year, in an inverse proportion to the steadily decreasing list of imports.

The great importance of our American trade can be imagined when we quote from the report of the Minister of Customs, that of the total imports for the last mentioned year, $43,626,027 came from the United States, the next country on the list being Great Britain, which sent in $30,943,703, while France, which was third, sent $1,532,191.

The comparative quantities of imported and exported goods, by Provinces, for the last above-mentioned year, is shown by the following statement:

Province.	Imports.	Exports.
Ontario.....	$34,105,826	$23,854,459
Quebec.....	30,924,842	29,740,512
Nova Scotia.....	7,062,614	7,364,324
New Brunswick.....	5,296,454	5,371,471
Prince Edward Island.....	835,569	1,831,389
Manitoba.....	1,140,871	512,899
N. W. Territories.....	157,462	60,139
British Columbia.....	2,440,789	2,755,972

The difference in exports in favor of Quebec as against Ontario, and the *smallness* of the difference of imports into Ontario as against Quebec, are both more apparent than real, as Montreal, being the great depôt and entrepôt for both branches of commerce, a vast amount of Ontario's imports and exports alike are officially credited to that city, and come under the official returns for the Province of Quebec.

The above returns of customs duties collected indicate in each case a trifle more than one-half of the total revenue of the Dominion, the balance being made up from various sources, including the public lands, post-office, government railways, canal tolls, leased property, &c., &c., besides excise receipts, which form the most important item next to customs.

Considering the stagnation of the lumber trade since 1874, the returns go to show that other sources of production continue in an active and healthy condition, and that a substantial progression of trade through the country yearly continued up to that year.

The great increase of Canadian trade will appear more striking if we take two decennial periods and note the steady augmentation.

From $29,703,497 in 1850, the total trade of Canada, then comprising only Ontario and Quebec, had increased in 1859 to $58,299,142; and from $68,955,093 in 1860, to $94,791,160 in 1866-7.

Since the confederation of the Provinces, the total trade of the Dominion is set down as follows:

1868.....	$129,553,194
1869.....	130,889,000
1870.....	148,387,823
1871.....	170,266,589
1872.....	190,348,779
1873.....	217,197,096
1874.....	217,255,772
1875.....	197,505,636
1876.....	175,699,653
1877.....	172,175,876
1878.....	172,405,454
1879.....	153,455,682

Nothing can more clearly show than these figures the very rapid expansion of the trade of Canada for the twenty-four years previous to 1874; and although the universally prevailing commercial depression has laid its hand heavily upon Canada since that time, the trade indications are again promising, and every circumstance points to a season of returning and continued prosperity for the Dominion.

MARINE MATTERS.

Ship-building is one of the most important industries of Canada, many vessels being built in favorable seasons for sale abroad, as well as those for home use.

The steady, progressive growth of this interest under the first twelve years of confederation may be seen at a glance in the following table. The number and tonnage of vessels built and registered each year since confederation is as follows:

YEARS.	BUILT.		REGISTERED.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1868.....	355	87,230	.....	.....
1869.....	336	96,439	....	.....
1870.....	339	93,166	....	.....
1871.....	389	106,101	....	.....
1872.....	414	114,065	....	.....
1873.....	481	135,168	6,783	1,073,718
1874.....	496	190,756	6,930	1,158,363
1875.....	480	151,012	6,952	1,205,565
1876.....	420	130,901	7,192	1,260,893
1877.....	432	120,918	7,362	1,310,468
1878.....	340	101,506	7,469	1,333,015
1879.....	265	74,267	7,471	1,332,094

Taken by Provinces, the number and tonnage of vessels registered the last-named year were:

Nova Scotia.....	2,975	vessels of	552,159	tons.
New Brunswick.....	1,135	"	340,491	"
Quebec.....	1,975	"	246,025	"
Ontario.....	1,006	"	136,987	"
Prince Edward Island.....	298	"	49,807	"
British Columbia.....	60	"	4,701	"
Manitoba.....	22	"	1,924	"
Total.....	7,471	"	1,332,094	"

The above figures show that the shipping and ship-building interests of the Dominion are of the most important character; also, that the year 1879 was the *first* in which there has been a decrease in the tonnage of registered shipping. Compared with other maritime countries, however, Canada is still forging ahead, and continually drawing nearer the first place. We extract the following statistics from the *Repertoire Général* for 1879-80, giving the number and tonnage of vessels of sea-going tonnage, and steamers of 100 tons burthen and over, belonging to all maritime states in the world, which have a total tonnage exceeding half a million of tons:

Country	No. Steamers.	Sailing Vessels.	Net Ton'ge.
Great Britain and Colonies (except Canada).....	2,658	11,770	6,807,609
United States.....	519	5,915	2,411,243
Norway.....	135	4,178	1,426,071
Canada.....	884	6,587	1,332,094
Germany.....	244	3,159	1,112,510
Italy.....	101	2,956	992,946
France.....	292	2,914	806,478
Russia.....	156	1,852	503,034

These figures show Canada to be the *fourth* maritime nation in the world, a position which she will certainly exchange with Norway for third place in the list in the near future.

THE LIGHTHOUSE SYSTEM.

The *Lighthouse* system upon the sea coasts and inland waters of the Dominion is very extensive, and constantly extending under the energetic administration of the Department of Marine. The lighthouses are classed in six general divisions. The first, known as the Ontario Division, embraces the lights and lightships extending between Montreal and the boundary-line of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, as well as those on the Upper Lakes, the Ottawa River, and the St. Lawrence, from Montreal westward.

The next division, called the Quebec Division, comprises the St. Lawrence below Montreal, the Gulf, the Straits of Belle Isle, the coast of Labrador, and three lights maintained by the Dominion on the north-west coast of Newfoundland—a very extensive district, and requiring a considerable staff as well as steam vessels for its inspection and management.

The other four divisions are named respectively the "New Brunswick," "Nova Scotia," "Prince Edward Island" and "British Columbia," the name being in each case synonymous with the position and extent of the several divisions.

The two last-named have undergone very many changes since the admission of the respective Provinces to the Dominion, and are now in a condition which compares favorably with the older divisions.

The most important of all is the Nova Scotia Division, which embraces within its limits 118 lights, 10 steam fog-whistles, 1 light-ship, 3 signal-gun stations, 3 automatic signal buoys, 7 large iron bell buoys, 6 stationary beacons, and 285 iron and wooden can-buoys and spar-buoys, besides 3 humane establishments for the relief of distressed seamen, 7 life-boat stations and 4 signal stations. The number of lighthouse keepers, engineers of fog-whistles, and persons in charge of life-boats, humane establishments and signal stations in this Division, is 183.

Below is the number of stations, &c., &c., in the whole Dominion for each year of the twelve succeeding Confederation :

	Light Stations.	Light Shown.	Fog Whistles.	Automatic Fog-horns.
1868	198	227	2	..
1869	219	233	2	..
1870	240	278	4	..
1871	264	297	8	..
1872	280	314	13	..
1873	316	363	17	..
1874	342	384	18	..
1875	377	444	22	..
1876	407	488	24	..
1877	416	509	25	2
1878	427	518	25	4
1879	443	542	23	6

FISHERIES.

The fisheries of British America are of vast value, and are in a most flourishing condition under the fostering care of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

The latest official statistics show steady increase in the number of vessels and men employed. Last year about 1,500 decked vessels, besides open boats, were engaged in fishing within these Provinces, employing some 63,400 men. The estimated number of persons supported almost entirely by this industry in the various fishing communities exceeds 300,000 souls.

The condition of the fisheries yearly improves, and their produce annually increases in quantity and value. The whole value of fish products for the past season exceeded $13,500,000. This sum exhibits the value of fish products in the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia and Manitoba. In addition to the above-mentioned value, it is computed that American fishermen have also caught on the coast of Canada between six and eight millions of dollars' worth of merchantable fish. The whole value of the yield from these fisheries last year, therefore, exceeds twenty millions of dollars.

These figures show that the fisheries of Canada, as a resource of trade and a source of food, are of very great value to the Canadian people, and also to the citizens of the United States; and if any further proof were required of this latter fact, it is to be found in the result of the recent international arbitration known as the "Fishery Award," whereby the Canadian Government were awarded the sum of $5,500,000 as compensation for the use of their fisheries by the Americans since the operation of the "Treaty of Washington."

The value of the annual consumption of oysters in Canada is $300,000. Of this only $100,000 worth are produced in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, mostly from the latter Province. There is no reason why this industry should not be very much extended. The Canadian oyster grounds are very extensive, and the localities admirably adapted for the cultivation of oysters. For delicacy of flavor and nutritive properties, the Canadian oyster is not excelled by the choicest United States oyster. They might be raised in enormous quantities, if the natural facilities were enhanced by artificial aids.

In Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick the fish which employ the bulk of the trade are salmon, codfish, herring, mackerel, and lobsters. In Ontario the white-fish and salmon trout are the principal sources of supply.

The estuary, river, and inland fisheries continue to improve under the protective system. In both the salt and fresh-water fishings, a point of productiveness is being gained, when the stock of fish will be sufficient to afford remunerative employment to double the men and craft now employed.

Better and more economical modes of catching are also used, and profitable means of disposing of the fish have been secured. Instead of being salted and cured as formerly, salmon and white-fish are frozen or canned and sent fresh to our own markets and those of the neighboring States. 500,000 fresh salmon are now caught annually in these Provinces, equal to 8,000,000 lbs. of wholesome and delicious food, the bulk of which is now used as fresh food, instead of salted as formerly.

There are seven establishments where artificial fish culture is carried on in the several Provinces of the Dominion, and the number of fry distributed during the spring of the year 1878 amounted to over thirty-five millions, and is continually being increased.

The fisheries of Newfoundland are noted in the article on that Province.

BANKING.

The following statement shows the paid-up capital and deposits of the chartered banks for twelve years succeeding Confederation (as reported in the official statement to the Dominion Finance Department) :

Years.	Paid-up Capital.	Deposits.
1868—June 30	$28,529,048	$30,168,536
1869— "	29,651,674	36,671,432
1870— "	31,450,597	50,229,788
1871— "	36,415,210	55,763,066
1872— "	45,134,609	64,720,489
1873— "	55,102,959	68,577,117
1874— "	60,443,445	78,310,367
1875— "	63,367,698	75,053,801
1876—Dec. 31	67,199,052	74,594,058
1877— "	63,656,876	71,350,289
1878— "	64,257,011	72,040,819
1879— "	64,159,427	71,368,502

But the deposits in the chartered banks do not by any means represent the whole of the deposits of the people. The deposits in government and post office, and other savings banks, and building societies, amount to considerably over fourteen millions of dollars, and there are two or three chartered banks in the Maritime Provinces whose figures are not included in the foregoing—they not being by their charters obliged to render returns, have not done so.

CANALS OF THE DOMINION.

The canals of the Dominion overcome the difficulties of St. Lawrence navigation from the Straits of Belle Isle to the head of Lake Superior, a distance of 2 84 miles. of which 71¾ are artificial or canal navigation.

Another canal system overcomes the difficult es of the Ottawa, between Montreal and the city of Otta a; and a further system opens navigation between Ott va and Kingston.

A still further system connects Lake Champ in with the navigation of the St. Lawrence.

In Nova Scotia the St. Peter's Canal crosses an thmus of half a mile, connecting St. Peter's Bay on th south- ern coast of the Island of Cape Breton with th Great and Little Bras d'Or Lakes, possessing a natura outlet into the Atlantic.

The Caughnawauga Canal is proposed to be constructed to connect the waters of the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain, and its completion is expected to be of great benefit to the inland transportation trade of Canada and the trade of Montreal.

BAY VERTE CANAL.

A supplementary report of the Minister of Public Works gives the reports of the engineers on the route and construction of the proposed Bay Verte Canal, between Bay Verte and Cumberland Basin, connecting the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence with those of the Bay of Fundy. The total length of the canal will be 20½ miles; 4 locks will be required. The general depth of cutting through the marshes will be 22 feet; but on the water-shed, a mile and a half across, below the deep spongy moss, from 10 to 20 feet deep, filling the bed of a lake, there lies a barrier of soft red sandstone which will have to be cut to the depth of 15 feet. The canal is to be 100 feet at bottom, with 16 feet of water. The mean level of the sea was found to be the same in Bay Verte and the Bay of Fundy. The water-supply will be furnished by the high water of the Bay of Fundy and the fresh-water lakes at the sources of the Laplanche. The estimate of the cost is $5,000,000

POST OFFICE.

The wonderful strides which the Post Office of Canada has made towards perfection in the past few years, must be regarded as an indication of the energy displayed by the heads of this Department.

In 187 the money order system was extended to Manitoba and to British India, and the interchange of postal cards with the United States took place at the same period, while for some years the free delivery of letters in large cities and towns has been inaugurated with success, and the Canadian postal system is fast approaching an equality with that of the most advanced in other countries. At the beginning of the year 187 extra postage to and from the United States was abolished and a letter or postal card now goes between any part of Canada and the United States at the home rates of three cents and one cent, an immense concession on both sides to the public when the enormous correspondence between the two countries is considered.

A steady advance in the revenue is noticeable; but, on the other hand, the acceleration of mail travel by the opening of new routes of railway, the increased mileage caused by serving the new Provinces, and the more frequent service of the older portions of the Dominion, have made the expenditure more than keep pace with the receipts, so that there is still an excess of outlay over income.

Closed mails passing through the United States are regularly exchanged with the distant Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, a fortnightly mail contract having been entered into between San Francisco and Victoria, B. C. the time now occupied between these two points being four days.

The most perfect arrangements exist for paper, book, parcel, and sample posts within the Dominion, and with the United States and other countries, and the money order system is being rapidly extended to meet the growing wants of the country. A comparison of the number of post offices in the Dominion at fixed dates is interesting as showing the growth of towns as well as population. In 1868 there were 3638; in 1870, 3820; in 1872, 3943; in October, 1874, 4662; and at the present time there are very nearly 6,000.

Following the example of Great Britain, the Post Office Department some years since introduced Savings Banks in connection with various offices, which are very popular with, and extensively taken advantage of by the masses.

THE LAND SYSTEM OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

As regards the land system of the Dominion, it may be stated that in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia, with the exception of a tract in the last-named Province, ceded to the Dominion for the purpose of the Pacific Railway, the lands are held by the several provincial governments. In several of the Provinces free grants are given to immigrants, and in almost all cases in which government land is for sale, it is offered at prices which are merely nominal, and which really only amount to settlement duties.

The lands in the Province of Manitoba and the North-west Territory are held by the Dominion Government, and are surveyed according to the following system:

The lands are first laid out into blocks of 12 miles square by north and south and east and west lines, the outlines of each block being marked off in the survey monuments every mile and half mile.

These square blocks, which are defined at each of the four corners by an iron bar boundary, are subdivided as the necessities of settlement may require into 4 townships of 6 miles square each; these into 36 sections of one mile square or 640 acres each, and each of such sections into quarters of half a mile square or 160 acres each.

The lands in such block are then ready for settlement.

LAND REGULATIONS.

The Dominion lands in the North-west may be obtained either free by actual settlers, on certain conditions of residence, or simply purchased at the rate of from $1 to $5 per acre, according to its location and (in Manitoba and the North-west) proximity to the Canada Pacific Railway.

Free Grants.—Any person of 21 years of age, being a British subject either by birth or naturalization, may make an application to the Land Officer to be entered for a free grant of one quarter section of 160 acres, or for any less quantity, for a homestead, and then by a continuous residence thereon for three years, and not having alienated the same, or any part thereof, he will be entitled to a Crown deed; upon receiving which the land becomes his absolute property in fee simple.

Purchase of Lands.—Any person can buy vacant lands open for settlement from the Dominion Government in Manitoba or the North-west Territory, by paying therefor in cash as above. But no sale of more than a single section of 640 acres will be made to one person.

Pre-emption Rights.—Any person of 21 years of age, being a British subject, either by birth or naturalization, who may build a dwelling upon, and inhabit and improve any quarter section (160 acres) of land, or any smaller quantity, will have the right of pre-emption thereto; he may have his application entered with the Land Officer, and may at any time obtain a patent by paying from $1 to $2.50 an acre, being the price fixed by government for the pre-emption of such land.

But the claimant, before entering his application, must make an affidavit before the Land Officer that he has not previously exercised his right of pre-emption; and he must further furnish, by his own affidavit, together with the testimony of two credible witnesses, proof to the Land Officer of the settlement and improvement of the land.

No assignment of pre-emption right prior to the issuing of the patent will be recognized by the government.

A settler on land which he may have entered for pre-emption, may subsequently, on application to the Land Officer, have a homestead right substituted therefor.

Reservations.—The following lands are reserved from the operation of the regulations above stated:

1. The lands allotted to the Hudson's Bay Company.
2. Lands reserved for schools.
3. Woodlands set apart for supplying settlers with timber.

The above is a bare outline of what the Dominion land regulations generally embrace; but as they have been altered somewhat from time to time, we have simply included general principles, avoiding details.

The Mennonites of Russia have flocked by hundreds of families into Manitoba the past year; and if our own people desire to leave the older Provinces, they have a great North-west of their own to move to—not a parched desert region like Arizona, Colorado, and many others comprised in the great American Desert, where for hundreds of miles no vegetation for the sustenance of man can exist (see Bell's New Tracks in America), but millions of square miles of the most fertile lands, abundantly watered by streams, rivers, and lakes—and whose mineral resources are literally inexhaustible, immense beds of coal being found on the wide plains, and gold, silver, iron, etc., among the Rocky Mountains. The climate also is found not to be surpassed in salubrity anywhere in America. Already access to these Provinces and Territories is easily attained, and before many years a continuous track of railway will stretch across the whole continent, from the Atlantic seaport of Halifax to the Pacific port of Victoria—through the entire breadth of the Dominion—a line of railway which will be unrivalled, whether for its great extent, its completeness in every part, or the magnificent results which will flow from it when completed.

IMMIGRATION.

The history of Canada previous to 1867 is a history of separate Provinces, often told heretofore, and not applicable to a work like this. The history of the *Dominion* begins in 1867, with the Act of Confederation which we have briefly sketched, and beyond that we have space only for useful and necessary statistics; but we cannot close this chapter without some brief remarks to those who may look it over in other countries than Canada, perhaps seeking information as emigrants.

There is no country in the world that presents to the European emigrant finer prospects than the Dominion of Canada, with her millions of acres of the most fertile and cheap lands, a healthy climate, an unprecedented demand for labour of all kinds, and high wages, together with institutions and laws that are just, respected, and obeyed.

Immigration has attracted much attention during the last few years, and from year to year the Dominion Parliament voted very large sums for the encouragement of the movement, besides which extensive grants have been made by the various separate Provinces. The rapid progress of the country caused great demands for labour. The Hon. Mr. Pope, the Canadian Minister charged with immigration, says in his report of 1872:

"The numbers of immigrants which might be absorbed by the immense agricultural and other requirements of the Dominion are practically unlimited. It is a fact that more than treble the number of the ordinary yearly arrivals of immigrants could be absorbed without making any glut in the labour market."

These statements of the Minister refer only to the ordinary labour demands of the Dominion, and are still more applicable to the present time; but, beyond the ordinary increasing labour demands of Canada, there is at present springing up an extraordinary demand of very considerable magnitude, for the construction of the Pacific Railway, the enlargement of the Canadian canals, and other public works in progress; and the status observed by Hon. Mr. Pope, as existing in 1872, has since then continued, if not actually increased.

The unoccupied lands of Canada can, too, absorb millions of agricultural settlers. In fact, the rapid growth and increase of wealth in Canada is quite apparent to any person who resides there even for a limited time, and during the last few years there has been an unprecedented demand for all kinds of labour, more especially agriculturists.

Small farmers, with some capital, can readily find land to clear in any part of Canada; or farms to purchase, in part or entirely cleared. But persons of that class who come here will act wisely if they put their money in the bank immediately after landing, and go to work and learn the nature of the land and the ways of the country before locating or making a purchase.

Passing over the very large number of immigrants who availed themselves of the nearer route through Canada to the Western States, than via New York, the numbers of those reported by the Dominion agents at the several ports to have settled in Canada since Confederation are as follows:

1867	14,666
1868	12,765
1869	18,630
1870	24,706
1871	27,773
1872	36,578
1873	50,050
1874	39,373
1875	27,382
1876	25,633
1877	27,082
1878	29,807
1879	40,492

Besides these, an unusually large number of Canadians have returned from the United States—a movement which, as these lines are written, is rapidly going forward. The number of these arrivals for 1876 was upwards of 12,000, and statistics since published show that this class of immigration and repatriation has been steadily going on, at least in so far as regards the former residents of Quebec and Ontario, the movement not being so marked in respect to the Maritime Provinces; but as very many of those who have removed from this portion of the Dominion have gone to the Canadian North-west, the general effect on the country will be a gain rather than a loss, on account of the greater facilities there offered.

It may be remarked, with reference to these figures, that the settlement of the great North-west of the Dominion is only just beginning, while that of the United States is being checked by having reached the borders of the American Desert, which begins at about the 100th degree of west longitude, and stretches across the continent to the Rocky Mountains.

Great acceleration of the ratio of the increase of population in Canada may therefore be looked for, while that of the United States has already been checked.

The classes recommended to emigrate to Canada are—

Persons with capital, seeking investment.

Tenant farmers with limited capital who can buy and stock a freehold estate with the money needed to carry on a small farm in England.

Agricultural labourers, skilled and unskilled, for whom there is a large and increasing demand. But there is also a very large demand for the classes of common able-bodied labourers, arising from the numerous and extensive public works and buildings everywhere in progress in the Dominion, and this demand will be largely increased by other large public works projected, notably the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian canal system.

The handicrafts and trades generally, which are, so to speak, of universal application, can also always absorb a large number of artisans and journeymen, and female domestic servants of good character.

Children of either sex, respectably vouched for, and watched over upon their arrival by parties who bring them out, may be absorbed in very considerable numbers.

The various manufactures incident to a comparatively new country constitute an important and rapidly increasing branch of industry, and they cause a large demand for immigrant labour.

The getting out of timber from the forests, and its manufacture, form a leading industry of the Dominion, but not one to be much relied on for newly arrived immigrants, the various descriptions of labour which it requires being best performed by persons who have had special training in this country. The various industries, however, which have immediate sympathy with it, make a large demand for immigrant labour.

Skilled farm-hands get from £30 to £40 a year, with board and lodging; labourers, from 5*s.* to 6*s.* a day; mechanics and skilled artisans, from 6*s.* to 16*s.* a day; female servants, from 16*s.* to £2 a month.

It may be stated in connection with the rates of wages, that food is plentiful and cheap in Canada; and the Dominion is, therefore, a cheap country to live in.

The following are average prices: 4lb. loaf of white bread, 5*d.* to 6*d.*; salt butter, 9*d.* to 13*d.* per lb.; meat, 3½*d.*, 5*d.* to 6*d.* per lb.; cheese, 4½*d.* to 7½*d.* per lb.; potatoes, 1*s.* to 2*s.* per bushel; sugar (brown), but dry and superior quality, 4½*d.* to 5*d.* per lb.; tea, 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb.; eggs, 6*d.* to 9*d.* per dozen; milk, per quart, 2½*d.* to 3*d.*; beer, 2*d.* to 5*d.* per quart; tobacco, 1*s.* to 2*s.* per lb.; and other articles in proportion.

The purchasing power of the dollar in Canada is much greater than in other parts of America, especially in those things which go to make the cost of living, and this fact should always be kept in mind in making comparisons between the rates of wages paid in Canada and the United States. It has happened that considerable numbers of persons who had left Canada, attracted by the higher apparent rate of wages paid in the United States, returned during the past year.

Families with fixed incomes will find in Canada, with much less difficulty than amidst the crowded population of the mother country, a suitable and pleasant home, with every facility for educating and starting their children in life. Persons living on the interest of their money can easily get from 7 to 8 per cent. on first-class security.

Money deposited in the post-office savings banks (government security) draws 4 per cent. interest.

The rate allowed for the deposit of money on call in other savings banks and banks is from 4 to 5 per cent., with undoubted security.

It may be remarked that the classes which should not be induced to emigrate to Canada, unless upon recommendation of private friends, and with a view to places specially available, are professional or literary men, and clerks and shopmen. As a rule there is a tendency towards an over-supply of applicants for these callings from within the Dominion itself, and unknown or unfriended emigrants seeking employment in them might encounter painful disappointments.

The fisheries of the Dominion, both on the Atlantic and Pacific coast, are of almost unlimited extent, and afford a field for the particular kind of labour adapted to them.

The Dominion possesses very extensive mining resources of almost every kind. These offer a wide field for explorations, and hold out much promise for the future. Their present state of development calls for a considerable amount of labour, which, it is expected, will be increased to a very large extent in the immediate future.

Contrast the recent surveys and reports of *our* great North-west with those relating to the unsettled lands of our republican neighbours, and we must inevitably conclude that the time has come for Canada to offer to the emigrants from the Old World those prairie homes which the United States no longer can supply.

Very thorough explorations by General Hazen, of the United States Army, whose report lately issued, leave no doubt that the interior of the Continent, not only in the vicinity of the proposed Northern Pacific Railway, but along all the proposed transcontinental lines in United States territory, is, to all intents and purposes, one vast desert, of no value for any use or purpose under the sun.

"The great middle region" has been opened up with a definiteness and with results that are a surprise and a disappointment to the American nation. According to General Hazen, whose opportunities for informing himself could not be surpassed, Arizona is so desolate that a large portion of it is destitute even of game. The eastern half of Kansas and Nebraska is valuable, the western half worthless. Not more than a fifteenth or a thirtieth of Colorado is arable. The Mormons, having settled on all the available land in Utah, are now obliged to find new land in adjoining territories for new arrivals of immigrants. On the northern line of California there are 200,000 square miles of lava-bed, not yet covered with mould and vegetation. Nearly all the agricultural portion of Nevada is in use, yet it has only 40,000 people; and in the territory of New Mexico, the land fit for cultivation is found only in the narrow valleys along the margin of streams. Water is wanted everywhere; and the winter storms, say along the lines of the Northern Pacific Railway, are described as terrific, and calculated to destroy all animal life not protected.

General Hazen estimates that, from the 100th meridian to the Sierra Nevada mountains, 1200 miles, not one acre in one hundred is of use for agricultural purposes; that the limits of settlement in the West have almost been reached, and that the phenomenon of the sudden upspringing of new and populous States will no more be seen in the neighbouring republic.

While we in Canada have every reason to wish our republican neighbours well, we have, at the same time, the satisfaction of knowing that the dreary wastes of their interior regions, as described by General Hazen, do not extend into Dominion territory.

In *our* great North-west there are the soil, the climate, the combination of wood and prairie, the rivers and valleys, which are so attractive to a European population, particularly from northern latitudes. The Canada Pacific Railway and Canadian ocean steamers will, ere many years, place our North-west within three weeks' travel from Germany, Scandinavia, or Britain, and here the millions of Europeans who are yet to leave their country will find such homes as they might look for in vain in any other part of the world; and the unveiling of the Great American Desert will doubtless aid in attracting fresh attention to a country the very opposite of that so graphically described in the report above referred to.

The agent-general of the Dominion, resident in London, has general supervision over all emigration agents, who are established by the general or local governments in most foreign ports, to assist intending emigrants; and the system of giving assisted passages, by means of passenger warrants, has, doubtless, important influence in increasing the number of settlers to Canada. Under these warrants approved immigrants could obtain passages in 1872 for £4 5*s.* sterling per steamship, instead of £6 6*s.*, the conference rate; and in 1873 for £4 15*s.* In 1873, moreover, special warrants were granted by the government of Canada, under which the families of agricultural labourers and domestic female servants could obtain passages per steamship for £2 5*s.* sterling per adult. The usual reductions were made for children in both these classes of warrants.

Of late years the majority of the immigrants have been of English or Scandinavian birth, and to these classes especially no country offers such inducements of congenial climate and society, and such familiar elements of industry and wealth as Canada. Although there have lately been signs of general unwillingness to promote any emigration from the United Kingdom, yet we think Englishmen are promoting the true interests of the mother country by encouraging and assisting emigration to Canada, for, as it appears from the returns published by the Registrar-General that the increase of population in Great Britain is very nearly a quarter of a million a year over both the deaths and the outflow from emigration, it may be concluded that emigration is necessary to prevent the overstocking of the labour market. It is certainly also building up a great and prosperous nation in Canada, which, in its turn, promotes prosperity in Great Britain by becoming a customer.

No more loyal or warmly attached colony exists for Great Britain than Canada, and no more certain way exists of perpetuating such feelings than for England heartily to assist in peopling it with Englishmen.

ONTARIO.

The *Province of Ontario* is bounded on the east by the Province of Quebec; on the south by the middle course of the St. Lawrence, and the great lakes which form the source of that great river; and on the west and north by an undetermined line which is to separate it from the Province of Manitoba and the vast North-west. It covers an area of about 80,000,000 acres of land, the greatest part of which is fertile soil, and the worst of which abounds in forests and mineral products. On its southern and western boundaries it has the five great lakes of Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Superior, and Huron, and Georgian Bay, of which the total length is 1085 miles, and area 80,000 square miles. A main water-shed separates the waters of the St. Lawrence from those of the Ottawa.

The system of inland navigation is the most extensive and perfect in the world.

The population, by the census of 1870, was 1,620,850, and at the present date is estimated at fully 1,900,000, which is the largest of all the Provinces. It has doubled its population within the last 20 years.

The soil varies in different localities, but a large proportion is of the very best description for agricultural purposes; water communication, by means of the great lakes, is unsurpassed, and the Province is everywhere intersected by railways. In mineral wealth (excluding the one article, coal) Ontario probably equals any part of the world, abounding as it does in iron, copper, lead, silver, marble, petroleum, salt, etc., etc. Its immense forests of pine timber are too well known to need any description. The great lakes abound with fish, and the forests with game.

A reference to the display of cereals and other agricultural productions made by Canada, at the exhibitions of London and Paris, might be considered sufficient to illustrate the remarkable adaptation of the soil to their growth and cultivation; but so limited a notice would leave the question of permanent fertility still unanswered. When, however, it is known that the area in which the astonishing crops of wheat are raised, for which the Province of Ontario is so justly distinguished, extends over three fourths of the present inhabited parts of the country, and that the prevailing soil consists of rich clays of great depth, the question of permanent fertility resolves itself into one of husbandry.

The average yield of wheat in some townships exceeds twenty-two bushels to the acre, and, where an approach to good farming prevails, the yield rises to thirty and often forty bushels to the acre. On new land, fifty bushels is not a very uncommon yield; and it must not be forgotten that Canadian wheat, grown near the city of Toronto, won a first prize at the Paris Exhibition. It may truly be said that the soil of what may be termed the agricultural portion of Canada, which comprises four-fifths of the inhabited portion, and a vast area still in the hands of the government and now open to settlement, is unexceptionable; and when deterioration takes place, it is the fault of the farmer and not of the soil.

Barley is now extensively cultivated, and is a very remunerative crop; but the same remark will apply to peas, which are generally, like the two former, of excellent quality. Oats, in moist seasons, yield abundantly, and Indian corn succeeds in all the warmer districts. The south-western portion of the Province contains soils of a similar character to those of the celebrated Genesee Valley in the opposite State of New York, and are remarkable for producing the finest varieties of winter wheat. The midge, which in some sections has of late years been very mischievous, seems now to be generally subsiding. Potatoes, turnips, mangels, carrots, etc., are extensively cultivated as field crops in the older settled sections, and in ordinary seasons, after good cultivation, they yield abundantly. Of late years more attention has been given to the dairy, whereby both cheese and butter have been greatly increased in quantity and improved in quality. Cheese-making, on what is termed the "Factory System"—that is, a number of farmers co-operating in one neighbourhood in supporting a common dairy—has been extensively carried out in several parts of the Province with very satisfactory results.

Flax culture has recently been added to the other numerous branches of Canadian industry, and is found to be a remunerative crop. At present there are some sixty scutch mills in the country, many of them at work and doing a profitable business. Prices of fibre prepared and ready for market will command from $290 to $325 per ton of 2000 lbs. net, and seed from $2 to $2.50 per bushel of 56 lbs. The produce of the latter will average from 8 to 12 bushels per acre. White, clean, scutched flax of good quality will produce from 200 to 300 lbs. weight per acre. The demand for fibre in the American market far exceeds the supply at the above prices, and this season the quantity sown will be largely increased.

Hemp, tobacco, and sugar-beet can also be profitably raised.

The high position which the Province of Ontario occupies, both in the Dominion of Canada and the North

American continent, in relation to agricultural and industrial progress generally, is largely to be ascribed to the very liberal manner in which public aid has been brought to second individual and voluntary effort.

There are in Ontario upwards of three hundred societies, organized according to law, for the promotion of agriculture, horticulture, and the mechanical arts, principally by holding annual exhibitions for public competition in their several localities. In addition to the large sums raised by members' subscriptions, the government encourage their efforts by an annual grant amounting, on the whole, to nearly $70,000. This large sum is given to the different societies in proportion to the amount which each raise, respectively. The stimulus thus given to agricultural improvement generally has induced, of late years, several enterprising farmers to import from Britain pure-bred animals of the Short-horn, Hereford, Devon, and other breeds, at an immense expense; and this may be said also of horses, sheep, and swine, so that the Province now contains a large amount of breeding stock of the highest character and value.

Taking as a basis of calculation the official returns of each country, it can be demonstrated that Canada, and Ontario especially, instead of lagging behind the United States in every element of progress, can put the tabular statements of her products and her progress side by side with those of the Great Republic on her borders, and not suffer from the comparison; on the contrary, she is shown to be considerably ahead of the United States in many important indications of a skilled and productive agriculture, and a rapid general advancement. The comparison as regards the Province of Ontario is very favourable. It showed that the cash value of her farms, per head of the population, was greater in Ontario than in the United States. That the capital invested in agricultural implements was greater in Ontario than in the United States, in proportion to the breadth of land cultivated, being $186 for every hundred acres of cultivated land in Ontario, and $150 for every hundred acres of cultivated land in the United States. That the value of agricultural implements *manufactured* in Ontario did not fall very much behind the value of agricultural implements manufactured in the United States, in proportion to population, being $0.41 per head of the population in Ontario, and $0.55 per head of the population in the United States. That, in proportion to population, she produces more than three times as much wheat as the United States, raising 17.64 bushels for each inhabitant, while the United States raised only 5.50 bushels for each inhabitant. That she was greatly ahead even of the Western States as a wheat-producing country, the average production of wheat in the whole of the Western States being only 10 bushels for each inhabitant. That, of the eight leading staples of agriculture, common to both countries—wheat, corn, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, peas and beans, and potatoes—she produced 55.95 bushels for each inhabitant, while of the same articles the United States produced only 43.42 bushels for each inhabitant. That, excluding Indian corn from the list, she produced of the remaining articles 54.34 bushels for each inhabitant, against 16.74 bushels for each inhabitant produced in the United States. That, in proportion to population, she had more capital invested in live stock than the United States, the value of live stock owned in Ontario being $38.13 per head of the population, while in the United States it was $34.64 per head of the population. That for every hundred of the population Ontario owned 27 horses, and the United States only 20. That for every hundred inhabitants Ontario owned 32 milch-cows, and the United States only 27. That for every hundred inhabitants Ontario owned 84 sheep, and the United States only 71; and that of live stock, in the number of pigs only was she exceeded by the United States in proportion to population. That she produced 19.22 pounds of butter for every inhabitant, while the United States produced only 14.62 pounds. That she produced 2.62 pounds of wool for each inhabitant, while the United States produced only 1.92 pounds. That in ten years she increased her annual production of butter by 67 per cent., while in the United States the increase was only 46½ per cent. And that she increased her production of wool 40 per cent., while the United States increased their production only 15 per cent.

These facts need no comment. They speak for themselves.

MINES AND MINERALS.

The mineral wealth of Ontario is not surpassed in variety and richness, but may be said to be almost entirely undeveloped.

Iron in large quantities is found a short distance back from Lake Ontario, in the country between the Georgian Bay and the Ottawa; also, in the same region, copper, lead, plumbago, antimony, arsenic, manganese, heavy spar, calc-spar, gypsum or plaster of Paris, marble (pronounced by good judges as fully equal to Carrara, or that obtained in Vermont), and building stone, all of them in large quantities near the surface. Gold has also been found in the same region, but not as yet in quantities sufficient to pay well. Mica is also found in considerable quantities, and is very profitably worked.

On the north shore of Lake Huron are the celebrated Bruce mines of copper, from which ore and metal to the value of about £50,000 are exported annually. Silver is found on the shores of Lake Superior, particularly in the neighbourhood of Thunder Bay. Silver Islet, a small island in this bay, contains one of the richest veins of this metal ever discovered. There are other veins on the mainland, almost, if not quite, as rich.

Petroleum is got in the westerly part of the Province in immense and apparently inexhaustible quantities.

The first wells were struck at Oil Springs, county of Lambton, in 1860, and by March, 1863, over four millions of gallons had been obtained. Other regions have yielded this valuable mineral in large quantities—Bothwell, in the county of Kent, and Petrolia, in Lambton, being the principal. The last-mentioned place is now the largest producing district.

The production at present is about 438,200 barrels yearly. Large refineries have been erected at London and elsewhere, and the trade is assuming proportions of magnitude both for home and export use.

Salt is obtained at Goderich and the neighbourhood, in the shape of brine, from wells sunk to a great depth below the surface.

Large peat-beds exist in many parts of the Province, and the manufacture of peat for fuel is now being carried on by several companies.

MANUFACTURES.

The almost unlimited supply of water-power throughout Ontario affords unusual facilities for manufactures to which that power is adapted, and in consequence various descriptions of industry are springing up in all directions. Steam-power is also used to a large extent. The principal articles manufactured are cloth, linen, furniture, sawn timber, flax, iron and hardware, paper, soap, cotton and woollen goods, steam-engines and locomotives, wooden ware of all descriptions, agricultural implements, etc.

RAILWAYS.

The railway system has made rapid strides in Ontario during the last fifteen years. In the year 1852 there was not a single mile open in the whole Province. At the present moment there are not less than 5,000 miles in operation, and, as may be seen by reference to the maps where their proposed routes are laid down, many new roads are projected or being already constructed or extended

As to ordinary roads—in the settled parts of the Province these are excellent, being generally gravelled or macadamized, and kept in good order. In the unsettled parts, with a view of opening them up, the government constructs out of the public money what are called colonization roads.

EDUCATION.

The school system of Ontario is admirable. It affords the children of the rich and poor alike the means of free education. It now forms one of the chief departments of the administration, and is under special charge of the Minister of Education. The schools are supported by a direct tax on property, supplemented by the Legislature, and education is not only free but compulsory. Townships are generally divided into "sections." with a board of three trustees for each. This board employs the teacher and controls the school. There are 53 inspectors of schools for the entire Province, but no inspector has the supervision of more than 120 or less than 50 schools. They are paid partly by the council and partly by the government. These gentlemen visit their respective schools twice a year, examine into the state of educational matters, and send an elaborate report to the Minister of Education of the result of their inspection, and the exact standing of the schools. Roman Catholics may, if they think proper, establish separate schools, and are in such cases exempted from supporting public schools, and receive a separate grant from the government. There are nearly 5,000 public schools, of which nearly 200 are Roman Catholic separate schools, with 490,537 pupils attending them. The amount of money expended in their support exceeds $3,000,000 yearly.

The School Act of 1871 has given an immense impetus to public school education, and each year shows a greater increase in educational statistics.

The high (formerly grammar) schools of Ontario are principally confined to cities, towns and villages. Pupils enter them from the public schools, and thence to college and the university.

The Normal Schools at Toronto and Ottawa have been the means of training an immense number of teachers for the profession. Over 8,000 have passed through the former and about 300 through the latter, which has only been a few years in operation. There are about twenty Universities and Colleges in the Province, of which three are Roman Catholic, and exactly one hundred High Schools and Collegiate Institutes. The total number of educational establishments (private and public) exceeds 5,500; the attendance thereat aggregates 520,000; and the yearly expenditure (public) in connection therewith is over $4,250,000.

GOVERNMENT.

The public affairs of the Province are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council of five members, and a Legislative Assembly of eighty-eight members, elected every four years.

The laws and the mode of administering them are mainly the same as in England; the practice, however, is simpler, and far less expensive. The courts are the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Chancery, each presided over by a chief-justice and two assistants, and a Court of Appeal, composed of a Chief Justice and four other judges, who hold court four times a year. In each county there is a County Court, presided over by a county judge. The judges of the Superior Courts (who are all appointed by the Dominion Government) go circuit to each county throughout the Province twice a year, to hold assizes for the trial of civil and criminal cases. The judges of the Court of Chancery also hold their courts in various counties as well as at Osgoode Hall.

TAXATION.

In Ontario there is no taxation answering to the State taxation in the United States, the provincial expenditure being far more than covered by the share of the Dominion taxes which the Dominion hands over to each Province.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Vast tracts of uncleared land are still in the hands of the government of Ontario awaiting the advent of the settler. The best locations in a new country are usually taken up first; but there are large quantities of wild land inviting the labour of the backwoodsman, which, when cleared and improved, will be equal to not a few of the older and improved settlements.

Thus there are some three millions and a half acres of surveyed government lands not yet taken up, and more than fifty millions of acres not yet surveyed. The greater part of these lands lie in the region bounded at the east by the Ottawa River, at the west by the Georgian Bay, and at the south by the more northerly of what are called the front townships, and which are more or less improved and settled up.

There is, in the basin of Lake Nipissing and the water-

shed of the Ottawa, both in Ontario and Quebec, a most extensive tract of excellent land, nearly as large as the peninsula of Ontario, much of it deep-soiled as the basin of the St. Lawrence, timbered with a heavy growth of mixed white pine and hardwood, much of it as level as the St. Lawrence valley, and some as even as a prairie. It lies, moreover, near waters which either are or can be easily made navigable.

The price of such government lands as are for sale varies with the situation. In the Algoma district it is ten pence per acre, but that is a somewhat remote region. The usual price for the more accessible tracts is from 2*s.* to 15*s.* per acre.

FREE GRANT LANDS.

The free grant lands in the Province of Ontario are especially worthy the attention alike of the immigrant and of parties already resident in the country who are desirous of possessing freehold farms, but whose means are limited. Anxious to promote the improvement of the yet uncleared districts, the provincial government have thrown open, upon the most liberal terms, a number of townships, containing over 3,000,000 acres, into any of which parties may go and select for themselves the site of a future home. Every head of a family can obtain, gratis, two hundred acres of land, and any person arrived at the age of eighteen may obtain one hundred acres in the free grant district. This offer is made by the government to all persons, without distinction of sex, so that a large family, having several children in it at or past eighteen years of age, may take up a large tract, and become, in a few years, when the land is cleared and improved, joint possessors of a valuable and beautiful estate.

The settlement duties are: to have fifteen acres on each grant of one hundred acres cleared and under crop, of which at least two acres are to be cleared and cultivated annually for five years; to build a habitable house, at least sixteen by twenty feet in size, and to reside on the land at least six months in each year.

In the older settled townships, farmers possessing moderate means can readily purchase or lease suitable farms of from one to two hundred acres, more or less cleared and improved.

Cleared and improved farms, including the farm-buildings, can be bought at prices ranging from £4 to £10 an acre. The money can nearly always be paid in instalments, covering several years. The leasing of farms is an exception to the general rule, as most men desire to own the land they cultivate.

There are several large and influential land and building companies in Ontario.

THE CANADA COMPANY

The most extensive and influential of these corporations was a large land company of English capitalists, who, having the great support which £289,737 sterling ($1,410,000) of paid up capital can give, entered into a contract with the Earl of Bathurst, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, whereby they were to obtain all the public lands of the then Province of Upper Canada, which were surveyed subsequent to March 1st, 1824, and known respectively as Clergy Reserves and Crown Reserves, each of which (by the provisions of 31st Geo. I., cap. xxxi.) comprised one-seventh of the total quantity so surveyed. This agreement, which was entered into November 26th, 1824, stipulated that the price to be paid for 829,430 acres of Crown Reserves, and the same quantity of Clergy Reserves, was to be 3s. 6d. stg. per acre, one-third in improvements on the land, and the other two-thirds in cash payments extended over sixteen years of time. "The Clergy" (then the magnates of the Anglican Church) opposed this grant so violently that the home government were induced to enter into a new arrangement with the Canada Company, whereby the latter, in the place of receiving the 829,430 acres of Clergy Reserves, obtained a block of land described as follows in the official despatch of Earl Bathurst to Sir Peregrine Maitland, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, and dated 24th May, 1826: . . . "In "lieu of the before-mentioned 829,430 acres of Clergy "Reserves, His Majesty's Government will grant and con- "vey to the Canada Company for the same price (£145.- "150 5s. cy.) a block of land containing one million acres "in the territory lately purchased from the Indians in the "London and Western Districts." This agreement was subsequently so far modified as to include 1,100,000 acres at the same price, and did not interfere with the original grant of "Crown Reserves," which, on survey, were found to contain 1,384,413 acres instead of 829,430, making a total of two and a half millions of acres in all, which this powerful Company became possessed of. Most of this was in the best parts of the Province. That which was granted *en bloc* comprised probably the most fertile section of equal area in America, and included the present Townships of Biddulph, McGillivray and East and West Williams, in the County of Middlesex; Blanchard, Downie, Easthope (North and South), Ellice, Fullarton, Hibbert and Logan, in the County of Perth; Colborne, Goderich, Hay, Hullett, McKillop, Stanley, Stephen, Tucksmith and Usburne, in the County of Huron; and Bosanquet in the County of Lambton. These townships were all named after prominent stockholders or directors of the Canada Company.

This Company laid out several towns which have since risen to commanding importance, including Galt (named after the manager and chief commissioner in Canada, father of Sir Alex. T. Galt and Mr. Justice Galt), Guelph, Stratford and Goderich. As a financial enterprise it proved a great success, the profits exceeding the original investment many times over; and as an incentive to settlement it was equally advantageous to the Province, thousands of Old Country immigrants being induced to come in and settle on their lands, which have since developed into one of the most wealthy and prosperous sections of the whole Dominion.

The Company's head office is in Toronto, and they still own about 295,000 acres of land—chiefly, however, of the "Crown Reserve" grant, and scattered all over those parts of the Province which have been settled since 1828.

THE CANADA LAND AND EMIGRATION COMPANY

Bought so recently as 1865 the ten townships of Dysart, Dudley, Harcourt, Guilford, Harburn, Bruton, Havelock, Eyre, and Clyde (in Peterborough County), and Longford (in Victoria County). These townships—all in one block—were unsurveyed, and after a survey, which cost the company $31,810, it appeared that they covered 403,125 acres, from which, after deducting 41,000 acres for the area covered by swamps, etc., there remained 362,125 acres, to be paid for at the rate of 50 cents per acre; the amount paid by the company to government being $181,062. The ordinary settlement duties upon these lands are to be performed within eighteen years from January, 1865, and ten per cent. of the purchase-money is to be refunded to the company for the construction of leading lines of road, subject to government inspection. Besides these expenses, the company has paid nearly $10,000 more for additional surveying, road-making, etc., and also considerable sums in preparation of their estate for settlement, the furtherance of emigration, etc. In all, besides payments to government, over $100,000 have been expended to date.

Some twenty-five miles of new road have been constructed, and twenty-five miles of the old government Peterson road have been brushed out and repaired. The company has shared the expense of many of these improvements with municipalities interested.

It should be mentioned that the Company sold the Township of Longford entire to John Thompson, of the celebrated "Longford Mills," and now retain the other nine townships, which form a square. As long ago as 1868 a charter was obtained for building a railway into this territory, but through some "hitch" of a political nature the scheme failed to secure the government aid which was looked for, and was temporarily abandoned. The charter remained in force however, and in 1874 the company (known as the Victoria Railway Company) having obtained the promise of $55,000 by way of bonus from the District, or Provisional County of Haliburton, the Government were prevailed upon to grant the very liberal sum of $12,000 per mile to the enterprise, as a "Colonization Road." The Canada Land and Emigration Co. also extended liberal encouragement, and the result was the completion of the road from Lindsay to Haliburton during the year 1878. The people of Peterboro' town and county (Haliburton originally belonged to that county) opposed the building of this railway with might and main; and it was not until the people of the north withdrew from the south, and formed themselves into the Provisional County of Haliburton, that they succeeded in their efforts to extend sufficient encouragement to the railway to ensure its completion. The length of this road from Lindsay to Haliburton is 56 miles. The land Company gave them a bonus of $3,000 per mile for that portion north of Kinmount.

The scheme of free grants which the Ontario Government introduced in their wild lands of the Muskoka District, immediately adjacent to Haliburton, for many years seriously impeded the settlement of the lands of the Canada Land and Emigration Company. Now, however, that a railway has been built into the heart of the territory, and the enterprise and liberality of the company have supplied it with a system of highways, people desiring homes are beginning to realize the fact that it is better to pay something for the advantages they offer than to get land free, but without facilities of this description; and under the stimulus of this last impression, the settlement of their territory has lately received an impetus which promises at no distant day to make Haliburton a populous and wealthy county.

There are unmistakable signs that a prolonged period of unexampled prosperity is dawning on Ontario, and it may fairly be assumed that her growth and population must for several decennial stages equal, if not exceed, those recorded in the past. Amongst other reasons for arriving at these conclusions the following are suggestive: The migration of the native-born from Ontario has almost ceased, while numbers of American citizens, farmers, manufacturers, miners, or lumber merchants, are making that Province their home. Emigration from the European continent and Great Britain is encouraged by reduced rates of passage-money and free grants of 100 acres to actual settlers. The legislature, moreover, votes large funds for the construction of national colonization roads, extending into the unoccupied public domain. Railways liberally subsidized, either under construction or projected, and intersecting every district, connect every section of the Province with that great railway artery of the Dominion, the Grand Trunk, thus affording facilities for the conveyance of emigrants to public lands, enhancing the value of farm produce and real estate, and calling into activity long dormant manufacturing and mining industries.

No language can convey so vivid a picture of the prodigious strides in population and civilization of counties a few years since wild and untenanted, like the present Nipissing region, as the passionless figures of the census. In 1827 the Huron country was an unbroken wilderness; in 1841 the counties of Huron, Perth, and Bruce counted only 5000 inhabitants; in 1851 the number had risen to 37,580; while in 1871 the enumeration was 161,216—being nearly thirty fold within thirty years; a rate of progress rarely paralleled amongst a population exclusively devoted to agriculture, and without the attractions of manufacturing centres.

TORONTO.

TORONTO, the seat of the provincial government, with a population in 1871 of 56,092, is now estimated at upwards of 90,000. Its port, opening on Lake Ontario, is the principal inland port of the Dominion.

Toronto Bay, which was until recently formed by a low narrow peninsula running from the east of the mouth

of the Don River, and extending crescent-like for a distance of over six miles into and along the lake, is a beautiful sheet of water nearly two miles wide along the whole city front. The entrance was formerly at the south-western quarter, but the action of wind and wave has formed a second "gap" to the south-east, and the former peninsula is now an island. The harbor, however, is the best on the lakes.

Six lines of railways run through the city—the Grand Trunk, Great Western, Northern and North-Western, Toronto and Nipissing, Toronto Grey and Bruce, and Credit Valley.

The city generally is built of a light-colored brick, of a soft, pleasing tint.

The public buildings of the city are substantial in workmanship, and some of them beautiful in architectural design. Many of the stores, especially the wholesale stores, and private dwellings, are quite palatial in their outward aspect and interior structure. It is the seat of Law and the headquarters of the Educational Department of Ontario. The principal buildings are Osgoode Hall, a fine classic structure, containing all the Superior Law Courts of the Province; the Parliament buildings, of plain exterior, but now being replaced by a structure more in keeping with the growing requirements of the Province; the Lieutenant-Governor's residence, a princely mansion; the Normal School buildings, of Italian design, containing offices and depositaries of the Council of Public Instruction; two model schools; one model grammar school and educational museum. There are several handsome common and grammar schools. In connection with higher education there is the University of Toronto, one of the finest buildings on the continent of America, and reckoned second to none on this side the Atlantic as a seat of learning. It is of Norman architecture in its principal features, with massive tower and richly sculptured doorway for its main entrance. It is beautifully situated at the western side of the Queen's Park, a noble public park for the recreation of the citizens, whose spacious avenues are ornamented with rows of stately trees. In the centre of the Park is a finely modelled and well executed bronze statue of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, by Marshall Wood, England, and a short distance from this there is a monument erected in honour of those Toronto Volunteers who sacrificed their lives in defence of their country during the first attempted invasion of Canada by the Fenian miscreants (1866). Trinity College is another educational institution in connection with the Episcopalian Church; and there is also Knox College, for the theological training of students in connection with the Canada Presbyterian Church. The Upper Canada College is an extensive range of buildings, and has a high repute as a grammar school and boarding school for boys. There are two schools of medicine in Toronto, each having an efficient staff of professors. There is also an ably conducted veterinary college.

Toronto possesses a large number of exceptionally fine Hotels, the Rossin, Queen's, Walker, Windsor and American being a credit to any city. The first-named is an immense structure, and, as a hotel, has no equal in the Dominion, with the single exception of the Windsor of Montreal.

The city also has the two finest opera houses in the Dominion, besides one theatre, and a number of magnificent music halls.

The public institutions are numerous, and many of the buildings appropriated for their purposes have striking features of architectural beauty. Amongst these may be enumerated the lunatic asylum; the Crystal Palace, for holding the provincial agricultural exhibitions; the Boys' Home; the Girls' Home; the House of Providence; the Protestant Orphans' Home; the custom-house; the Government School of Technology; the new post-office, a fine specimen of the Italian order of architecture.

The manufacturing interests of Toronto are varied. There are several extensive iron foundries and engineering establishments, railway car-building shops, rolling mills, several breweries and a mammoth distillery, carriage factories, tanneries, soap-works, cabinet factories, one of which is the largest in the Dominion, car-wheel works, machine-shops of all kinds, pork-packing houses, sewing-machine, sash and door, and boot and shoe factories on a large scale. Its wholesale trade is very extensive and rapidly increasing.

Some twenty chartered banks have agencies in the city, nearly one-half of which have also their head offices here, besides a very large number of mortgage, loan and insurance companies, and private brokers who do a general banking business. Of over a half hundred churches, the seven finest are the St. James' (Episcopal) and St. Michael's (R. C.) Cathedrals, the Metropolitan (Meth.), St. Andrew's (Pres.), Jarvis Street (Baptist), Bond Street (Cong'l), and Gerrard Street (Pres.) Churches—all magnificent structures. The spire of St. James' is the highest on the American continent, and its tower clock is the finest in the world, with the single exception of the Strasbourg cathedral clock.

The assessed value of real estate—about $38,000,000 in 1874—had increased by 1880 to $52,533,270.

OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, the capital of the Dominion of Canada, is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Ottawa River, at the outlet of the Rideau, and on the Canada Central, Q., M., O. and Occidental, and St. Lawrence and Ottawa railways. It is one of the most flourishing cities in Ontario, being the *entrepôt* of the great lumber trade of the Ottawa River and its tributaries. It is divided into Upper and Lower Town by the Rideau Canal, which connects it with Kingston. The locks here are eight in number, and are very massive.

The town was founded in 1827 by Colonel By, R.E. It was incorporated a city, and its name changed to Ottawa in 1854, and selected by Queen Victoria as the capital of Canada in 1858. Its population in 1871 was 21,545, and is now, with suburbs, about 35,000.

The chief attraction in Ottawa is the government buildings, which occupy an elevated piece of ground, about twenty-five acres in extent and 150 feet above the river, known by the name of "Barrack Hill." The view from this natural terrace is superb. The great river with its moving rafts, steamers, barges, and canoes rolls swiftly on through splendid hill-ranges towards the south. In the distance the fine suspension-bridge which spans the majestic river just above the Chaudière Falls attracts the eye, even though it be tempted to rest upon the wild beauty of the cascade sweeping by craggy rocks between abrupt islands, and plunging into the basin below, where part of its waters disappear in a mysterious way. Far beyond the cascade glitters the broad river swiftly rushing down the rapids Des Chênes; and in the remote background rise towering hills and mountains, often brilliant with purple and gold when the sun dips from view and gilds their lovely summits with his parting beams.

The government buildings, the corner-stone of which was laid by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in September, 1860, are constructed of a light-coloured sandstone found in the township of Nepean, in the valley of the Ottawa. The walls and arches are relieved with cut-stone dressings of Devonian sandstone from Ohio, and with red sandstone from Potsdam, N. Y. The roofs are covered with purple and green slates, and the pinnacles ornamented with wrought-iron castings. The style of architecture is the Italian Gothic, and the south front of the quadrangle is formed by the Parliament building, 500 feet in length. The two departmental buildings are 375 feet long. The rear is open, and will be railed off with a suitable ornamental screen. The committee-rooms occupy the front of the building. The library, a beautiful detached circular building, with a dome 90 feet high, is in the rear of the central tower, 250 feet high. The two legislative halls are on each side of the library, but in the main building. The dimensions of these halls are the same as those of the House of Lords, namely, 80 feet by 45; they are situated on the ground-floor and lighted from above. The library is constructed after the plan of the new library of the British Museum, and will hold 300,000 volumes. The two departmental buildings contain over 300 rooms, and are intended to accommodate all the departments of the government of the Dominion, and are so constructed as to be capable of extension at any future time without injuring the general architectural effect. The buildings cover nearly four acres, and cost over $4,000,000.

Ottawa contains seventeen churches and many charitable and educational institutions, large mills and manufactories, and seven banks. The Governor-General's residence is "Rideau Hall," a handsome stone structure, with thirty-five acres of well laid-out grounds, and beautiful avenues of shade-trees. It is situated in the suburb of New Edinburgh, connected with Ottawa by a street railway. Hull, also connected with Ottawa by bridges, but situated on the other side of the river, in the Province of Quebec, is a thriving town full of mills and manufactories.

HAMILTON.

HAMILTON, one of the most rapidly growing and enterprising cities of the Dominion, is beautifully situated on the south-western curve of Burlington Bay, at the western extremity of Lake Ontario. It occupies a delightful position on a plateau of slightly elevated ground, winding around the base of a mountain, and has superior facilities for becoming a large manufacturing city, being accessible from all points by railway and lake navigation, and being situated in the very centre of the finest grain-producing country in the Dominion. The Great Western Railway and its branches, passing through the most fertile and populous portions of Ontario, has done much to advance the prosperity of Hamilton. Here are located the chief offices, workshops, rolling-mills, grain elevators, etc., connected with the company, in which hundreds of men find employment. The Great Western forms part of the great central route running from the Atlantic to the Pacific, comprising the Hudson River, Boston and Albany, New York Central, Great Western of Canada, and Michigan Central railroads, passing daily through Hamilton, and connecting at every important point with all other railway and steam navigation. The Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway to Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, and Hamilton and Lake Erie, lately amalgamated with the Hamilton and North-western Railway (projected to connect with the Northern Pacific), further tend to increase the mercantile and manufacturing establishments in the city, and add still more to its general prosperity. In addition to the extensive works of the Great Western Railway, Hamilton boasts of other large manufactories which will bear favourable comparison with any in the Dominion.

There are several large sewing-machine manufactories here, the largest of which, the "Wanzer," has a world-wide reputation, and does an enormous business. Its wholesale houses rank with those of Montreal and Toronto, and its merchants are noted for their enterprise and liberality. It is the head-office of the Bank of Hamilton, and several banks have branches here, and these buildings, as well as the public buildings, churches, and many of the stores, are handsome and costly structures. The city is well lighted with gas, has an excellent system of drainage, and possesses magnificent water-works, the supply to the reservoir of which is brought from Lake Ontario, a distance of nine miles.

Five miles from Hamilton, connected by rail, and by the Desjardins Canal, is Dundas, a thriving manufacturing place, having the advantage of a stream which rushes with great impetuosity through its centre, working on its way numerous mills. The well-known machinery and agricultural works of McKecknie & Bertram and Forsyth & Co. are situated here. Population of Hamilton, 42,000.

KINGSTON, at one time capital of Upper Canada, is pleasantly situated at the head of the Thousand Islands, River St. Lawrence, where Lake Ontario, the last link of the chain of the inland seas of the West, together with the Bay of Quinté and the great Cataraqui Creek, are united with the mighty channel which conveys and empties their waters into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

It is, after Quebec and Halifax, the strongest fort in the Dominion of Canada. There is a fort on Messessaga Point, and all other accessible points are secured by batteries. There are extensive military works on Navy Point, and on Point Henry is a fortress which completely commands the harbour and town.

It has recently been selected for the site of the new military college of the Dominion.

Kingston possesses good wharves, and is in every respect well adapted for the large grain shipping trade carried on here. It has also the best facilities for building ships and steamboats. Locomotives, cars, steam-engines, agricultural implements, stoves of every description, pianos and melodeons are manufactured in Kingston. There are several large foundries, tanneries, breweries, etc.

Adjacent to the city is Portsmouth, a flourishing village, where the Penitentiary and Lunatic Asylum are located. Kingston possesses two colleges—Queen's and Regiopolis—and has several handsome public buildings, such as the court-house, custom-house, city hall, banks, post-office, hospital, and churches. The Grand Trunk Railway has an important station in rear of the town; freight trains run to the harbour. A railway has lately been constructed from Kingston to Pembroke, distant 120 miles. The Rideau Canal, connecting this port with the Ottawa River, has made it a place of considerable commercial importance. Population, about 16,000.

LONDON, the westernmost city in the Dominion of Canada, is beautifully situated on the River Thames, county of Middlesex. It is the chief seat of the county, and honestly boasts a more rapid and prosperous growth than any city in British North America. Forty years ago its present site was a wilderness; now it is a fine city, regularly laid out, having wide streets, well built upon with handsome buildings, and has the best of railway communication with all parts of Canada and the United States. By bestowing on its streets, bridges, and surroundings familiar names to former residents of the metropolis of the world—such as, among others, Pall Mall, Bond, Piccadilly, Oxford, Waterloo, and Clarence streets, Westminster and Blackfriars' bridges, etc.—it endeavours to cluster round it fond recollections of its great namesake. Its situation has justly earned for it the title of the "Forest City." It is surrounded by a rich agricultural district, which furnishes it with a large trade in wheat and other produce. In the city are a number of manufactories, mills, machine-shops, foundries, and breweries, while immediately outside its limits are very extensive petroleum refineries. These all give employment to a large body of men, and add greatly to the wealth and importance of the city.

London contains seven branch banks, a number of fine hotels, a host of stores, an exhibition building, a lunatic asylum, orphan asylum, hospital, nine schools, a convent, four colleges, and nineteen churches (including Church of England and Roman Catholic cathedrals). St. Paul's Church (Church of England) is one of the few in Canada possessing a peal of bells.

On an eminence in the northern part of the city, surrounded by extensive grounds, is Huron College, established in 1863, Hellmuth College, established 1865, and Hellmuth Ladies' College, established 1869. These are all fine brick structures, and have at their head the Lord Bishop of Huron. The best professors are attached to each, and the highest branches of education are taught. To the energy and zeal of the Bishop, Dr. Hellmuth, is this section of the Dominion due for the successful establishment of the two excellent institutions bearing his name. Four railway companies run their lines through the city, the Grand Trunk, Great Western, the London and Port Stanley, and recently the London, Huron and Bruce, now a very important line. The depot of the Great Western is a large fine brick building. This company have also extensive workshops here.

During the summer months large numbers of invalids and health-seekers visit London to enjoy the benefit of its white sulphur springs (famed for their medicinal qualities).

Population in 1852, 6,034; 1861, 11,555; 1871, 15,826; and at present, including suburbs, about 30,000.

ST. CATHARINES is celebrated for its mineral springs, and for its excellent hotels. For this reason it is called the Saratoga of British America. The value of the waters as a remedial agent was first brought to the notice of the public by Col. Stephenson, who likewise erected the Stephenson House, a delightful hotel, large enough to accommodate 400 visitors. The spring first discovered, the water of which is used both externally and internally, supplies, on an average, 130,000 gallons per day. Of this amount a large quantity, partially evaporated, is sent throughout the country in its concentrated form, and although saline in its nature is, nevertheless, unfit for the manufacture of salt. A second boring in this vicinity has resulted in the discovery of another well, the properties of which are similar to those of the one first discovered.

The Welland House and these two others are equal to any in the Province, and are fitted up with a chaste elegance adapted to the taste of the most fastidious. The Great Western and the Welland railways have stations here. Manufacturing of machinery and agricultural implements is carried on to a large extent, and it contains seven churches, four banks, several assurance and insurance companies, a commercial college, collegiate institute, convent, general hospital, and five or six large flouring mills. St. Catharines is incorporated as a city, and its present population approaches 15,000.

GUELPH is the capital of the county of Wellington, on the River Speed, and on the G. T. and W. G. & B. railways, 48½ miles W. of Toronto. The town is built on a number of hills, which give it a picturesque appearance. It contains, besides the county buildings, churches of seven denominations, four branch banks, several assurance and insurance agencies, a library and reading room, several newspaper offices, two telegraph offices, several hotels, and about a hundred stores. The Speed here falls about thirty feet, furnishing abundant water-power to about three or four large flouring mills, two saw mills, two planing mills, and two woollen factories. The town has also manufactories of iron castings, machinery of every description, several large breweries, three sewing-machine and two melodeon establishments.

This town is the centre of a rich agricultural district. It has a large retail country trade, and exports considerable quantities of wheat and flour. No place in Canada presents more excellent manufacturing facilities. Here are several beds of whitish, sub-crystalline, dark brown and black dolomite, which is an excellent building stone. Valuable quarries are worked near the town. Some of the beds are burned for lime. Here is the northern terminus of the Galt and Guelph branch of the Great Western Railway, and the southern terminus of the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce. This is also one of the chief stations of the Grand Trunk Railway.

Guelph may be taken as a shining example of a prosperous and rapidly-growing Canadian town. Its population in 1851 was only 1800; in 1861, 5070; in 1871, 6878; incorporated as a city in 1879, with a population at that time of 10,000.

BRANTFORD.—An incorporated city in the township of Brantford, county of Brant, admirably situated on a high ridge skirting the north bank of Grand River. It is the chief town of the county, and derives its name from Brant, the celebrated Indian chief. It is an important station on the Buffalo and Goderich branch of the G. T. R. A branch of the G. W. R. connects the town with the main line at Harrisburg, and with the "Air Line" at Tilsonburg, forming a direct through line from St. Thomas to Toronto. Brantford has agencies of the Bank of Montreal, Bank of British North America, Canadian Bank of Commerce, and several assurance and insurance companies, and contains churches of ten denominations, about eighty stores, a handsome stone court-house, a widows' and orphans' home, and other public buildings. The buildings erected by the Grand Trunk are on a very extensive scale, occupying eleven acres. They consist of a repair-shop, engine-house, and round-house, built of white brick. Among the manufactures of the town may be mentioned brass and iron castings, tin and japanned ware, sashes and blinds, engines and mill machinery, agricultural implements, and stoneware produced nowhere else in the Province. In the Brantford engine works about 125 men are employed in the manufacturing of engines and mill machinery. The Victoria foundry employs over 100 men. The stoves, farming implements, etc., turned out of this establishment are in great favour in Ontario. Population, nearly 12,000.

BELLEVILLE, an incorporated city at the mouth of the River Moira, on the Bay of Quinté, the southern terminus of the Grand Junction and North Hastings Railways, and one of the chief depôts on the whole line of the Grand Trunk, is the seat of Albert University, and a very important lumber, milling, manufacturing, railway and commercial centre, with a population exceeding 12,000.

Stratford and Peterboro' each contain over 10,000; and Brockville, Chatham, St. Thomas and Windsor each between 8,000 and 10,000; while among the towns containing between 4,000 and 8,000 inhabitants are Barrie, Berlin, Bowmanville, Cobourg, Collingwood, Cornwall, Galt, Goderich, Ingersoll, Lindsay, Napanee, Oshawa, Owen Sound, Paris, Petrolea, Port Hope, Sarnia, St. Marys, Whitby and Woodstock.

QUEBEC.

THE *Province of Quebec* covers that vast extent of territory which extends from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the point where the 45th parallel of N. latitude strikes the course of the gigantic river of the same name, occupying both sides of its valley for a distance of 950 miles; is bounded on the south by the Baie des Chaleurs, the Province of New Brunswick, and the United States, and on the north by an undetermined line, embracing within its limits the extensive watersheds of a number of rivers, amongst which the most remarkable are the Saguenay, the St. Maurice, and the Ottawa—the latter being the dividing line between this Province and the Province of Ontario along the greatest part of its course. The area of the Province of Quebec may be set down at about 129,000,000 acres of land of all descriptions

The Province of Quebec had in 1871 a population of 1,191,576 inhabitants; at present estimated at about 1,300,000, the great majority of whom cultivate the soil. The magnificent fishing grounds of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence engage the labour of a great portion of the inhabitants of the lower part of the Province; while the immense forests of the interior, and the mines distributed from one end of the country to the other, afford a constantly enlarging field for human skill, labour, and capital.

The historical city of Quebec, containing over 60,000 inhabitants, is the seat of the Provincial Government, and the most important port of export of the Dominion; while Montreal, with a population now estimated at 200,000, is the commercial metropolis, and the principal port of entry of British North America.

The Province of Quebec is chiefly peopled by the descendants of the early French colonists, who are for the most part settled in the fertile valley of the St. Lawrence; but in the Eastern Townships, and in the towns and cities, there is a large English-speaking population. The French still preserve with rare fidelity the language, customs, laws, and religion of their former mother-country; thrifty, clean and frugal, light-hearted and cheerful, there is not a more happy or contented population on the face of the earth.

The people of the Eastern Townships are industrious and enterprising. Many of them are descendants of the United Empire loyalists, and numbers are from New England, who have crossed over the line. Some of the neatest homesteads and finest farms in Canada are to be found in these townships; and perhaps the best stock on the American continent is bred and raised there.

The soil in many parts of Quebec is exceedingly fertile, and capable of high cultivation; the cereals, hay, root crops, and fruits grow in abundance and perfection.

The winters are cold, and the summers somewhat similar to those of France. But very exaggerated ideas prevail abroad as to the severity of the winters in this Province. The atmosphere is generally dry and exhilarating, and the cold, therefore, is not felt to be unpleasant. The snow serves a double purpose of a warm covering for the ground and making winter roads over which heavy loads can be drawn in sleighs with the greatest facility. In the newer parts of the country, before the regular summer roads are made, the winter is almost the only time when heavy teaming can be done.

Ploughing generally commences in April. The only disadvantage the farmer has, is in the shortening of his season in which to do his work; he has none in respect to the ripening of his crops.

The climate of this Province is altogether one of the healthiest under the sun, as well as one of the most pleasant to live in. Fever and ague, those scourges of the South-western States, are unknown here, every climatic influence being healthy and pure.

The great river St. Lawrence flows through the Province. Just above Montreal it receives from the north-west the Ottawa, a river 800 miles long, and in no degree inferior to it in interest. Below Montreal it receives, on the right, the Richelieu River, having its source in Lake Champlain; the St. Francis, rising in Lake Memphremagog; and the Chaudière, the outlet of Lake Megantic; and, on the left, the St. Maurice, the Batiscan, and the Saguenay Rivers, from 200 to 400 miles in length. The latter is the outlet of the large and beautiful Lake St. John.

The Province of Quebec is richly endowed with mines of gold, copper, iron, and other ores. Gold is found chiefly on the banks of the Chaudière. Copper is found in large quantities in the Eastern Townships. Iron is found almost everywhere, and is of superior quality. Lead, silver, zinc, platinum, etc., also occur in various sections. At the present time there are over 6,000,000 acres of Crown lands surveyed and ready to be disposed of, and over 100,000,000 unsurveyed.

LANDS.

Lands purchased from the government are required to be paid for in the following manner: One-fifth of the purchase money is required to be paid the day of the sale, and the remainder in four equal yearly instalments bearing interest at six per cent. But the price at which the lands are sold is so low, that is, from 20 cts. to 60 cts. per acre (10*d.* to 2*s.* 5½*d.* sterling), that these conditions are very little burdensome. In fact, it is equivalent to the same thing as giving them away in the wilderness form, for the price at which they are sold barely covers the cost of making the survey and opening roads.

The purchaser is required to take possession of the land sold within six months from the date of sale, and to reside on or occupy the same at least two years, and to clear and have under crop within four years ten acres for every hundred held by him, and erect a habitable house of the dimensions of at least sixteen feet by twenty feet. The letters patent are issued free of charge.

On eight of the great colonization roads 84,050 acres are set apart for free grants, and in lots of 100 acres each. Any person over eighteen years may demand a permit of occupation from any Crown lands agent, and if at the end of four years he has cleared twelve acres and built a house, he may take out letters patent free of charge.

The parts of the Province of Quebec now inviting colonization are the valleys of the Saguenay, St. Maurice, and the Ottawa; the Eastern Townships; the Lower St. Lawrence; and Gaspé.

The settlement in the valley of the Saguenay is much higher in latitude than Quebec, lying between the 48th and 49th parallels; but the climate is about the same as that of Quebec, and around Lake St. John it is said to be even more moderate. There are about 610,000 acres in this district surveyed and divided into farm lots for sale to settlers at 20 cts. (10*d* stg.) per acre. The soil in this locality is very rich, being argillaceous, mingled with a small quantity of sand. The ordinary crops ripen very well, and a road is being completed across the country to make direct communication with the city of Quebec.

The territory watered by the St. Maurice and its tributaries covers an immense region of 24,140 square miles. There are at present surveyed and divided into farm lots 180,000 acres, for sale at 30 cts. per acre (1*s.* 2¾*d*, stg.)

The recent exploration in the valley of the Matawan, a tributary of the Upper St. Maurice, draining a larger tract of land about seventy-five miles beyond the Laurentian chain, has revealed the existence of an extensive tract of fertile land which is now attracting the attention of colonists.

Two parallel roads, the first starting from the town of Joliette, the second from Terrebonne—a distance of thirty-six miles apart—have already been opened as far as the Matawan. Settlement is taking place on them.

In the Ottawa valley the number of acres surveyed and divided into farm lots is 1,035,931, offered for sale at 30 cts. per acre (1*s.* 2¾*d.* stg.) The colonization of these lands is going on very rapidly, and new townships are being opened. The valley of the Ottawa is the principal seat of the lumber operations of the Province.

Many of the tributaries of the Ottawa contain large quantities of fish. Trout are caught in large numbers in some of these back waters, and packed in snow for transport to Southern markets, where they bring a high price.

In the Eastern Townships the government owns 453,935 acres of wild lands, which it offers at from 40 cts. to 60 cts. (1*s.* 9*d.* to 2*s.* 5½*d.* stg.) per acre. Settlement in the Eastern Townships is proceeding very rapidly. They are among the most inviting portions of the Province for settlers. The climate is somewhat milder than at Quebec or Montreal. The townships in their general features are hilly, well watered with rivers, brooks and lakes, affording considerable hydraulic power. The soil is rich, and the farmers, generally speaking, prosperous. They have good facilities of communication and good markets.

Below Quebec, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, there are large tracts of land favourable for settlement. The government have 1,706,000 acres, divided into farm lots, for sale at 30 cts. (1*s.* 2¾*d.* stg.) per acre. An important colonization road has been opened through the centre of this tract, called the Taché road, of 209 miles in length. This is intersected with cross roads connecting with the settlements on the shore of the river.

The survey of the Intercolonial Railway has led to the opening up of a new township in Metapediac valley, the soil of which is reported very good. Colonization will doubtless soon follow the railway.

To the east of the Metapediac road is the immense district of Gaspé, forming an area of 8613 miles of superficies, bounded by the St. Lawrence and the Bay of Chaleurs. It is in great part rocky and unfit for cultivation; but there are many portions which are extremely fertile, and its fishing grounds are said to be the most advantageous in the Dominion. Both sea-weeds and fish are used for manure by the farmer. The government offers for sale 741,000 acres of land in Gaspé at from 20 to 30 cents per acre (10*d.* to 1*s.* 2¾*d.* stg.)

The greater portion of the Province is covered by forests consisting chiefly of white and red pine. Large quantities of this timber are annually sent to England. The other kinds of timber are ash, birch, beech, elm, hickory, black-walnut, maple, cherry, butternut, fir, etc.

The lumber regions of Canada must, under judicious management, long remain a fruitful source of revenue to the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. The augmenting and progressive demand in Great Britain and the United States, the West Indies, and South America, for rough and manufactured timber has given an enormous value within the last decade to timber limits; and, as a natural result, explorations have been pushed far into the interior, and regions long neglected have acquired a commercial value. Timber limits vary in size according to the standing of the lessees, many of the large lumbering establishments holding hundreds of square miles. The governments of Ontario and Quebec never relinquish their proprietary rights; they invariably retain the *fond* or proprietary right, merely leasing the usufruct. Formerly the leases were of short duration and at very moderate rates; but experience taught the Crown land departments that, under long leases, the limit-holders would have a direct pecuniary interest in protecting the forests from disastrous fires, and judiciously selecting their annual cuttings, so as to permit the growth of the young timber.

The following limits yet await purchasers:

	Miles.
St. Maurice territory, limits yet vacant	6,378
Gatineau " " "	1,190
Upper Ottawa " " "	9,433
Other sections of the Province, including Labrador and Gaspé	89,669
Total miles awaiting purchasers	106,670

Being equivalent to 68,259,794 acres of unsurveyed lands.

The timber limits of Gaspé only acquired a commercial value within the last few years; but now they are attracting attention, and beginning to bring in a revenue.

Under the existing system of granting licenses, the leases continue in force for twenty-one years, with the right of renewal at such bonus as the commissioners may stipulate when the lease expires. Thirty years since, two dollars per square mile was regarded as a high rate to pay for a timber limit, but the rates have advanced so rapidly, consequent on the United States' demand for lumber, that thirty and thirty-five dollars were freely paid in 1872 per square mile, for twelve hundred miles. The thirty dollars is a prime or bonus for a twenty-one years' lease, but there are annual charges attaching to each mile of limit worked, called ground rent and stumpage, amounting to some four dollars per square mile per annum.

GOVERNMENT.

The public affairs of the Province are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council of seven members, a Legislative Council of twenty-four members, appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of sixty-five members. The judicial department comprises a Court of Queen's Bench, with a chief-justice and four assistants; a Superior Court, with chief-justice and twenty-six assistants; a Court of Vice-Admiralty; Courts of Quarter Sessions; and courts for the summary trial of small causes.

Public instruction is under the control and direction of the Provincial Secretary, who is also called the Minister of Public Instruction, and who is assisted by a council of twenty-one members, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, fourteen of whom are Roman Catholics and seven Protestants. Primary education is so far compulsory that every citizen is bound to contribute a moderate tax assessed on his property. In municipalities where there are different religious denominations the school commissioners of the majority govern. The schools of the minority are called dissentient schools whose trustees are invested with the same authority as the commissioners of schools of the majority. In the cities of Montreal and Quebec there are separate boards of commissioners for the Protestant and Roman Catholic schools. Teachers are trained in normal schools, supported at the expense of the Province. There are in the Province nearly 4,000 elementary schools, about 250 model schools, and over 150 agricultural, commercial and special schools, besides some 20 classical colleges and seminaries. The Protestant Universities are McGill, of Montreal, founded in 1827, and Bishop's College, Lennoxville, founded 1843. The Roman Catholic University of Laval was founded by the Quebec Seminary in 1852.

The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, considerably over 1,000,000 of the inhabitants being of that religious persuasion.

There are about 1,750 miles of railway in operation in the Province, of which the North Shore line from Quebec City to Ottawa is owned and run by the Provincial Government. The extent of this road now in operation is 300 miles (with some short branches); and the Dominion Government own and operate the same extent of road within its limits—that portion of the Intercolonial from Point Levis to the New Brunswick frontier.

The Province of Quebec takes an active and liberal part in encouraging immigration. Agents are established abroad and at home, and at a late session of the legislature laws were passed for the encouragement of colonization railways, granting, on certain conditions, an annual subsidy to seven different companies incorporated for that purpose, and also an act for the encouragement and formation of colonization societies.

These societies may also act as immigration societies. Their objects are defined as follows:

1. To aid in promoting the establishment of settlers on Crown lands; to attract emigrants from other countries, and to restore to this Province such of its inhabitants as have emigrated.

2. To open, with the permission of the government, and to aid the government and municipalities in opening roads through wild lands of the Crown, or leading thereto.

3. To direct settlers or emigrants towards the localities which the commissioner of Crown lands shall, as hereinafter provided, have assigned to and reserved for them.

4. To provide settlers with seed-grain, provisions, and implements suitable for the clearing and cultivation of land.

5. To aid the department of agriculture and the department of Crown lands in the diffusion of knowledge and information calculated to extend colonization.

6. To promote colonization and assist settlers, by all means and proceedings which they shall deem desirable to adopt, in conformity with regulations to be provided by the Lieutenant-Governor in council.

The department of agriculture and colonization watches over the organization and working of these societies; and there is every reason to hope that a certain number of them will take an active part in promoting immigration.

The five principal cities of the Province are Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, and St. Hyacinthe. The principal manufactures are cloth, linen, furniture, leather, sawn lumber, flax, hardware, paper, chemicals, soap, boots and shoes, cotten and woollen goods, steam-engines and locomotives, wooden ware of all descriptions, agricultural implements, ships, etc. The facilities for manufacturing afforded by abundant water-power are excellent.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, the commercial capital of Canada, and the most populous city in British North America, is situated at the head of sea or outward navigation, and at the foot of the great chain of river, lake, and canal navigation which extends westward to Chicago and Fond du Lac, a distance of about 1400 miles, embracing an almost unequalled extent of inland water communication. It occupies one of the most commanding positions in America, and stands on a large, fertile, and beautiful island of the same name, thirty miles in length by ten miles of extreme breadth, formed by the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers, and on the north bank of the latter. Thus situated near the junction of two very important rivers, with a free communication seawards (though 90 miles above the influence of the tides, and 300 miles from salt water), Montreal possesses all the advantages of both an inland city and a seaport accessible to steamships and other vessels of over 4000 tons burden.

The quays are unsurpassed by those of any city in America; built of limestone, and uniting with the locks and cut-stone wharves of the Lachine Canal, they present, for several miles, a display of continuous masonry which has few parallels. A broad terrace, faced with grey limestone, the parapets of which are surmounted with a substantial iron railing, divides the city from the river throughout its whole extent.

From whichever side approached, Montreal and its vicinity (the wood-clad "Mont Royal" forming a magnificent background), with its numerous beautiful villas, orchards, and delightful drives, its grand and stately edifices, and many elegant public and other buildings of cut stone, adorned with glittering roofs and domes, tall spires and lofty towers, present to the view of the beholder a vast, picturesque, and grand panorama. The city is the chief seat of manufacturing operations in the Dominion, and it has many extensive and costly establishments, the productions of which will compare favorably with those of other countries.

There are 81 cathedrals, churches and synagogues; 9 fire stations, 25 banks, over 70 assurance, insurance and loan associations; 44 homes, dispensaries and asylums, for infants, aged, reformed criminals, abandoned females, deaf, dumb, etc., etc.; 2 general, 1 foundling, 1 lying-in and 1 women's hospital; 33 newspapers and periodicals—7 of which are daily; 13 building societies, and a very large number of literary, scientific and national societies. Education is represented by a very large number of common schools—the *Asile de la Providence* (with 8 infant schools under it), 3 commercial academies, 7 R. C. convents, academies and seminaries; McGill University, Bishop's College, and Victoria University, Medical Colleges (affiliated)—College of Physicians and Surgeons for Lower Canada, Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec, College of Pharmacy, Methodist and Presbyterian Theological Colleges, St. Mary's and Montreal R. C. Colleges, and the National Institute of Fine Arts, Sciences and Industries.

Montreal is the chief depôt of the G. T. Railway. The head offices and chief works are at Point St. Charles, a suburb in the western part of the city. The Victoria Bridge here spans the River St. Lawrence. The first stone of this great masterpiece of Stephenson was laid July 20th, 1854, and the first train crossed over it December 19th, 1859. It is 9184 lineal feet in length—twenty-four spans of 242 feet each, and one (the centre, sixty feet above the river) of 330 feet. The bridge cost nearly $7,000,000. Its construction gave the Grand Trunk Railway a continuous and unbroken line of communication from Rivière du Loup and Portland to Lake Huron and Detroit, and Montreal unrivalled facilities and advantages for commerce, whether foreign or domestic, making it the great central depot for the traffic of Canada and the Western States. The cars of the Grand Trunk Railway—the longest line owned by one company and under one management in the world, and the building of which has placed Canada in the proud and prosperous position she occupies to-day—run daily east and west, making close connections in Ontario with the Great Western, Brockville and Ottawa, St. Lawrence and Ottawa, Cobourg, Peterborough and Marmora, Midland, Northern, Toronto, Grey and Bruce, Toronto and Nipissing, Wellington, Grey and Bruce, and Whitby and Port Perry railroads, also with the Canada Air-Line and Southern; and in the Province of Quebec with the Vermont Central, Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly, South-eastern Counties Junction, and Massawippi Valley railways; and with the following lines, besides several others already completed, or in partial operation: Kennebec, North Shore, Canada Central, Richelieu, Drummond and Arthabaska counties, Gosford, St. Francis and Megantic International, and the great Intercolonial. The two latter roads give Montreal direct rail communication with St. John and Halifax, and largely increase its trade with the Maritime Provinces. The New Brunswick Railway, now extended from Woodstock to Edmonton, N. B., will also connect with the Grand Trunk at Riviere du Loup. In the Eastern States the Grand Trunk connects with several lines branching off from its principal stations, and at Portland with the Allan line of steamers in winter, and with steamers for St. John and Halifax the year round. The Vermont Central and Montreal and Province Line railways, and their connections, also afford direct communication with New York, Boston, and the principal cities in the United States. The Canada Central and North Shore railways (the former road is now being rapidly proceeded with) will prove of incalculable benefit to Montreal, by largely increasing its trade with the many prosperous sections of country through which they will pass, and causing the rapid extension of its limits eastward as well as westward.

There are several lines of European steamers running to Montreal during the season of navigation, the principal of which, the Allan line of splendid, powerful, fast screw steamers, performing regular mail service, ply weekly between Liverpool and Montreal in summer, and between Liverpool and Portland in winter. During season of navigation daily lines of steamers, propellers and other vessels, run between Montreal and Quebec, Ottawa, Prescott, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Rochester, Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto, Hamilton, and many other lake and river ports, eastward as well as westward.

The city is well governed by a corporation composed of a mayor, nine aldermen, and eighteen councillors, has a fine police force, an efficient fire brigade, and the best fire-alarm telegraph system in the world. It is the principal port of entry in the Dominion, and is rapidly increasing in population and extending its city limits.

The commercial progress of Montreal is best shown by comparison. In 1863, 504 vessels arrived of 209,224 tons; in 1872, 872 vessels of 696,795 tons. In 1854 the imports were $18,729,612, and in 1874, $44,320,646, or nearly 250 % of an increase in twenty years.

The population in 1851 was 37,715; 1861, 90,323; 1871, 107,225; and now it is estimated at 175,000, with suburbs containing 25,000 more.

QUEBEC.

Quebec, the stronghold of military power in British North America, and capital of the Province, is situated on a rock-bound promontory formed by the confluence of the rivers St. Charles and St. Lawrence, 180 miles below the city of Montreal. It is very strongly fortified, completely commanding the navigation, and by military authorities is declared impregnable.

Quebec is divided into two parts, called Upper and Lower Towns. The Upper Town occupies the highest part of the promontory; it is surrounded with walls, and otherwise fortified. The ancient citadel, which crowns the summit of Cape Diamond, covers, with its numerous works, an area of forty acres, and from its position is probably the strongest fortress in America.

The chief ascents to the Upper Town are by a steep and narrow winding street and by a flight of steps.

The Lower Town, which is the seat of commerce, is built around the base of Cape Diamond, where, in many places, the rock has been cut away to make room for the houses. On the side of the St. Charles the water at flood tide formerly washed the very foot of the rock, but from time to time wharf after wharf has been projected towards low water mark, and foundations made sufficiently solid on which to build whole streets, where boats and even vessels of considerable burden once rode at anchor. The banks of both rivers are now lined with warehouses and wharves, the latter jutting about 200 feet into the stream, and along which the water is of sufficient depth to admit vessels of the largest size. The streets are generally irregular and narrow; in few instances are they well paved and lighted. The houses are principally of stone and brick, two or three stories high, the older ones with steep and quaint-looking roofs.

The city has several times suffered from disastrous fires, but the result has been the erection of more attractive buildings, and a consequent great improvement in the general appearance of the city.

In the Upper Town are several squares and public walks commanding views unrivalled for their varied and picturesque beauty. In one stands a substantial monument, erected to the joint memory of Generals Wolfe and Montcalm, the English and French commanders who fell at the taking of Quebec in 1759. It consists of an obelisk resting on a granite pedestal, the whole 65 feet high. A monument 40 feet in height marks the spot where General Wolfe fell on the Plains of Abraham; while on the St. Foy road stands an iron pillar surmounted by a bronze statue, presented by Prince Napoleon Bonaparte in 1855, intended to commemorate a fierce struggle which took place here in 1760 between the British and French troops. There are also other interesting objects throughout the city—the Roman Catholic Cathedral, with its many fine old paintings; the Episcopal, Presbyterian, and other churches; the Esplanade, Houses of Parliament, hospital, new gaol; "Spencer Wood," the residence of the Governor; Morrin College; the Laval University, erected at a cost of nearly

half a million dollars; the beautiful new custom-house at Point à Carcy, etc., etc. The Montmorenci Falls, a magnificent sight at almost all seasons of the year, are situated about nine miles from the city. Between them and Quebec is the Beauport Lunatic Asylum, the largest and finest building of the kind in the Dominion.

The educational institutions comprise three Roman Catholic colleges, viz.: Laval University, with faculties of law, medicine, and arts; the Grand Seminary, and the Minor Seminary; the Ursuline convent, an extensive establishment founded in 1641; several nunneries; Morrin College, with ten professors; Laval Normal and Model School; the Quebec High School; and a number of academies and private and public schools.

Quebec ranks third as a seaport town, or first after Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B. She carries on a considerable trade with the surrounding country and with the ports and fisheries below, but her principal business is ship-building and the lumber trade. She annually launches a large number of vessels, rigged and equipped, and of varying tonnage (from 1000 to 2000 tons and more), and exports millions of feet of timber, besides other produce of the country. The building of the Gosford Railway, together with the recent construction of the North Shore and Levis and Kennebec railways, will prove of incalculable benefit to Quebec, and add much to her commercial prosperity. The North Shore Railway now gives her direct communication with the places lying westward between her and Montreal on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, as she also has with the south by the Grand Trunk Railway and the Levis and Kennebec Railway, with the State of Maine and Province of New Brunswick. Quebec is well lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with excellent water from Lake St. Charles, at an elevation of several hundred feet above the highest level of the town. A continuous stream of water can be thrown, by its own pressure, over the highest buildings in the city, rendering next to impossible, with the assistance of a good fire brigade and an excellent fire alarm telegraph system, recently introduced, the recurrence of any of those serious conflagrations which have acted so injuriously on Quebec's prosperity. Opposite the city are two very important and flourishing towns—Levis and South Quebec. With these there is constant communication by steam ferries. The depot of the Grand Trunk Railway is situated in the latter town. From thence trains proceed to all points west, and eastward to the railway system of the Maritime Provinces.

There are two weekly lines of steamers for the Gulf ports and Maritime Provinces. From April to November, the Richelieu Company's palace steamers ply daily between Quebec and Montreal, and during the hot months the Canadian Navigation Company's steamers make four trips a week to the Saguenay and fashionable watering places. Population, over 70,000.

Three Rivers, the third city in the Province, and capital of the district of Three Rivers, is most pleasantly situated on the north shore of the River St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the River St. Maurice, which is included within its limits, together with the several islands there lying. It is equi-distant (90 miles) from the cities of Montreal and Quebec. Three Rivers is the seat of a Roman Catholic Bishop, and the cathedral is one of the finest edifices in British North America. The improvement of the River St. Maurice by the government, in 1853, gave additional impetus and life to Three Rivers; about $200,000 having been expended in erecting booms and slides on the river, which has already attracted the investment of more than $1,000,000 in lumber operations. The source of supply of lumber furnished by the St. Maurice and its tributaries extends over a territory of about 200,000 miles. Messrs. Geo. Baptist, Son & Co., and Messrs. Ross, Ritchie & Co. have very extensive steam mills and machine shops at the mouth of the St. Maurice. The former firm also have mills of very large capacity some miles up the river. There are numerous other mills in the city and vicinity, this being the chief depôt of the St. Maurice Valley and the great shipping point of lumber to the Quebec, English, West Indian, United States and South American markets. The largest glove, mitt and mocassin factory in the Dominion is situated here; also several extensive iron works, including the Radnor and St. Maurice l'Islet; besides a car-wheel factory of very large capacity; while the public improvements of the city embrace a magnificent water-works system on the Holly principle.

The causes that have hitherto militated against the development of the numerous resources of the district,—namely, the lack of railway communication, and the extent of impracticable navigation of the St. Maurice in rear of the city,—have been greatly removed by the building of a first-class branch of the Grand Trunk Railway connecting Three Rivers with Arthabaska; thus opening a direct communication with five New England States, all requiring lumber, and Three Rivers being the nearest and cheapest market whence they could obtain it. The North Shore Railway also adds very materially to its commercial and manufacturing facilities. Three Rivers has a population of over 12,000.

Sherbrooke, the principal town in the Eastern Townships, is situated on the River St. Francis, on both banks of the River Magog, and on the Grand Trunk and Massawippi Valley Railways, and at the western terminus of the St. Francis and Lake Megantic International Railway. It is chiefly famous for its water-power, which for extent and availableness is scarcely equalled in any other town in Canada. It contains the head offices of the Eastern Townships Bank, two branch banks, the chief office in Canada of the British America Land Company, several assurance and insurance agencies, churches of five or six denominations, and manufactories of woollen and cotton cloths, flannels, iron castings, machinery, axes, pails, etc.; also saw-mills, breweries, etc. Population, 8,000.

St. Hyacinthe.—A city on the Yamaska River, seigniory and county of St. Hyacinthe, *chef-lieu* of the district of St. Hyacinthe, which comprises the county of St. Hyacinthe and the counties of Bagot and Rouville. St. Hyacinthe is one of the most flourishing places in the Province of Quebec. The local business is considerable, and the markets are second only to those of Montreal as regards the variety, quality, and value of the articles brought in. It possesses many public establishments of great importance. The college is a fine cut-stone building, over 700 feet long, and is surmounted by a cupola, from the top of which there is an extensive view. This institution possesses an excellent library, physical and astronomical apparatus, chemical laboratory, etc. The grounds around the college are very fine. The head-office of the St. Hycinthe Bank is here, and extensive manufactories of various kinds. The Grand Trunk Railway passes through the city, and places it at two hours' distance from Montreal, seven hours from Quebec, fourteen hours from Portland. Population, 5,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

New Brunswick is bounded on the north-west by the Province of Quebec, from which it is separated by the River Restigouche; north by the Baie Chaleurs; east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Straits, the latter separating it from Prince Edward Island; south by the Bay of Fundy and part of Nova Scotia; and on the west by the State of Maine, from which it is separated by the St. Croix and St. John rivers; extending from latitude 45° 5′ to 48° 40′ north, longitude 63° 50′ to 68° west; greatest length from north to south, 230 miles; breadth, 190 miles; area, 27,322 square miles, equal to 17,486,280 acres. Its coast-line is about 500 miles in length, interrupted only at the point of junction with Nova Scotia, where an isthmus of not more than eleven miles in breadth connects the two territories and separates the waters of the Northumberland Strait from those of the Bay of Fundy, and which it is proposed to unite by means of a canal, called the Bay Verte Canal.

The surface of the country is generally flat or undulating. There are some hills skirting the Bay of Fundy and the rivers St. John and Restigouche, but they nowhere assume mountain summits. The shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait abound in fine ship-harbours (each at the mouth of a considerable river) from which is exported much fine timber. For about twelve miles inland the country is low and skirted with marshes.

The face of the Province is traversed in all directions by navigable rivers, chief of which is the St. John, 500 miles in length. It is navigable for steamers of 1000 tons to Fredericton, ninety miles from the sea. Above this point smaller steamers ascend sixty-five miles, to Woodstock, and occasionally make trips as far as the Tobique, seventy-five miles further up, and even to the Grand Falls, a magnificent cataract seventy or eighty feet perpendicular, 225 miles from the sea. Above the falls the St. John has been navigated by a steamer to the mouth of the Madawaska, forty miles; from this point boats and canoes may ascend almost to its sources. The Madawaska River is also navigable for small steamers to Lake Temiscouata, a sheet of water twenty-seven miles long, from two to six miles broad, and of great depth throughout. From the upper part of this lake to the River St. Lawrence, at Trois Pistoles, the distance is only about eighteen miles. The country drained by the St. John and its tributaries comprises about 9,000,000 acres in New Brunswick, 2,000,000 in Quebec, and 6,000,000 in Maine. The valley is remarkable for its fertility and picturesque beauty. After the St. John, the largest river of New Brunswick is the Miramichi, flowing north-east into an extensive bay of its own name. It is 225 miles in length, and seven miles wide at its mouth. It is navigable for large vessels twenty-five miles from the Gulf, and for schooners twenty miles further, to the head of the tide, above which, for sixty miles, it is navigable for tow-boats. The river has many large tributaries, spreading over a great extent of country.

The Petitcodiac, the Richibucto, and the Restigouche are all noble rivers, navigable for from fifteen to twenty-five miles above their mouths for large vessels, and draining over 8000 square miles of fertile and finely timbered country.

Among the numerous bays with which the coast is indented, the most important is the Baie des Chaleurs, an immense haven ninety miles in length, and twelve to fifteen in breadth, with many excellent harbours. Throughout its whole extent there is neither reef, rock, nor shoal, nor any impediment to navigation.

The climate of this Province is exceedingly healthy. Disease, peculiar to the country, is unknown. Its beautiful scenery, sometimes wild and picturesque, with its hills and mountains; its beautiful rivers, brooks, and lakes abounding in fish; its sunny dales and wooded valleys, have their attractions.

The autumn is a season of exceeding beauty, the air being dry and clear, and the woods glowing with innumerable tints of the richest and most brilliant hues.

The prevailing summer winds are from the W.S.W. and S.; when from the S.W. dense fogs are often produced on the Bay of Fundy, and extend from fifteen to twenty miles inland.

Of the soil and capabilities of New Brunswick it is impossible to speak too highly. There is not a country in the world so beautifully wooded and watered. A large portion of the surface is covered with dense forests of pine, hackmatack, spruce, cedar, etc., etc., which provide immense quantities of timber both for export and ship-building. All kinds of cereals and fruits (except peaches) ripen perfectly and are of excellent quality. The potatoes raised in this Province are the best in the world. Turnips, peas, beans, and other leguminous plants thrive admirably. A most profitable crop is grass, which occupies about four-fifths of the land on every large farm. Agriculture, however, has made but slow progress, and the demand for food is far beyond the supply raised on the soil. The inhabitants generally find it more profitable to follow the lumbering business. The rivers, lakes, and sea-coast of New Brunswick abound with fish of almost every variety. In Baie des Chaleurs immense shoals are seen, darkening the surface of the water. The Bay of Fundy has long been celebrated for its fisheries.

The salmon fisheries of New Brunswick are among the finest in the world. The Buctouche, Caraquette, and Cocagne oyster-beds are as prolific as they are famous, and the finest lobsters are found in profusion.

Ship-building is extensively prosecuted in the Province, more especially at St. John and on the Miramichi. Vessels are also built at St. Andrew's, at various coves and harbors on the Bay of Fundy, along the banks of the St. John and Petitcodiac, and at Cocagne, Richibucto, Bathurst, Dalhousie, Campbellton, and other ports on the north shore. The statistics of these two industries are given among the "Dominion Statistics."

Coal is plentiful and iron ore abundant; the former is said to extend over 10,000 square miles. The Albert coal mine is the most valuable deposit of bituminous matter on this continent. It produces 100 gallons of crude oil per ton, and the coal is worth for gas making $14 to $17 per ton at the shipping port.

Copper and manganese also abound. A large deposit of the former has been discovered on the banks of the Nepisiquit River, which falls into Bathurst Bay, and another of plumbago within half a mile of St. John. The supply of the latter is said to be inexhaustible. Gypsum, limestone, freestone and grindstone abound.

The principal articles manufactured in New Brunswick are sawn lumber, leather, cotton and woollen goods, wooden ware of all descriptions, paper, iron castings, nails, mill machinery, locomotives, steam engines, etc. The number of saw mills in the Province is very large.

The great extent of sea coast, with its numerous bays and navigable rivers flowing into them, furnish admirable facilities for commerce. The principal exports are fish, timber and lumber, iron, coal, gypsum, shooks, hay, etc. The chief imports are wheat, flour and cornmeal, corn and other grain, salted meats, coffee, sugar, tea, molasses, tobacco, woollen, cotton and silk manufactures, fruits, etc. The value of imports into the Province has exceeded $10,500,000 in a single year—the exports aggregating two-thirds of that amount. The imports at the Port of St. John alone have aggregated between $8,000,000 and $9,000,000 in a single season, while the exports from the same port during the same time exceeded $4,000,000.

There are six railways in the Province, three of which—the Albert, the Intercolonial, and the New Brunswick roads—have been only recently completed, the last in 1877. The Intercolonial, in this Province, runs from St. John to Halifax, with branch to Shediac. The head offices are at Moncton. The St. John and Maine Railway (late European and North American) runs from St. John westward to the State of Maine, connecting at Fredericton Junction with the Fredericton Branch Railway, at McAdam with the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, and at Vanceboro' with the rail system of the United States. This road forms a connection with the St. Francis and Lake Megantic International Railway recently built from Sherbrooke, eastward. By this connection the all-rail route between Montreal and St. John has been reduced to 430 miles. (By the Intercolonial the distance is 761 miles.) The New Brunswick and Canada Railway proceeds from St. Andrew's to Woodstock, with branches to St. Stephen and Houlton, Maine. This line connects at Woodstock with the N. B. R'y. running from Fredericton, whence it is to be extended to Riviere du Loup. It also has a branch up the Aroostook into Maine. Two other roads are in progress—the Grand Southern skirting the Bay of Fundy from St. John to St. Stephen, and the Kent Northern connecting Richibucto with the Intercolonial.

The growth of the Province has been steady and large, In 1851, the population was 193,800; in 1871, 285,777, an increase of nearly fifty per cent.; and now it is fairly estimated considerably over 300,000.

The school system of New Brunswick is non-sectarian and *free to all.* The Province annually grants about $170,000, and with a rate on property supports *free* normal, superior and common schools in abundance. There is also a University of New Brunswick and several colleges.

No Province in the Dominion has made more generous provision for the immigrant than New Brunswick. Under the land system of this Province, as established by the Act of 1872, Crown lands suitable for settlement and cultivation are set apart, and public roads made through the same.

These lands are granted to actual settlers in lots of one hundred acres. The terms of settlement are that a settler build a house, not less in dimensions than sixteen by twenty feet, and shall clear and cultivate not less than three acres within one year, and further clear and cultivate not less than ten acres in all within three years, and reside actually and continuously on such land for three years, necessary absence excepted.

By the Act of 1868, a grant of one hundred acres of land could be *purchased* for $20 cash, or $30 in three annual instalments, all to be expended in making roads through the settlement; but the new Act is in still better terms. Several hundred thousand acres were, however, applied for and settled under the old Act, and under the new one large tracts are settled by immigrants, chiefly English and Scotch.

The affairs of the Province are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council of nine members, a Legislative Council of eighteen members appointed for life, and a House of Assembly of forty-one representatives, elected every four years. The judicial department comprises a Supreme Court, with a chief and four puisne judges having law and equity jurisdiction; one of Marriage and Divorce, a Vice-Admiralty Court, and a County Court for each county in the Province.

New Brunswick was first settled by the French in 1639. It continued to form part of Nova Scotia until in 1784 the present limits of New Brunswick were divided from Nova Scotia and erected into a separate Province by a special constitutional charter. When the United States had gained their independence, a considerable number of exiled loyalists, about five thousand persons, emigrated in 1783 to New Brunswick, where they were supplied with land, provisions, tools and clothing by the British government. These loyalists may be looked upon as the founders of New Brunswick, and their descendants now form a considerable part of the population.

It is urged and believed that this Province is peculiarly congenial to English, Scotch and Scandinavian immigrants; the climate is no more severe in winter than theirs, and the soil is better. But more, the love of order and good government inherent in them makes, in consequence, the laws and political institutions of this country suit them better than those of a republic.

The Maritime Provinces afford a fine field to anglers. In no part of the world, excepting, perhaps, the Seigniory of Mingan, in the Province of Quebec, are there finer rivers for trout or salmon than those of New Brunswick.

On the whole, to the laboring man who loves a life of industry, of liberty, independence, and rough plenty; where the tax-gatherer's visits are, like angels', few and far between; where he can worship God as he pleases, and where the means are not wanting; where there is no established Church, but all thrive side by side on equal terms, and all respectably supported by willing contributions; where the schools are free alike to all; where to him the words "starvation and want" convey no dread, —this Province offers a most desirable home.

The chief cities and towns of New Brunswick are St. John, with Portland and Carleton as its suburbs, Fredericton, St. Stephen, St. Andrew's, Chatham, Woodstock, Sackville, Newcastle and Moncton.

ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN, the commercial metropolis of the Province, and fourth largest city in the Dominion, is situated at the mouth of the noble River St. John, 500 miles from its source, parish and county of St. John. It occupies a very commanding position, and when approached from the Bay of Fundy presents an imposing appearance. The whole of the elevated portion of the city consists of solid rock, which for the purpose of forming tolerable streets has had to be cut down at an incredible expense.

St. John is the *entrepôt* of a wide extent of country, abounding in agricultural resources, minerals, and valuable timber. Its admirable situation at the mouth of one of the largest rivers in North America, with a harbor open all the year round, with regular steam communication with all the main ports of Nova Scotia and the northern portion of the United States, with first-class railways running from it in every direction, with extensive maritime and manufacturing interests, insures the certainty of its becoming a city of the greatest commercial importance.

In 1873 (by the official report published) the imports were $8,118,758, and the exports $4,107,550; and the government statistics for 1874 (the most prosperous in its commercial history) showed an unparalleled increase—the customs duties for that year exceeding those of 1873 by nearly 25 per cent.

The position of its harbor, and its entire freedom from obstruction by ice—the only harbor in America, north of Cape Hatteras, which *always* preserves this immunity—owing to the tide falls of the Bay of Fundy, which vary between twenty-one and twenty-five feet, gives it great advantages over all other ports in the Dominion, and tends largely to its commercial importance. Its facilities for ship-building are very extensive. A large trade is carried on in this important branch; also in its principal article of export—lumber. The latter includes the shipment of deals to England, pine timber to the United States, and shooks to the West Indies. Numerous mills and manufactories surround the harbor, which is almost at all times covered with shipping.

The entrance of the River St. John into the harbor, about 1½ miles above the city, is through a rocky gorge, 90 yards wide and 400 yards long, occasioning very remarkable falls. At low water, the waters of the river are about twelve feet higher than those of the harbor; at high water the waters of the harbor are five feet higher than those of the river; hence the phenomena of a fall outwards and inwards at every tide. Above the falls the tide seldom rises more than four feet. When the waters of the harbor and river are on a level, vessels can pass the falls, and this can be effected only during a period of fifteen or twenty minutes at each ebb and flow of the tide. At times of great freshets, occasioned by the sudden melting of the snow, the tides do not rise to the level of the river, and consequently it is not possible for vessels to ascend the fall. The depth of the fall is about 17 feet. Spanning the rocky gorge about 100 feet above low water, is a magnificent suspension bridge 640 feet in length, 182 feet shorter than the bridge at Niagara. A fine view of portions of the city and surrounding district is to be had from the bridge, as also of the rushing waters immediately beneath it, which at times present a splendid scene.

St. John has the largest and finest rolling and iron-mills—the Coldbrook Iron-works and Rolling-mills—in the Dominion, and manufactories of iron castings, steam-engines, machinery, edge-tools, nails, cotton and woollen goods, boots and shoes, leather, wooden ware, soap and candles, carriages, locomotives, agricultural implements, lumber, paper, sugar-boxes, etc. Its most important branch of industry, however, is ship-building.

The streets of St. John are wide and chiefly laid out at right angles. King and Prince William Streets are the principal thoroughfares. On the western side of the harbor is Carleton, a thickly settled district and part of the city; and joined to the city, but not incorporated thereto, is the populous suburb of Portland. The city is lighted with gas, and has an excellent fire brigade and unsurpassed water supply. There are six banks in the city: Bank of Montreal, Bank of New Brunswick, Bank of British North America, Maritime Bank, Bank of Nova Scotia, and a savings bank.

St. John boasts of numerous handsome public buildings, stores and private residences. Among the former may be noticed the churches, especially the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, banks, Dominion building,

court house, gaol, city hospital, marine hospital, lunatic asylum, and post office.

St. John, in point of registered shipping, stands first in rank of all cities in the Dominion of Canada, and fourth in rank of *all in the British Empire*, a fact worth boasting of, and which elicited much discussion when, a few years since, the figures were first compared and published by John Boyd, Esq., of St. John, in his since celebrated lecture, "They that go down to the sea."

On December 31st, 1873, the tonnage of St. John was 806 vessels, measuring 247,228 tons, and on December 31st, 1874, 808 vessels, measuring 263,410 tons. In the whole British Empire, the list stood thus (this being the latest date for which comparative statistics are at hand):

Liverpool	1,411,232 tons.
London	1,096,937 "
Glasgow	444,581 "
St. John	263,410 "

Ranking her the *fourth* port of the Empire, Sunderland being the only other place registering over 200,000 tons.

This tonnage represents a capital of more than $12,000,000, or about $200 for every inhabitant, great and small, in the city and county of St. John!

As an evidence of its lumber export trade, we may mention that one man alone (Alex. Gibson, of Nashwaak), in 1875, shipped to Great Britain and continental and African ports 136,000,000 feet of lumber, employing 212 vessels, of a capacity of 170,000 tons, while for the four seasons last past the totals foot up to over 430,000,000 of feet. His operations in the woods during the winter season employ over 1,200 horses and 3,000 men.

With respect to the *size* of the vessels composing this grand fleet, we may mention that St. John has eight times as many full-rigged ships as the port of Halifax, and more full-rigged ships, both in tonnage and number, than the whole Province of Nova Scotia. St. John has five times as many full-rigged ships as the port of Quebec, and four times as many as the whole Province of Quebec. St. John has three times as many barques as the port of Quebec, and nearly three times as many as the whole Province of Quebec. While St. John, therefore, stands far ahead of all other Canadian ports in point of tonnage, its superiority over them all becomes greater the more it is examined, for the bulk of the tonnage of St. John is of the large and expensive class of vessels engaged in foreign voyages; 90 ships, 127 barques and barquentines, 73 brigs and brigantines, and over 100 schooners, belong to this class, and there are no finer vessels afloat on the sea, built of wood, copper and iron, than the larger craft that hail from the port of St. John. In this respect, St. John is the first port in America, as it is the fourth in the whole British Empire. We have yet to learn the name of any other port on this continent that has as large a fleet of clipper ships and barques on the sea as St. John. This is certainly something for Canada to be proud of.

The railway system of New Brunswick centres here, and, looking at the many natural advantages which St. John possesses, especially its free open harbor at all seasons of the year, and its unsurpassed facilities for manufacturing purposes, it bids fair to become, since completion of the great Intercolonial Railway, which connects it with Nova Scotia and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the chief seaport city in the Dominion.

The population of St. John, including Carleton and Portland, in 1871 (latest official census), was 41,325.

This is St. John previous to 20th June, 1877. On that day one of the most destructive conflagrations that has ever occurred visited this fair city, and swept away the great business centre, including all the public buildings and the most costly edifices. An area of 200 acres, or two-fifths of the entire city, was swept clear; 1,612 houses were destroyed, 13,000 people rendered homeless, and $27,000,000 worth of property consumed in the short space of nine hours. Since then, however, the city has been very rapidly rebuilt, its people exhibiting an amount of energy and enterprise under the sorest of trials, which has commended them to the admiration of the whole world; and with the unveiling of the country at large from the late universal commercial depression, St. John will undoubtedly assert her old-time supremacy.

FREDERICTON.

FREDERICTON, a small but beautiful city in the county of York, is the capital of the Province, and is pleasantly situated on a level plain, on the left bank of the River St. John, eighty-four miles from the Bay of Fundy. The city is well and regularly laid out; its streets are wide and airy, crossing each other at right angles. Queen is the chief business street, and on it are situated most of the public departments, law offices, banks, hotels, etc. At the east end were the Province buildings, where the Provincial Legislature held its sittings; the Supreme Court also met there. These having been recently burnt, new ones are about to be erected by the Provincial Legislature. At the west end stands the Government house, a fine stone structure, with no pretensions to architectural beauty, yet possessing ample accommodation as the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor. On the north side of Queen street are the court-house and city hall, two large brick buildings, and the barracks, a stone structure, capable of accommodating a regiment of infantry. On York street is situated the depot of the Fredericton Railway, and the skating rink, and on Westmoreland street is the Exhibition building, a handsome wooden structure, covering nearly an acre of ground. In rear of the city, on a hill, stands the University, a large, substantial, stone building. It is well endowed, has a good staff of professors, and as a seat of learning is in high standing in the Province. There are eight churches in the city—Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Church of Scotland, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and Free-Will Baptist. Christ Church Cathedral is a fine stone edifice, and a good specimen of church architecture. It was built after designs by the late Mr. Wills, and is an exact model of his last work, Christ Church Cathedral at Montreal. The see house of the Lord Bishop of Fredericton is situated almost opposite. The scenery around Fredericton is very pleasing; a fine view may be obtained from the University building of the river and adjacent country. The St. John River is navigable from St. John to this city for large steamers and other vessels, and during high water steamers can proceed to Woodstock, Tobique, and Grand Falls.

Fredericton is becoming a considerable port, over 10,000 tons of shipping now annually entering and clearing for foreign ports. It is almost certain that its shipping trade with foreign countries must continue to increase, as it is favorably situated for certain classes of vessels; but it needs better wharf accommodation, and some improvements in the bed of the St. John River above Oromocto, where the shoals are troublesome in summer.

Opposite the city is the pretty town of Gibson, the terminus of the New Brunswick Railway, now completed to Edmondton, and in contemplation to Rivière du Loup. Lower down is the River Nashwaak, a few miles up which is the extensive lumbering establishment of Alexander Gibson, one of the wealthiest and most enterprising merchants in the Dominion, and the "lumber king" of New Brunswick. Fredericton is the chief terminus of the Fredericton and the New Brunswick railways. The former connects with the St. John and Maine (formerly E. and N. A.) Railway at Fredericton Junction, and the latter is in course of construction to Rivière du Loup.

Population in 1871, 6,006; now, about 8,000.

St. STEPHEN.—A thriving town in the parish of the same name, county of Charlotte, pleasantly situated on the banks of the River St. Croix. It is a port of entry, and the south-western terminus of the St. Stephen branch of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway. A covered bridge connects St. Stephen with Calais, a beautiful town in the State of Maine, from whence it is supplied with gas. The prospects of the town are highly encouraging. Merchants here have stores also in Calais, where they do an extensive business. Heavy lumbering operations are carried on in both towns. There are five churches in St. Stephen, several schools, and a number of handsome residences.

Population in 1871, 6,515; 1880 (estimated), 8,000.

CHATHAM.—A beautiful town on the right bank of the Miramichi River, county of Northumberland. It is the largest and one of the most thriving towns on the north shore. Millions of feet of lumber and large quantities of fish, especially salmon, are annually exported from here. Chatham is a port of entry, is lit with gas, has a number of steam mills and foundries, and possesses several handsome buildings, a Roman Catholic cathedral, hospital and college, four churches, etc. Six miles above the town is Newcastle, the shire town of the county, and a principal station of the Intercolonial Railway. A branch railway has been built between the two towns. During the season of navigation the steamers of the Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company call here weekly.

Population, 1871, 4,202; 1880 (estimated), 5,500.

ST. ANDREW'S.—A prettily situated town at the mouth of the St Croix River. It is the shire town of the county, is a port of entry, has a good harbor, and from the healthfulness of its situation and the beauty of its scenery, offers many attractions to the tourist and pleasure-seeker. The prospects of the town were at one time highly encouraging, the harbor being almost always covered with shipping, and a very large trade done; but of late years it has lost considerable by the withdrawal of the Reciprocity treaty and the energy of its rival St. Stephen. The continuation of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, the first line built in the Province, and the head-offices of which are located here, to Rivère du Loup, would be of great benefit to this town, and make it one of the principal ports in the Maritime Provinces.

Population, 2,961.

WOODSTOCK.—An incorporated town in the parish of Woodstock, county of Carleton, pleasantly situated on the banks of the beautiful River St. John, in the centre of a fertile and thriving agricultural district. It is the shire town of the county, and the northern terminus of the Woodstock branch of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway.

It has now direct communication by two different lines of railway—one recently completed—with Fredericton and St. John. Considerable lumbering operations are yearly carried on in Woodstock, and an iron mine discovered a few years ago has been worked most successfully. Population, 1871, 3,963; 1880 (estimated), 5,000.

NEWCASTLE.—A prettily situated town on the left bank of the Miramichi River, thirty miles from the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is the shire town of the county, and one of the most important places on the North shore. A large amount of ship-building, facilities for which are unsurpassed, is carried on here, and a very extensive trade done in lumber and fish. The Miramichi, which is navigable to this point for vessels of the largest class, and for miles further up for smaller craft, is noted for its rich fisheries. Large quantities of salmon, herring, bass, and mackerel are annually taken from its waters, and exported from here and Chatham. A good business is also done in oysters, and in preserved salmon and lobsters. Newcastle is one of the principal stations of the Intercolonial Railway; is a port of entry; is well lighted with gas; and during navigation the North Shore and Gulf Port steamers call here regularly.

Population, 1871, 3,584; 1880 (estimated), 4,500.

SACKVILLE.—A rising village in the parish of the same name, county of Westmoreland. It is pleasantly situated at the head of the Bay of Fundy, possesses a good harbor and excellent facilities for ship-building, a number of pretty buildings, eight churches, two hotels, a steam tannery, several mills, and a foundry turning out 3000 stoves per annum. The Mount Allison Wesleyan college and academies are situated here. These are under the control of a board of trustees and governors appointed by the Wesleyan Conference of eastern British America, but are conducted on entirely non-sectarian

principles. The male academy was founded by Mr. Charles F. Allison, of Sackville, who has also aided in the subsequently erected institutions by generous gifts and devises. Sackville will be the outlet of the proposed Baie Verte Canal.

Population, 1871, 3,766; 1880 (estimated), 5,200.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Nova Scotia (originally Acadia) lies between 43° 25′ and 47° N. latitude, and between 59° 40′ and 66° 25′ W. longitude. It consists of a long, narrow peninsula called Nova Scotia proper, and the Island of Cape Breton, which is separated from the mainland by the Strait of Canso. It is bounded N. by Northumberland Strait (which separates it from Prince Edward Island) and by the Gulf of St. Lawrence; N. E. S., and S. E. by the Atlantic Ocean; W. by the Bay of Fundy; and N. by New Brunswick, with which it is connected by an isthmus only eleven miles wide, separating the Bay of Fundy from Northumberland Strait. Greatest length from S. W. to N. E., 350 miles; greatest breadth, about 120 miles; area, 21,731 square miles; equal to 13,382,003 acres.

The country is beautifully variegated by ranges of lofty hills and broad valleys, both of which run longitudinally through the Province. Its Atlantic frontier, for five to ten miles inland, is composed chiefly of a poor soil, though rich in gold and other minerals. The Cobequid range of mountains, as they are called, run through the interior of the Province. The summits of a few of the conical mounts of this range ascend 1,100 feet, and are cultivable nearly to their tops. On each side of these mountains are two extensive ranges of rich arable lands, where agricultural operations are carried on extensively and with profit. The traveller through these will see thriving villages, well-stocked farms, and all the evidences of plenty, as well as some charming instances of refined taste and culture.

The streams, too, with which the Province is beautifully watered, abound with brook trout, which is found in every lake and stream, and in some instances salmon too, of excellent quality.

The whole sea-coast abounds with fish of various descriptions, as well within the Bay of Fundy as the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Gut of Canso; the principal fisheries being those for cod, haddock, hake, pollock, mackerel, and herrings, and are extensively prosecuted by the inhabitants as well for home use as for exportation.

The climate of Nova Scotia is both healthful and agreeable, as the robust looks, stalwart frames, and large families of its inhabitants abundantly testify. Its fitness for agriculture may be judged of by its staple products, which are precisely those of the British Isles, with the addition of Indian corn.

No country in the world produces better crops of potatoes, turnips, and mangel wurzel, and large quantities of the former as well as beef and other products are annually exported to the United States.

Apples, pears, plums, cherries, and other garden fruits attain the utmost perfection. In some sections of the country peaches and grapes ripen in the open air. The apple orchards of Annapolis and King's counties are very productive, and extend along the roadsides in an unbroken line for fifty miles.

The climate varies considerably in the different counties. The western counties average from six to eight degrees warmer than the eastern. In Annapolis county, for instance, the mercury in the coldest winters rarely falls below zero. The coldest season is from the last week in December until the first week in March. The springs are tedious, the summer heats being for a brief season excessive; vegetation is singularly rapid, and the autumn is delightful.

Fogs are frequent in summer on the shores of the Bay of Fundy, but extend a short distance only into the interior, and where the air in summer is much warmer than on the coast.

Fever and ague, those curses of some of the South-western States, are unknown, and there is no peculiar disease, epidemic or otherwise, that can claim Nova Scotia as its home.

The south-eastern coast of Nova Scotia is remarkable for the number of its capacious harbors, there being no fewer than twelve ports capable of receiving ships of the line, and fourteen of sufficient depth for merchantmen between Halifax and Cape Canso, a distance of not more than 110 miles. There are also some excellent harbors on the south-west coast and on the north side of the Province. The island of Cape Breton is second only to Nova Scotia proper in the number and capacity of its harbors. The Big Bras d'Or is one grand harbor, while around the coast and in the Strait of Canso there are many fine harbors.

Nova Scotia is beautifully diversified with rivers and lakes, covering an area estimated at 3,000 square miles.

The lakes of Cape Breton are much larger and more important. The principal of these, however, are inland seas, rather than lakes. The Great Bras d'Or Lake is a magnificent expanse of water, of great depth, about fifty miles in length, and abounding with the best quality of fish. Of the rivers of Nova Scotia, fifteen flow into Northumberland Strait, four into St. George's Bay, seventeen into the Atlantic, and twenty-four into the Bay of Fundy. The most important are the Shubenacadie, the Avon, and the Annapolis, flowing into the Bay of Fundy; the St. Mary's, Musquodoboit, La Have, and Liverpool, flowing into the Atlantic. All the rivers are, with few exceptions, navigable for coasting vessels for distances varying from two to twenty miles.

The Province of Nova Scotia is rich in geological resources, all the rocks from the crystalline granites up to the new sandstone series being here met with. In the isthmus connecting the peninsula with New Brunswick, the underlying rocks consist of grey, red, and buff-colored sandstones of the coal-measures, containing innumerable seams of good bituminous coal, many of which are of sufficient magnitude to be profitably worked. Lofty cliffs abutting on the sea-coast at the South Joggins, present the most beautiful sectional profiles of the coal-bearing strata, with curious fossils, both of vegetable and animal origin. Coal is elsewhere found, more abundantly in Pictou County and on the island of Cape Breton. New and valuable mines have also been recently opened at Spring Hill, and a railway built to connect the mines with the Intercolonial Railway, and with Parrsboro.

The gold yield of Nova Scotia, from the first working of the mines in 1860 to the close of 1872 was about £948,000 stg., and has steadily increased since that time.

The manufactures of Nova Scotia are yet but very limited; although with her immense advantages of coal and position, she must in time become the leading manufacturing Province of North America.

Coarse flannels, bed-linen, blankets, carpets and tweeds are manufactured. Tanning is carried on to some extent; and in the towns and villages, boots, shoes, saddlery, harness, household furniture, and agricultural implements are made in large quantities. In the neighborhood of Halifax, tobacco, printing and wrapping paper, machinery, nails, pails, fuse, gunpowder, carriages, and some other articles are manufactured.

The geographical position of Nova Scotia is highly favorable to commercial pursuits, and as the natural resources become more fully developed there is no doubt her commerce will very largely increase. The imports within the last decade have on some occasions exceeded, and in others very nearly approached $12,000,000; the exports averaging, during the same period, two-thirds of that sum. The largest portion of the exports were drawn from the fishing and mining interests. If we except Newfoundland, Nova Scotia may be said to possess the finest fisheries in the world. There is no port of its coast of 1000 miles, where a profitable fishery may not be pursued. Its bays and harbors, and inland lakes and rivers, teem with salmon, cod, halibut, haddock, mackerel, herring. shad, lobsters, etc. The value of fish caught last year amounted to $5,000,000; number of men employed in the fisheries, over 18,000.

Ship-building is very extensively engaged in in Nova Scotia. On the 1st of January, 1879, there were registered in the ports of Nova Scotia 3,000 vessels, with a tonnage of very nearly half a million of tons, being over two-fifths in number and tonnage of the total registry of the Dominion, and placing Nova Scotia at the head of all the Provinces in this respect.

There are 318 miles of railway in operation in the Province. The Intercolonial proceeds from Halifax to Amherst, 138 miles, and thence to St. John, N.B., and from Truro to Pictou, 52 miles, and Springhill branch, 4 miles. The Windsor and Annapolis proceeds from Windsor Junction to Annapolis, 116 miles. The extension of the latter road to Yarmouth is projected. Another line, to run from New Glasgow to Louisburg, is building. The Parrsboro road is also being constructed. Louisburg is one of the finest harbors in the island of Cape Breton. It is open all the year round, and admirably adapted as a winter port

The public affairs of the Province are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council of nine members, a Legislative Council of twenty-one members, appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of thirty-eight members, elected every four years. The laws are dispensed by a Supreme Court, composed of a chief and nine assistant justices, a Court of Error, of Vice-Admiralty, and of Marriage and Divorce. In each county there is a Court of Probate, which has control of the property of deceased persons.

Education is free to the children of all classes in Nova Scotia. There are numerous public schools and academies, besides a normal and model school, several convents and six colleges—namely: Dalhousie College and University, St. Mary's College (R. C.), and the Presbyterian College, Halifax; Acadia College (Baptist), Wolfville; St. Francis College (R. C.), Antigonish; and King's College and University, Windsor. The latter, belonging to the Church of England, was founded in 1787.

There are two Roman Catholic dioceses in the Province—the Archdiocese of Halifax and the Diocese of Arichat; and one Church of England—Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

Nova Scotia contains all the elements of wealth and future greatness, and is the nearest Prouince of the Dominion to the motherland; in other respects she also comes nearer than any of the other Provinces: in soil, in climate, and mineral productions; in her situation, nearly surrounded by water; in her laws and institutions; and in the character, energy, and impulses of the people. She is also one of the oldest of the colonies; her population is dense. As such she offers excellent opportunities to immigrants of a class that have a limited capital to employ in agriculture, and who would prefer farming lands of their own in preference to those of other people, and paying as much in rent in a single year as would buy the fee simple of an estate there. For this class of people Nova Scotia offers better opportunities than any of the western countries.

The chief cities and towns are Halifax, Yarmouth, Sydney, C. B.; Pictou, Windsor, New Glasgow, Truro.

HALIFAX.

Halifax, the chief commercial city and political capital of Nova Scotia, was founded in the year 1749, by the Lords of Trade, and was named in compliment to George Montague, Earl of Halifax, then at the head of the Board. The scheme for the establishment of the town is said to have originated with the people of Massachusetts, who used as an argument for the formation of the settlement, the growing encroachments of the French upon the territory of Acadia. A plan submitted to the government in 1748 being warmly supported by Lord Halifax, received the royal assent, and the sum of £40,000 sterling being voted by Parliament in furtherance of the under-

taking a fleet of thirteen transports accompanied by the sloop-of-war *Sphynx* set sail for Chebucto in the early part of May, 1749, arriving on the 14th day of July following. The colony consisted of 2,376 souls under the control of Colonel the Honorable Edward Cornwallis, M.P., with the title of Captain-General and Governor of Nova Scotia.

On the day of arrival, but previous to debarkation, civil government was organized on board the *Beaufort* by the election of and swearing in of the following Councillors: Col. Paul Mascarine, Capt. Edward Howe, Capt. John Gordon, Benj. Greene, John Salisbury, and Hugh Davidson; and the balance of the day was spent in festivities and rejoicing. The table around which this Council sat is still preserved in the City Council Chamber. The city was laid out as at present by Messrs. Bruce and Morris, Government Engineers, the same year.

Palisades and blockhouses were at once built, and the French and Indian residents of the locality came in and tendered their allegiance to the Governor. Dartmouth, the chief suburb, was settled next year (1750) by 350 immigrants per ship *Aldaby*; and during the fall and winter of 1751-2, 1,958 German immigrants arrived in the colony, 1,500 of whom, however, embarked in June, 1763, to Mahone Bay, where they afterwards built the Town of Lunenburg.

The great importance attributed to Halifax by the home authorities may be judged from the fact that during the first seven years of its existence the Government had expended over £560,000 stg. in its settlement. Its importance as a military and naval station were early recognized, and the fleet and troops sent out under Howe and Linden for the capture of Louisburg, made this place their rendezvous: while it was again the resort of the army and navy under Wolfe in 1759; and in 1763 quite a large force was again assembled here, ever since which time it has been a military and naval station of lesser or greater importance, but generally the chief, and at present the *only* one of the Imperial Government, in that portion of British North America now included in the Dominion.

It is protected by a large number of very strong fortifications, and has a noble harbor, which has been pronounced by the very highest authorities as "one of the best in the world." It is easy of access for ships of every class, is capacious enough to afford anchorage for all the navies of Europe, and is so situated as to afford protection from every wind. It runs over fifteen miles inland, and after passing the city, and narrowing considerably about three quarters of a mile above the city, suddenly expands into Bedford Basin, a beautiful sheet of water covering an area of nine square miles, completely shut in from the sea and affording good anchorage throughout, with from four to thirty fathoms of water.

At the north end of the city is a large dockyard for the accommodation of British ships of war. It covers fourteen acres, and is one of the finest dockyards in the British Colonies.

Though Halifax proper is not a manufacturing city, Dartmouth, its chief suburb, contains over half a dozen large iron foundries and machine shops, in some of which steam engines and the heaviest description of machinery are constructed. Richmond, another suburb, contains railway machine shops, several tobacco factories, piano factories, cabinet factories, fuse and powder mills, and several large nail factories, while both places contain a large number of establishments representing varied industries, including the manufacture of agricultural implements, cordage, boots and shoes, cotton and woollen goods, all descriptions of wooden ware, soap and candles, leather, paper, sugar refineries, breweries and distilleries.

The religious and educational institutions are in every way worthy of the place. There are twenty-six churches (including Episcopal and Roman Catholic cathedrals), one university, one non-sectarian and three theological (Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic) colleges, two commercial colleges, one convent, a grammar school, a large number of public schools, some of which are elegantly built structures, seven asylums and hospitals, and a number of national and benevolent societies. There are seven chartered banks, three savings banks, a number of private bankers, several building societies and insurance associations, fifteen newspapers and periodicals, three public halls, over twenty hotels, and a vast number of mercantile establishments, many of which compare favorably with anything in their line on the American continent.

Halifax is the nearest Canadian city to Europe and the markets of the Old World; is the "winter port" of the Dominion; is the eastern terminus of the Intercolonial, and of a railway system having connections with all chief points in Canada and the United States; and has extensive steam communication by sea with all leading ports of Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, the West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain and Continental Europe. The population of the city proper in 1871 was 29,582; at the present time, with its suburbs, it exceeds 40,000.

WINDSOR.—A large and flourishing town situated on the river Avon, at the head of Minas basin. Ship-building is extensively carried on. Immense quantities of gypsum or plaster of Paris, existing in beds and in veins, are quarried in the vicinity. It is chiefly used in the United States for Agricultural purposes. Windsor possesses one of the best educational institutions in the Province, King's College, founded in 1787, and chartered by His Majesty George III., in 1802. It is the western terminus of the Nova Scotia Railway, and the north-eastern terminus of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway. Trains run daily in connection with the steamers from Annapolis to St. John, New Brunswick. Population, 2,715.

YARMOUTH.—A wealthy and flourishing town on the Atlantic and south-western coast. It is the second town in importance in Nova Scotia, not exactly in population, but in the wealth and enterprise of its inhabitants. A large ship-building and fishing trade is carried on, and it is the second port in the whole Dominion in its registered tonnage, ranking between St John and Halifax, with 422 vessels, of 124,741 tons, showing an *average* tonnage per vessel more than twice as great as Halifax, owing to the greater number of ships and large sea-going vessels.

It is increasing in ship-building importance yearly, and its general commercial importance will be largely increased on the completion of the railway to Annapolis, giving it direct land communication with Halifax, St. John, Montreal, and the United States. The town possesses several handsome buildings, churches, educational institutions, three banks, etc. Population, 5,335.

PICTOU.—A wealthy and flourishing town, the third in importance in the Province, on the north side of Pictou harbor. It stands upon a steep hill-side, making a good appearance from the water, and is surrounded by fine scenery. The principal trade is in coal, the produce of the Albion mines being conveyed and largely exported from here. The harbor is safe and commodious. Ship-building is carried on. There are several steam saw and grist mills, two steam carding mills, two tobacco factories, an iron foundry, and several tanneries. Logan's tannery, distant three miles, is one of the largest in the Dominion. Splendid freestone quarries are worked near the town. Pictou has many fine public buildings, churches, schools, court-houses, a county academy, masonic and other halls. Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Co.'s mail steamers ply between here and Charlottetown. Gulf steamers run weekly from Pictou to Quebec, calling at intermediate ports. A steamship line runs direct hence to Montreal fortnightly. A steam ferry plies constantly between Pictou and Fisher's Grant, the terminus of the Nova Scotia Railway. Population, 3,462.

SYDNEY, C. B.—A flourishing and important town, pleasantly situated on the south-west arm of the harbor This was the seat of government when Cape Breton was a separate colony. The principal trade is in coal. The important mines at Cow Bay, Bridgeport, Lingan, Glace Bay, and Port Caledonia are within a few hours' drive by stage. A railway, twelve miles long, to the International Co.'s mines at Bridgeport, has been put in operation at a cost of $800,000. The terminus is on the eastern side of the harbor, within two and three-quarter miles by land from the town. It is proposed by an English company to construct another line to connect with the other mining localities on the coast. Cattle and butter are largely exported to Halifax, Newfoundland, Miquelon, and St. Pierre. There are six churches here of different denominations, besides several fine buildings. The court-house is considered one of the best in the Province. Pop. 2,900.

TRURO.—A wealthy and flourishing town, two miles above the head of Cobequid Bay, on a handsome and picturesque site. Its first inhabitants were Acadians; after them it was settled by Irish and Scotch. The country contains rich iron mines. A large market is held here regularly. The chief pursuit of the inhabitants is farming. Fishing and ship-building are also carried on. The provincial normal school is located here. An extensive boot and shoe factory employs a large number of men. The Intercolonial Railway forms a junction here with the Nova Scotia Railway. Population, 3,999.

NEW GLASGOW.—A flourishing and picturesque town on the East River, township of Egerton, county of Pictou. It contains two foundries, several tanneries, a pottery, and steam bakery. The Albion, Acadia, International and Nova Scotia coal mines are in the immediate vicinity. Ship-building is carried on. Several of the largest ships hailing from Nova Scotia were constructed here. It is a station of the Nova Scotia Railway. Population, 2,499.

There are a number of other flourishing towns throughout the Province, the chief of which are Amherst, with a population of 3,606; Antigonish, 3,319; Dartmouth, 4,358; Liverpool, 3,104; Lunenburg, 3,129; Shelburne, 2,789; and St. Andrews, 2,297. All the above figures (Nova Scotia) are taken from the census reports of 1871. In a number of instances the population has very materially increased since then; while in others it has remained stationary or nearly so, though on the whole the improvement has been of a satisfactory nature.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND is situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 46° and 47° 7′ N. latitude, and 62° and 64° 27′ W. longitude. It is washed by the Gulf on the north, and separated by Northumberland Strait from New Brunswick on the east, and Nova Scotia on the south. Greatest length, 130 miles; breadth, thirty-four miles—in its narrowest part, near the centre, it is only four miles wide. Area, 2,134 miles, or 1,365,760 acres. The coast-line presents a remarkable succession of large bays and projecting headlands. The largest bays are those of Richmond on the north-west, Egmont on the south-west, Hillsborough on the south, and Cardigan on the east. These bays, by penetrating into the land from opposite directions, form narrow isthumses which make a natural division of the island into three distinct peninsulas. This natural division has been adopted as the basis of a nearly corresponding civil division into Prince's County in the west, Queen's County in the centre, and King's County in the east.

The surface of Prince Edward Island undulates gently, nowhere rising so high as to become mountainous, or sinking so low as to form a monotonous flat. At one time the whole island was covered with a dense forest of beech, birch, maple, poplar, spruce, fir, hemlock, larch, and cedar; and though destructive fires, lumbering, and cultivation have made large gaps in it, a considerable part of the original forest still remains. The whole island is eminently agricultural and pastoral. The soil consists generally of a light reddish loam, sometimes approaching to a strong clay, but more frequently of a light and sandy texture. The prevailing rock is a reddish sandstone, but a large part of the surface is alluvial

and entirely free from stone. No minerals of the least consequence have yet been discovered, and even limestone and gypsum appear to be wanting. The climate is much milder than that of the adjoining continent, and the air, generally free from the fogs which spread along the shores of Nova Scotia, is remarkably salubrious.

The scenery is charming, small game, wild fowl, and fish abundant, and the island should become popular as a Canadian summer resort.

The principal crops are wheat, barley, and oats; all of these abundant and of excellent quality; peas and beans are equally good, and potatoes and turnips are nowhere surpassed. The land not cultivable consists of soft, spongy turf, or deep layer of wet, black mould, which may prove valuable for fuel. The fisheries are very valuable, especially on the north coast, which is much frequented by mackerel and cod. The manufactures are chiefly for domestic use. Ship-building is prosecuted with considerable enterprise, and is yearly increasing in magnitude and importance.

More than in name Prince Edward Island is a "Maritime Province," there having been over 25,000 tons of new shipping built in single years in her ports, since her admission to the Confederation.

As may be imagined, the fisheries interests command a very large share of attention, not only from the inhabitants but from the outside world.

The imports consist almost entirely of manufactured articles of various kinds, and the exports of fish, grain and potatoes. The former last year came within a trifle of $2,000,000. The exports generally exceed the imports by several hundred thousand dollars, and it may be remarked that this is the only Province in the Dominion to which this statement applies.

The products of the fisheries fluctuate very much, varying all the way from one-quarter of a million to nearly a million dollars yearly.

The following table shows the counties, with the capital of each:

Counties.	Capital.
Queen's	Charlottetown
King's	Georgetown.
Prince	Summerside.

These counties are divided into sixty-seven townships and three royalties. The inhabitants consist of descendants of Scottish, Irish, Acadian, French, English, and other settlers.

The free school system was introduced in 1853. There are about 400 district schools, 17 grammar schools, various private schools, a normal and model school, and 3 colleges—Prince of Wales (Protestant), St. Dunstan's (Roman Catholic), and the Wesleyan College. It is the law of the island that the Bible be read in the public schools.

The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia exercises episcopal authority over the island. The Roman Catholics have one diocese, Charlottetown.

Prince Edward Island has telegraphic communication with the continent of America and Europe by means of a submarine cable, eleven miles in length, connecting the island with New Brunswick.

In 1872 the building of a railway to connect Charlottetown with the principal places on the island was commenced. This railway was opened in 1874, and is 201 miles in length, viz.: Trunk line, from Cascumpeque to Georgetown, 143 miles; western extension, from Cascumpeque to Tignish, 18 miles; eastern branch, from Mount Stewart to Souris, 40 miles.

The Prince Edward Island Railway now extends nearly the whole length of the island, from Tignish on the north, to Georgetown and Souris on the east, connecting also with Summerside (Bedeque Harbor) and Charlottetown on the south. Summerside is about three and a-half hours' run by steamer from Point du Chene, the northern terminus of the New Brunswick railways. Charlottetown is about sixty miles or five hours' run by steamer from Pictou, the northern terminus of the Nova Scotia railways. Tignish and Cascumpeque are depots of the Gulf fisheries. Georgetown and Souris harbors are open in the fall generally for two or three weeks after the other ports are closed by ice. The construction of the railway now enables shippers in all parts of the island to take advantage of this important addition to the open season.

During the season of navigation there is tri-weekly communication with Pictou, N. S., and Shediac, N.B., in addition to which there are steamers connecting with Quebec and the Gulf ports to the north, and Halifax and Boston to the south. The Baie Verte Canal, now projected, will greatly facilitate communication with the Bay of Fundy and the New England ports. Navigation generally closes about the middle of December, and is resumed about the end of April or beginning of May. During this time mails and passengers are conveyed across the Strait in ice-boats, which ply between Cape Traverse in Prince Edward Island and Cape Tormentine in New Brunswick. The passage is not at all times safe, and it is believed that powerful steamers might keep the navigation open nearly all, if not all, the year round—an undertaking which the Dominion Government have, by the terms of union, bound themselves to inaugurate.

The public affairs of Prince Edward Island are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council of nine members, a Legislative Council of thirteen members, and a Legislative Assembly of thirty representatives. Justice is administered according to the laws of England.

The total population of the island in 1871 was 94,021, an increase of 13,160 since 1861, and of 89,921 since it became a British possession (1758); and it is now estimated at upwards of 105,000.

CHARLOTTETOWN, the capital of Prince Edward Island, is prettily situated on gently rising ground, looking toward the south, parish of Charlotte, county of Queen's. It is on the north side of the East River, near its Junction with the North and West Rivers. The town is lighted by gas, and is well laid out; the streets cross each other at right angles, and several of them are 100 feet wide. The harbor is safe and commodious. The colonial building is the most handsome edifice in the place. It is built of Nova Scotia freestone, and cost over $85,000. The other principal buildings are the new post-office, court-house, market, athenæum, public hall, exchange, drill-shed; Prince of Wales, St. Dunstan's and Methodist colleges; normal school, convent, lunatic asylum, gaol, government house.

There are also four banks, a savings bank, a woollen factory, iron foundry, ship-building yards, etc.

The merchants are enterprising and wealthy, and a very large export trade is done here with Great Britain and the United States.

An immense impetus would be given to the trade of Charlottetown by the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. Population, over 12,000.

SUMMERSIDE, the second town of importance on the island, is situated on Bedeque Bay, and on the Prince Edward Island Railway, forty miles north-west of Charlottetown, forty-five miles north-east of Shediac. It has an excellent harbor with good anchorage for the largest vessels, and contains churches of seven denominations, three banks, a public hall, market, convent, schools, and several mills and factories.

Ship-building is carried on to a large extent, and eggs, potatoes, oysters, sheep, horses, and oats are extensively exported. Summerside has daily communication, in summer, by steamer with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In Bedeque Bay, opposite the town, is a beautiful island of about 200 acres, on which has been erected a fine hotel capable of accommodating 600 guests, and which is a favorite summer resort. A steam ferry runs between the island and the town. The Prince Edward Island Railway has a first-class station, engine-house, and car-sheds in the town. Population, nearly 5,000.

Georgetown and Alberton are also rapidly rising towns, with a population of about 1,500 and 1,000 respectively.

MANITOBA.

The whole of the vast territory hitherto held by the Hudson Bay Company, under Royal Charter issued in the twenty-second year of the reign of Charles II., and transferred to the Imperial Government on the 1st day of December, 1869 (the company receiving an indemnity from the Canadian Government of £300,000 sterling), was by order of H. M. the Queen in Council, dated 23rd day of June, 1870, admitted into the union or Dominion of Canada.

The portion of the territory hitherto known as the Selkirk or Red River Settlement has been erected into a Province, to be called the Province of Manitoba.

It is bounded on the south by the United States, and on the north, east, and west by the North-West Territories of the Dominion. It extends from 49° to 50° 30′ north latitude, and from 96° to 99° west longitude, and comprises an area of 14,340 square miles, or 9,177,600 acres.

The name *Manitoba*, taken from a large lake, a part of which lies in the Province, is a contraction made by the old French Canadian *voyageurs*, of the Cree word *Manitowaban*. *Manitou* signifies *supernatural, divine, spirit*; and *waban* means a *strait*. As the waters of a strait in that lake are agitated in an unusual way, the Indians believed formerly there was therein something supernatural, a spirit that moved them, and they called the lake *Manitowaban*.

The agricultural capabilities of its soil cannot be exceeded for many things. The most part of the Province is prairie land, diversified by groups of elm, ash, oak, poplar, basswood, and ash-leaf maple. It is a rich, black mould, resting partly on a limestone formation and partly on a thick coat of hard clay. Manure, not indispensable at first, is as useful here as elsewhere. It has not been used much so far, on account of the large amount of land possessed by each of the inhabitants, which circumstance enables them to sow the same grain several years running. Wheat ripens in 110 days, and gives an average return of twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre. All kinds of garden vegetables, as well as oats, barley, Indian corn, hops, flax, hemp, potatoes, and other root-crops are easily raised. The grassy savannas of Red River afford unlimited pasturage ranges, as long as unploughed. The authority of the scientific gentlemen connected with the Pacific Railway surveys exists for the statement that a large part of this Province is excelled by no portion of America as a cereal-producing country, and for the generally exceeding beauty of the newly-surveyed districts.

Though the winter is cold, it is mitigated by a clear, dry atmosphere. A population more healthy than the Manitobans cannot be met anywhere.

The Province is provided with a liberal homestead law, which exempts (with stock, implements, &c.) 160 acres of land. Every male adult is entitled to 160 of "homestead" land free (except such as are included in the various reserves); and a further 160 acres of "pre-emption" land at prices ranging from $1.00 to $2.50 per acre, according to the "belt" in which it is situated, these "belts" running parallel to the Pacific Railway, and prices varying according to their respective distances therefrom. Two sections in each township, or one-eighteenth part of the whole, is reserved for school purposes.

The great problem of a future fuel supply which stared the country in the face as soon as the timber limits along the river "bottoms" should become exhausted, has been satisfactorily solved by the recent discoveries of coal on both the Saskatchewan and Assiniboine. Indications give promise of an inexhaustible supply, and actual experiment has demonstrated its superior quality.

The chief rivers of the Province are the Red River and Assiniboine. The former takes its rise in Otter Tail and Traverse Lakes, Minnesota, running northward a distance of over 700 miles and emptying into Lake Winnipeg 105 miles from the U.S. boundary; but on account of the crookedness of the stream, its length in Canadian territory exceeds 200 miles. The Assiniboine takes its

rise some 400 miles west-by-north of Winnipeg (where it forms a confluence with the Red River), but on account of its winding course it is over 600 miles in length. It flows for the first 400 miles of its course in a generally south-east-by-eastern direction, receiving in that distance five important tributaries from the north side, each from 50 to 150 miles in length. At the "elbow," 220 miles (by river) from its mouth, it receives its chief tributary, the Qu'Appelle, from the right bank, and flows thence almost due east till it mingles its waters with those of the Red River at Fort Garry.

Manitoba is very rapidly assuming the status of one of the most important Provinces in the Dominion. Every part of the Province possesses a volume of interest: but the chief of all centres in Fort Garry, now the city of Winnipeg, and the commercial, as well as the political capital. This was one of the earliest points of settlement of the Lord Selkirk colony in the very first years of the present century. On account of its favorable geographical position it was early made the chief post of the Hudson Bay Company in the North-West, and such it still remains. The whole trade of the place was almost exclusively confined to the Hudson Bay Company's business until a few years previous to the transfer of the Company's territory to the Dominion in 1870; and even at that date it was a place of no importance, having but a single street, with no buildings of any size or value, and a general trade which amounted to little or nothing. Within a single decade it has become a handsome, well-built city of about 15,000 inhabitants, with wide streets, lined with brick and stone buildings which would do no discredit to any city of the Continent. In regard to its commercial attributes, Winnipeg is on all hands admitted as the briskest city in the Dominion, more business being transacted there, in proportion to its population, than in any other.

The chief historical incidents in connection with Winnipeg, since its original settlement, were the "Red River Rebellion" in 1870, the principal features of which (including the Presidency of Riel, the imprisonment of Canadians, the execution of Scott, the capture of Fort Garry by the military expedition under the then Col. Woolsley, and the flight of the insurgent chiefs) are still fresh in the minds of all Canadians; the incorporation of the place as a city, in 1873; the building of the Pembina branch of the Canada Pacific Railway; and the final decision of the Dominion Government to build the main line of the Pacific through and directly westward from the city, crossing the Red River by a magnificent iron bridge.

The city has several very fine hotels, one of which cost over $100,000 to build. The Christian denominations all have churches, some of them very imposing structures. There are three theological colleges, "Manitoba" (Presbyterian), "St. Boniface" (Roman Catholic), and "St. Johns" (Episcopalian). There is an excellent Fire Department, with several steam fire-engines; national, benevolent, and society organizations of every description, including several Masonic and Oddfellows Lodges; three daily and several weekly newspapers; and a number of literary and scientific societies. It is the great commercial metropolis of the Canadian North-West, and its warehouses are filled with the products of every clime; while among its merchants are some of the most successful traders of this generation.

Besides the "Government House" and public offices of the Province, Winnipeg contains a number of edifices owned by the Dominion Government; including the Post-Office and Government Savings Bank, the Pacific Railway Offices; the Custom House, and the Dominion Land Office. The City Hall and Central School are very fine buildings, while the prospective public improvements include a North-Western University, Gas Works, and a water supply on the most approved modern principles.

Although Winnipeg is by far the most important and populous city in the whole North-West, yet Manitoba contains a large number of prosperous and rapidly-growing towns in almost every portion, especially those bordering the Assiniboine and Red Rivers. Among the chief of these are:

BAIE ST. PAUL, on the Assiniboine, 30 miles above Winnipeg, containing churches, schools, several stores, &c., &c., and a population of 1,200.

BLUMENORT, a Mennonite village in section 35, Township 7, Range 6 East, contains steam grist and saw mills, church, school and custom house.

EMERSON, a newly incorporated city on the east bank of the Red River, just north of the U, S. boundary, is the southern terminus of the Pembina Branch. It already contains a population exceeding 2,000, and is growing very fast. It is a port of entry, and contains Custom House and Dominion Lands Office. All the attributes of the most prosperous eastern railway towns are to be found here, including the very best ecclesiastical and educational institutions, mail, telegraph and express facilities, and a daily and several weekly newspapers.

GLADSTONE, in Township 14, Range 11 West, on White Mud River, contains grist and saw mills, hotels, stores, churches, schools, &c., and a population of about 600.

HEADINGLEY, one of the most flourishing settlements on the Assiniboine, 13 miles above Winnipeg, contains several churches, school, mills, hotels, stores, &c., &c. Population, 1,200.

KILDONAN, the oldest of Lord Selkirk's settlements (named from the native parish of its first settlers), a flourishing town on the right bank of the Red River, five miles below Winnipeg, with a population of 700 or over, and very many of the attributes of our older eastern towns, including religious and educational institutions, literary, scientific, national and other societies, as found in the best towns of Ontario.

MORRIS, a town on the Red River, 24 miles north of the U. S. boundary: although only laid out in 1877, this town's present population already approaches 1,000, with five or six churches, schools, mills, factories, warehouses, hotels, etc., etc.

POPLAR POINT, on the Assiniboine, at the junction of the Portage and Lake Manitoba roads, 45 miles west of Winnipeg, is a flourishing town with 500 of a population, and all the attributes of prosperous villages generally of similar size.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, the county seat of Marquette West, is the most important point in western Manitoba. It has a population of nearly 1,500 and has daily stage connection with Winnipeg, 60 miles eastward. It has five or six churches, schools, mills, hotels, etc., etc., and every characteristic of the prosperous place which it is.

RAPID CITY, on the Little Saskatchewan, though only settled the present season, promises to be a very flourishing town, and ere long a railroad centre of considerable importance, being the contemplated junction of several proposed railway lines to the west, north-west and south-west.

SELKIRK, named from the nobleman who formed the Red River Colony, is 24 miles down the river from Winnipeg, which place it seriously threatened to supplant as the chief commercial metropolis, until the final decision of the general government gave the latter city the main line of the Pacific Railway. Selkirk is the terminus of what is now a branch of the Pacific, being originally designed as the main line and built thus far. It contains a population of several thousand, has newspapers, schools, churches, mills, factories, etc., etc., in profusion, and two daily boats to and from Winnipeg during the season of navigation.

STONEWALL, 26 miles west of Selkirk, and 6 miles north of the Provincial Penitentiary, though only settled in 1877, is already a thriving and promising town, containing flour and grist mills, several churches, schools, stores and factories.

ST. ANDREWS, in the parish of the same name, is on the Red River, 16 miles below Winnipeg. It is one of the earliest Scotch settlements, and is the county seat of Lisgar County. It has a population of nearly 2,000, and is well supplied with all the facilities of modern civilization, including churches, schools, mills, shops, factories, stores and hotels.

ST. BONIFACE, at the confluence of the Red and Assiniboine, opposite Winnipeg, is one of the most important points in the Province, now containing a population approaching 2,000, which is being constantly and rapidly augmented. It was for a time the terminus of the Pembina branch of the Canada Pacific. There is a Roman Catholic cathedral at this place, which is the Metropolitan See of the North-West. It has a college, ladies' academy, large hospital and an orphan asylum, some very handsome buildings—public and private, a number of mills, several good hotels, and a French newspaper, *Le Metis*. It will undoubtedly soon become a part of Winnipeg, to which city it already virtually belongs.

There are several quite populous parishes along the Assiniboine and Red Rivers, in each of which there are towns of more or less importance, generally of the same name, including, St. Clements, 22 miles distant from Winnipeg; St. Charles, 9 miles; St. Francois Xavier, 25 miles; St. James, 3 miles; St. Johns, just north of the city; St. Norbert, at the mouth of the La Salle, on the Red River, and St. Paul's, north of Kildonan. St. Norbert Village is the county seat of Provencher, and is a very prosperous and rapidly growing town.

WEST LYNNE (Pembina), on the west side of Red River, adjacent to the United States boundary, was at one time a place of much greater importance than at present, being the outport of customs for the entire North-West, but since the completion of the railway to Emerson it has temporarily declined. The river, however, is being bridged, and the recent erection of important buildings, warehouses, &c., by the Hudson Bay Company and others, promise it a new lease of life.

There are many other places of great promise which are filling up as fast as a continuous living stream from the East can fill them, and which before another year will eclipse the present status of many of those already described, therefore we can scarcely form an estimate of what the next decade will do for a Province already embracing so many flourishing and rapidly growing settlements, and which but ten years ago (1870, when the transfer was effected from the Hudson Bay Company to Canada) contained the insignificant population of 11,953, and this, too, including the whole North-West, whose present population aside from that of Manitoba, is now variously estimated at from 50,000 to 100,000.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

This large possession of the Dominion of Canada includes all that portion of British North America outside the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, and the island of Newfoundland. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by the Atlantic, on the west by the Pacific, and on the south by parts of the Dominion of Canada and the United States. Area estimated at 2,750,000 square miles.

This immense district was, until 1870, known as the Hudson Bay Territory, so named after Henry Hudson, who discovered the bay in 1610, and perished on its shores. It was governed by the Hudson Bay Company, by whom it was divided into four large departments or regions, subdivided into thirty-three districts, including 155 posts. The government was administered by a Chief Governor and Council, and the various departments by Chief Factors and Chief Traders. The Northern department, which included all the establishments in the far

north and frozen region, comprised the valley of the Mackenzie River, and the country between that sterile region and the Rocky Mountains, north of Lake Athabasca. The Southern department extended on both sides of James' Bay, and along the south shores of Hudson's Bay, as far north as Cape Churchili, and inland to the ridge which forms the northern boundary of Quebec and Ontario, and to Lakes Winnipeg, Deer, and Wollaston. The Montreal department included the country in the neighborhood of Montreal, up the Ottawa River, and along the north shore of the St. Lawrence to Esquimaux Bay; and the Columbia department comprehended all that immense extent of country to the west of the Rocky Mountains, now the Province of British Columbia.

The North-West Territories now have a separate Lieutenant-Governor, the capital being at Battleford, and the government of the Territories is of a quasi-military character, chiefly under the jurisdiction—subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor—of the North-West Mounted Police. During the incumbency of the Mackenzie Administration, a portion of what is generally known as the "North-West" (between Ontario and Manitoba) was set off as the new Province of Keewatin; but the arbitration then pending between the Ontario and Dominion Governments subsequently resulted in the greater part of the territory in question being awarded to Ontario, a decision which of course put an end to the scheme of a new Province.

The North-West Territories are watered by numerous lakes and rivers. The principal rivers are the Churchill, Nelson, Severn, Albany, Abbitibbi, East Main and Great Whale rivers, flowing into Hudson's Bay; the Mackenzie, Coppermine and Great Fish rivers, flowing into the Arctic Ocean; the Saskatchewan, Assiniboine, and Red rivers, falling into Lake Winnipeg; and the Caniapuscaw (or Koksoak) and Natwakame rivers, falling into Hudson's Straits. The Mackenzie is one of the greatest rivers in the world. It is 2,500 miles long, and flows through a fertile and finely wooded country, skirted by metalliferous hills, and with coal-measures cropping out near the surface throughout three-fourths of the area drained by it. According to the best computation, it drains an area of 443,000 square miles. The Coppermine River is very rich in copper ore and galena. The Saskatchewan, 1,300 miles long, and its tributaries, drain an area of 363,000 square miles. The principal lakes are the Great Bear, Great Slave, Athabasca, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Lake of the Woods, Winnipegoos, Clear Water, Nelson, Deer, Wollaston, North Lined, Mistassini, and Abbitibbi. Great Bear Lake is 250 miles long and about as wide. Great Slave Lake is 300 miles long and 50 wide. Lake Athabasca is 200 miles long and 20 to 40 wide. Lake Winnipeg is 280 miles long and 5 to 57 miles wide. Lake of the Woods 75 miles long by 60 miles wide, and Lake Mistassini about the size of Lake Ontario.

The numerous and recent surveys for the Pacific Railway have confirmed all that has ever been written of the vast extent of the agricultural capabilities of the North-west Territories, or at least 600,000 to 700,000 square miles of them. The fertile belt of the Saskatchewan alone contains an area of 64,400 square miles, in one continuous strip 800 miles long, and, on an average, eighty miles broad. But the best and largest wheat area is beyond the Saskatchewan, namely, the valleys of the Athabasca and Peace rivers to the very western (the Pacific) slope of the Rocky Mountains, along the Peace River Pass to latitude 60° N. Near the foot of the Rocky Mountains there is an area of 300,000,000 acres beyond the supposed limit of the fertile belt of the North-West. The Saskatchewan is partially wooded, and abounds with the most beautiful herbage, and generally possesses a deep and rich soil of vegetable mould. This extraordinary belt, more than one-third of which is at once available for the purposes of the agriculturist, is capable of sustaining a population of 90,000,000. This region in winter is not more severe than in Ontario; and in the western districts, which are removed from the influence of the great lakes, the spring commences about a month earlier than on the shores of Lake Superior, which is 5° of latitude farther to the south.

Snow is never excessive in depth; while in the richest tracts the natural pasturage is so abundant that horses and cattle may be left to obtain their food during the winter.

Travellers describe this region as magnificent, with the surface of the ground covered with flowers, such as roses, hyacinths, tiger-lilies, and blue-bells, half hidden in the luxuriant grass.

The rivers and lakes west of Lake Superior are bordered by rich prairies and splendid woods. A splendid stream (Rainy River, 100 miles long) empties Lac la Pluie into the Lake of the Woods, and must one day be the highway of a great settlement, with towns on its borders and steamboats on its bosom.

On Peace River groves of poplars and pines vary the scene, and their intervales are enlivened with vast herds of elk and buffaloes.

About 150 miles east of the Rocky Mountains the great coal-bed commences. So far as has been ascertained it is over 300 miles in width, and extends continuously over 16° of latitude, to the Arctic Ocean. The lignite (or tertiary coal) formation is still more extensively developed. At the junction of the Mackenzie and Bear Lake rivers, the formation is best exposed; it there consists of a series of beds, the thickest of which exceed three yards, separated by layers of gravel and sand, alternating with a fine-grained, friable sandstone, and sometimes with thick beds of clay, the interposing layer being often dark from the dissemination of bituminous matter. The coal, when recently extracted from the bed, is massive, and most generally shows the woody structure distinctly. Beds of coal also crop up to the surface on various parts of the Arctic coast.

When the Hudson Bay Territory was turned over to the Dominion in 1870, there was absolutely no population in that part of it now known as the North-West Territories, except some roving bands of Indians, and the few white hunters, trappers and traders, scattered sparsely from the American and Old Province boundaries to Alaska and Hudson Bay, and from Labrador to the Rocky Mountains. Ten years later, we find, in addition to a populous and already wealthy province (Manitoba, previously described), an agricultural population settled along the valleys of the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Rivers and their tributaries, which some authorities already estimate as high as 100,000 souls, a number which is so rapidly increasing as to promise ere long to outstrip even the heretofore unprecedented growth of Manitoba.

Among the very many points of interest and importance which this territory already contains, we may mention the following:

BATTLEFORD, the capital and chief station of the North-West Mounted Police, is situated on Battle River, at its confluence with the Saskatchewan. The site of the town is a plateau 200 feet above the water of the river, which is navigable to this point, to and from which Hudson Bay Company's steamers regularly ply. Government House, here situated, together with the government offices, including those of the Registrar and Stipendiary Magistrate, form an imposing appearance. The town is well laid out, and contains numerous buildings of more than ordinary pretensions. It has Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic churches, school, stores and mills, and a population already in excess of 500. It is even now a place of considerable commercial importance, and from its geographical position, its surroundings and its political ascendancy combined, promises to become the leading city of the North-West. It has telegraphic communication with the outside world, and the first established newspaper in the Territories—the *Battleford Herald*—is among its institutions. Altogether, it is a place of very great and peculiar interest, as well as of leading importance.

CARLETON HOUSE, or FORT CARLETON, is a Hudson Bay Company's trading post on the North Saskatchewan, 520 miles west of Winnipeg. The village itself is a smart one of several hundred people, containing churches, stores, schools, &c., while the "settlement" contains already nearly 2,000 of a population.

DUCK LAKE, 12 miles south-east of Carleton House, is becoming quite a centre of trade, and contains stores, churches, schools, &c. One school is under charge of the Grey Nuns.

EDMONTON, in lat. 53° 45′ N., lon. 113° 20′ W., a chief trading post of the Hudson Bay Company, consisted formerly of a fortification of red earth, enclosed by abattis, surrounded by trenches, and entered by battlemented gateways. It is now a flourishing village of from 300 to 500 population, a North-West Mounted Police station, Hudson Bay Company's post, and contains post office, four churches, several hotels, school, two grist mills, saw mill, lath and shingle mill, a number of mechanics' shops, and a good supply of mercantile establishments. It is situated on the North Saskatchewan River, 880 miles north-west from Winnipeg, and immense supplies of the best coal exist in its immediate neighborhood.

FORT ELLICE is a Hudson Bay Company's post, and now quite a considerable settlement at the junction of the Qu'Appelle with the Assiniboine, 220 miles west of Winnipeg. It is also a Mounted Police station, and a place of rapidly growing size and importance.

FORT MCLEOD, a post established by the North-West Mounted Police authorities, and named after Colonel McLeod, the commanding officer of the force, is about 850 miles almost direct west of Winnipeg, on the South Saskatchewan. It has lately become the centre of quite a prosperous and rapidly growing settlement, which promises to be one of the most important points of the North-West.

FORT PELLY, on the Assiniboine, 110 miles north of its junction with the Qu'Appelle, and 330 miles north-west of Winnipeg, is also a Mounted Police station, and the centre of a rapidly growing agricultural population.

FORT PITT, also on the North Saskatchewan, is 687 miles north-west of Winnipeg, and the headquarters of the Roman Catholic missions to the Cree Indians. The village contains a church, excellent school, store, etc.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, a French Canadian settlement near Edmonton, contains a population of between 200 and 300, and has a post office, a number of churches, several stores, etc. The best of coal is obtained in the neighborhood, and in inexhaustible quantities.

FORT VERMILLION is a H. B. Co.'s trading post and growing village on the Peace River, over 600 miles north of Winnipeg. Cereals and roots grow in this locality to the greatest possible perfection, and the promises of a rapid development of the adjacent territory are extremely encouraging.

Great anticipations are everywhere indulged in with regard to the glorious future of the North-West; and the unprecedented advance which it has already made, together with its ever-accelerating development, would seem to indicate that the most brilliant hopes are in nowise overdrawn.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA is bounded on the north by the sixtieth parallel of latitude; east by the main chain of the Rocky Mountains; south by the United States; and west by Alaska, the Pacific Ocean, and Queen Charlotte's Sound. Length, 764½ miles; breadth about 400 miles; area, including Vancouver and other islands, 330,000 square miles.

Vancouver Island extends from lat. 48° 19′ to 50° 53′ N., a distance of 278 miles, along the southern portion of the mainland, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Georgia, 90 miles in width. The north entrance to the

gulf is Johnston's Strait, and the south entrance is the Strait of San Juan de Fuca, which separates the south shore of the island from the territory of the United States. Queen Charlotte Islands, lying between lat. 52° and 54° N., and long. 131° 25′ and 134° W., are separated from the north portion of the coast by Queen Charlotte Sound.

The seaboard of British Columbia extends from the Straits of San Juan de Fuca to Alaska. These points are distant, on an air-line, some five hundred and fifty miles, but the coast is deeply indented by great arms of the sea at many intermediate places, so that the actual coast-line is very irregular, and will probably measure several thousand miles.

The northern part of the colony is diversified with mountain, lake, and river; is of extraordinary fertility, producing all Canadian cereals and vegetables, and fruits in larger measure than any part of even Ontario, and with a mining region at the head-waters of the Peace, Skeena, and Fraser rivers, which, though very imperfectly explored (owing to their inaccessibility to general travel), gives indications of being very rich in gold and silver. The southern and middle part includes the rich gold valley of Fraser River, and is well adapted for pasturage, and also, with irrigation, for agriculture; some parts, however, such as the Chilcotin plains, and the great and beautiful valley of the Okanagon, require no artificial irrigation, nor does any part of the seaboard.

The mineral resources of British Columbia are very great. Gold is found all along the Fraser and Thompson rivers, and in great abundance in the Cariboo district, the yield in that one locality exceeding, in 1870, one million dollars, while the yield of the entire Province for the past ten years has exceeded twenty-two million dollars. Silver and copper are also to be had in abundance, but the mines have not as yet been very largely worked. The true wealth of the Province, however, is its coal-fields, which are inexhaustible, easy of access, and easily worked. Bituminous coal is found on the mainland and on Vancouver Island, and anthracite coal on Queen Charlotte Island.

The climate of British Columbia is mild and favorable enough to allow animals to live in the open air throughout the winter, and in many parts the plains and hills are covered with an herb called bunch-grass, which possesses highly nutritious qualities, and keeps cattle in excellent condition during the whole winter. On the coast the winter is more humid than cold. The lakes are never wholly frozen, and travel is never impeded by the snow, except in the mountain passes.

The area of the land fit for agricultural settlement is estimated at 200,000 square miles, diversified by hill and dale, and watered by numerous streams and lakes. The soil varies from a deep-black vegetable loam to a light-brown loamy earth, the hills supplying slate and building-stone. Wheat, barley, potatoes, turnips, apples, pears, etc., grow luxuriantly. There is abundant grass for cattle, and sheep-raising has been introduced with success.

The country is rich in fur-bearing animals, bears, lynx, marten, and beaver. The annual product of the fur trade exceeds $250,000. Ship-building also promises to assume large proportions.

The chief river is the great Fraser River, which pursues a rapid course between steep and rocky banks, until, approaching the sea, it presents a fertile and finely wooded valley of from fifty to sixty miles in length. The total length of the Fraser River is about 700 miles. The Thompson River surpasses the Fraser in the richness of its scenery, and flows through one of the most beautiful countries in the world. The Columbia, another noble stream, enters the United States at Fort Shepherd, after a course of nearly 800 miles in British territory. Its total length is about 1,200 miles. Means of communication are very good.

Steamers ascend the Fraser River over 100 miles, to the head of navigation, and for over 450 miles beyond this there is an excellent gravelled road, constructed by the government.

British Columbia consists of two perfectly distinct parts, the mainland above described and Vancouver Island. This island is the largest in the Pacific, being 278 miles long and forty to fifty wide. It is separated from the mainland by the Straits of Fuca, which are about sixteen miles in width, and by the Gulf of Georgia, which varies from thirty miles in width to a narrowness that is bridgeable, viz., at Valde's Island.

The island is noted for its coal mines. Gold has also been found. The harbors are numerous and excellent, and Esquimault Harbor is the naval station of the imperial government and the site of an extensive graving dock.

Burrard Inlet is the largest and finest harbor on the mainland, and also the Pacific Railway terminus.

The public affairs of British Columbia are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council of five members, and a Legislative Assembly composed of twenty-five representatives elected every four years. Justice is dispensed by a chief-justice and two assistants. Education is free, and schools non-sectarian.

There is regular steam communication from Victoria to Portland and San Francisco; while telegraph lines extend from Victoria via Saänich to Swinomish, U. S., thence via Matsqui, Hope, Yale, Lytton and Quesnel to Barkerville, Cariboo, a total distance of 632 miles,

There is also a branch line from Matsqui to Burrard Inlet *via* New Westminister, in addition to a right of way over the line belonging to the Western Union Telegraph Company, from Swinomish to Victoria, which comprises five submarine cables. This line of telegraph, which by the Act completing the union of Columbia with Canada became the property of the Dominion, is 632 miles long, and is being extended across the entire continent.

The construction of the Canada Pacific Railway cannot fail to develop the untold resources of this Province, and add greatly to the wealth and general prosperity of the Dominion.

Though British Columbia possesses considerable tracts of fine agricultural and pastoral land, amply sufficient to produce all the food her own population is ever likely to require, yet it is not probable that she will ever hold a prominent position as an exporting agricultural country. Her chief resources are her forests, her fisheries, and her mines, and these are capable of almost unlimited development. Her gold-fields, her silver-veins, and her coal-mines are yet in their infancy; her timber trade is in a similar condition; and her fisheries, which may fairly be expected to rival those of the Atlantic Provinces, have scarcely yet extended beyond the supply of local demands.

There cannot be a doubt in the mind of any one who has visited the country, that a bright and prosperous future is in store for the Alpine Province of the great Dominion, only to be realized, however, when the iron road shall have brought her into closer communion with her elder sisters in the east.

The distance from Montreal to Victoria is over 3,600 miles, which can now be accomplished in eleven or twelve days by the San Francisco route; but by the future Canada Pacific Railway the distance will be reduced to less than 2,800 miles. The most direct route to British Columbia from England is by way of Quebec and San Francisco, the Allan line of steamers furnishing passage-tickets through from Liverpool. On arriving in Quebec, passengers proceed through to Chicago by rail, and thence by the Pacific Railway to San Francisco, whence steamers ply regularly to Victoria and New Westminster.

This colony was first established in 1858, and has since made remarkable progress. The total population is about 60,000, of whom 15,000 are whites.

VICTORIA, the capital of British Columbia, is situated near the south-east extremity of Vancouver Island, where the adjoining Strait of Fuca is 17 miles in breadth, 143 miles from Olympia (Puget's Sound), 320 miles from Portland (Oregon), and (by C. P. R.) about 2,800 miles from Montreal.

The surroundings of Victoria are singularly beautiful. To the south is a wide stretch of sea, closed in by the magnificent range of the Olympian Mountains. These mountains, the lower portion of which is shaded with a soft velvety mist, and the tops covered with snow strongly reflecting the rays of the sun, form the most prominent feature in the landscape. To the eastward is Mount Baker, which, at a distance of nearly 100 miles, rears its snowy peak far away into the clouds. To the westward is a long, wide stretch of sea, bounded on one side by the Olympian range, and on the other by the rocks and mountains of Vancouver, jutting out here and there into the Strait; while to the northward are ranges of hills and mountains, prominent among which, and within five or six miles of the town, are the peaks of Mount Tolmie and Cedar Mountain. From these heights the most beautiful panoramic views of the southern end of the island, the surrounding ocean, the Olympian range, and the coast range on the mainland far westward may be obtained.

The country in the neighborhood of Victoria is remarkably picturesque. Natural parks—in which there are numbers of fine old oaks and a profusion of ferns and wild roses—little inlets, bays, and beaches, jutting rocks, and the fine scenery of the background, combine to render it one of the most lovely spots on earth. This, together with its magnificent climate, which is beautifully clear, cool and fresh during the whole summer season, and very mild in winter, must in the future render it a place of great resort.

Three miles from Victoria is the harbor of Esquimault, one of the finest on the Pacific coast. There is here a naval station, at which there are generally two or three ships of war. A graving dock was recently built, capable of admitting ships of the largest size. An excellent macadamized road connects the two harbors.

The city boasts of some good streets, with fine drives, over excellent roads, in various directions. Adjoining the town a large extent of ground has been reserved for a public park. This picturesque locality, known as Beacon Hill, borders on the Strait. Here is the public race-course and cricket-ground. On the outskirts of the town are many attractive residences, and every cottage displays its pretty garden.

Though Victoria can boast of no architectural pretensions, there are many neat and substantially constructed buildings; among them may be mentioned the Provincial offices on James' Bay; the Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches; a Jewish synagogue; Christ Church cathedral; the iron church of St. John, a donation to the Episcopalian congregation of the Province from the Baroness Coutts; the Angela College for young ladies, from the same excellent lady; the St. Anne's Convent and Orphan School; the Masonic building; the Mechanics' Institute; Bank of British North America; hotels, hospital, and theatre. A post-office and a custom-house were lately built by the Dominion Government.

The city is supplied with gas and water-works. There are several breweries, distilleries, foundries and factories, one ship-yard, etc. Wages are high for all laborers and mechanics, who are always in demand. The population is about 6,000. The amount of business transacted in Victoria is far beyond what would be expected from a town of such a limited number of inhabitants.

NEW WESTMINSTER, the former capital of British Columbia, is beautifully situated on the north bank of the Fraser River, 85 miles from Victoria. The town boasts of a very handsome Episcopal church (of stone) and the only peal of bells on the coast, presented some years ago by Miss Burdett Coutts, now Baroness in her own right. There are also very neat churches in connection with the Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Methodist denominations. Population, over 3,000. Steamers run twice a week between New Westminster and Victoria.

BURRARD INLET, one of the finest harbors on the Pacific coast, and the terminus of the Canada Pacific Railway, is only a few miles from New Westminster.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

NEWFOUNDLAND is a large island in the Atlantic Ocean at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between lat. 46° 38′ and 51° 40′ north, and long. 52° 35′ and 59° 35′ west. It is separated on the north-west from Canada by the Gulf; its south-west point approaches Cape Breton; north and north-east are the shores of Labrador, from which it is divided by the Straits of Belleisle; and on its eastern side expands the open ocean. It lies nearer to Europe than any part of America. It is about 1,200 miles in circumference; its width, at the very widest part, between Capes Ray and Bonavista, is about 300 miles; and its extreme length, from Cape Race to Griguet Bay, about 419 miles, measured on a curve. Its form is somewhat triangular, but exceedingly irregular, owing to its being indented with deep bays, the most remarkable of which are Hare, White, and Notre Dame Bays, Bay of Exploits, Bonavista, Trinity, and Conception Bays on the east coast; St. Mary's Bay, Fortune and Placentia Bay, on the south coast; and St. George's Bay and Bay of Islands on the west. There are besides these smaller bays and harbors. Many of these are extensive, commodious, and well-sheltered, with numerous rivulets running into them, while most of the harbors have complete anchorages, with clear and good channels.

Hills and valleys continually succeed each other, the former never rising into mountains (the highest not exceeding 1,500 feet), and the latter rarely expanding into plains.

The rivers of Newfoundland are numerous, and though the majority are small, yet some attain to respectable size. The largest are the Humber, River of Exploits, Gander, and Great Cod Roy rivers. The Humber, in its main branch, is about 80 miles long; in its second, or Grand Pond branch, it is about 48 miles long. The Exploits is about 150 miles long, and drains about 3,000 square miles of country. The Gander is somewhat over 100 miles long. Nearly all the rivers issue from lakes or ponds in the interior. Many of them abound with excellent salmon. Fresh-water lakes and ponds are also numerous. They are found over the face of the entire country—on the very tops of hills. The surface covered with fresh water has been estimated at one-third of the whole island. Sixty-seven ponds have been counted from one spot on the north-east mountains of Avalon, some two and three miles in extent, none less than 100 yards, and not at a further distance than ten miles from the base of the hill. The principal lakes in the island are the Gander Pond, Deer Pond, Grand Pond, and Red Indian Pond. The Grand Pond contains an area of about 185 square miles; this includes an island at its south-west end, which contains an area of about fifty square miles. Deer Pond has an area of about thirty square miles. The Red Indian Pond has an area of sixty-four square miles. The Gander Pond is from seventy to eighty square miles.

The prevalent formation of Newfoundland is granite, and in some parts porphyry, quartz, gneiss, mica, and clay slate, with secondary and, over a considerable area, carboniferous formations. The minerals of the island comprise silver, copper, lead, chromic iron, magnetic iron, specular iron, manganese, nickel, plumbago, gypsum, serpentine, jaspers, white and black marble, limestone, and coal. Traces of gold have also been found by analysis, as well as traces of cadmium and bismuth.

The principal mines are the Tilt Cove Mine (copper), the Notre Dame Mine (copper), both on the eastern side of the island; and the La Manche Mine (lead), on the southern coast. The first named has been very productive. The other two have not been so successful, though there is no doubt they are rich in minerals; the cause of their comparative failure is to be found in the lack of means.

The climate, being insular, is not liable to so great changes in temperature as that of the neighboring continental Provinces, the winter being much milder and the summer not nearly so warm. In May and beginning of June, dense fogs prevail on the banks and neighboring shores, but they do not appear to be in the least prejudicial to health.

The principal trees of Newfoundland are spruce, birch, pine, larch, willow, ash, and fir. Recumbent and standing evergreens are to be met with in great variety; berry-bearing bushes abound in every swamp: European and American grasses, also red and white clover, are abundant.

In several sections of the island, agriculture can be carried on with profit. In the neighborhood of many of the lakes and rivers there are valuable alluvia. Potatoes yield well and are of an excellent quality; green crops thrive well in many districts. Wheat has been known to yield 30 bushels per acre. Apples, plums, and cherries have been raised with success; gooseberries, strawberries, and raspberries, of very good quality, are grown.

The timber lands, amounting to nearly one million of acres, and situated principally on the western side of the island, and by the chief lakes and rivers, are wholly unsettled and ungranted, though they are of high importance with a view to settlement. No lands are let for lumbering purposes—the laws provide that they shall be disposed of for settlement alone; but the probability is that this will at once be changed, so as to open up the country for lumbering enterprises.

The only animal peculiar to the island is the Newfoundland dog; famous the world ever. Among the wild animals may be enumerated the deer, the wolf, the bear, the beaver, the marten, and wild-cat. Land and aquatic birds are numerous. Seals are numerous on the coasts, as are also whales, grampuses, and porpoises; while for fish, there is no place in the world comparable to Newfoundland, especially for cod. The famous Grand Banks swarm with cod and every other variety of fish.

The cod fishery opens in June and lasts till the middle of November, and may be said to form the chief occupation of the inhabitants of the island.

The seal fisheries of Newfoundland are of very great importance. Over 200 vessels have been annually employed in this industry, having an aggregate of nearly 40,000 tons burthen, and a complement of between 10,000 and 12,000 men.

The chief exports of the island are fish, fish oil, seal oil and skins, and the imports consist of breadstuffs, fruits and textile fabrics. Over $7,000,000 of these articles have been imported within a single year, while the exports during the same time have exceeded $6,000,000.

The government of Newfoundland pays $120,000 annually for the steam service of the colony. The steamers subsidized are the Allan line, to and from Liverpool and Halifax, or some port in the Dominion or United States, once a fortnight, and several for coast and local service.

The public affairs of Newfoundland are administered by a Governor, appointed by the Queen; an Executive Council of six members, a Legislative Council of thirteen members, and a Legislative Assembly of thirty-one representatives. The judicial department comprises a Supreme Court, with a chief and two assistant judges; a Vice-Admiralty Court, and a District Court.

The public school system is based on the denominational principle as regards Roman Catholics, and the non-denominational as far as Protestants generally are concerned.

There are four public academies, based on the denominational principle, and all situated in the capital of the island; one for Roman Catholics, which is in connection with their college; one for the Church of England Protestants, in connection with their collegiate establishment; one for Wesleyans; and one for Protestants of all other denominations.

There are no railways on the island, and the means of communication are not the best. Two steamers make fortnightly trips to the principal places north and south of St. John's, and another runs daily between ports on Conception Bay. It is, however, proposed to build a railway through the island, and the surveys, which were some time ago authorized by the government and legislature, have been so far carried out as to demonstrate the feasibility of the scheme and the immense resources of the country it will open up. The last official census (1874) gave the island a population of 170,000.

ST. JOHN'S, the commmercial emporium and seat of government of Newfoundland, is situated about three miles from Cape Spear, the most easterly land on the American side of the Atlantic. The harbor, though rather small, is thoroughly safe in all weather; vessels may ride out any gale when once inside the heads. On the south point of the narrows is erected the harbor light, burning at an elevation of 114 feet. The rocks on which this beacon is erected are the termination of a high range of hills running east and west, which constitute the south side of the harbor. At the foot of these hills are situated most of the vats used in the manufacture of the seal oil, and most of the mercantile houses have wharves and premises on that side, for the transhipment of articles of export. There is also situated the dry dock, capable of raising vessels of about 600 tons burthen. A causeway and bridge connects the south and north sides. On the north side the hills, which are so abrupt at the narrows, fall away in a series of gentle undulations sloping towards the harbor. On this slope the town is built, the site being everything that could be wished. The principal thoroughfare is called Water Street, running nearly parallel with the harbor, but rather irregular. This street is about one and a half miles long, well built on both sides with stone or brick, but not showing much appreciation of street architecture. In the busy seasons it is crowded till late in the night by thousands who come from the out-ports to buy and sell. The amount of business done in these short periods is almost incredible for the size of the town, amounting to perhaps four or five millions of dollars in three or four weeks.

The manufacturers are few but important, there being very large biscuit manufactories, foundries, breweries, rope factories, and oil refineries.

St. John's boasts of several handsome public buildings. The Church of England Cathedral (early English), by Gilbert Scott, is a very beautiful edifice, and cost about $120,000. The Roman Catholic Cathedral and adjacent buildings form a very conspicuous and imposing group, built on high ground, erected at a cost of about $800,000. There are also the Government house (costing $240,000), Colonial building, court-house, penitentiary, lunatic asylum, hospital, poor-house, and banks. The lunatic asylum is beautifully situated in wooded grounds, about three miles out of the town.

The population of the city is about 30,000.

GEOLOGY OF THE DOMINION.

THE following article makes no attempt at the dignity of a *comprehensive essay* upon so interesting and extensive a subject as the Geology of the Dominion.

The Department of the Interior has kindly furnished for this Atlas a special transfer of the great geological map of Canada, prepared under the direction of Sir William Logan, F.R.S., in 1869, and also the corrections and additional maps since that date.

To give as briefly as possible such data as shall lead to some understanding of this map, and of the general geological formations and mineral resources of Canada, is all that this article attempts.

To this end we shall confine ourselves mainly to the *economic geology* of the Dominion, describing as nearly as possible, by Provinces, the character and location of such minerals, ores, and earths as are of use in commerce, and might be sought after by business men, for whom this Atlas is chiefly intended.

For this purpose, Mr. Selwyn, the Director of the Geological Surveys of Canada, has kindly placed at the disposal of the writer the complete records and reports of progress in his department up to the present time. From them most of the information given below is derived, and to them (in published volumes) the reader is referred for more scientifically geological or particular information.

Valuable information has also been obtained from Dr. Dawson's Acadian Geology and reports on Prince Edward Island, and Mr. Alexander Murray's reports of the geological surveys of Newfoundland.

With the exception of about 50,000 square miles belonging to Quebec, extending from the line of New York to Gaspé, and joining the Lower or Maritime Provinces, the whole of the Upper Provinces of the Dominion lies on the north side of the St. Lawrence and the great lakes.

The flank of the northern hills, known as the Laurentides, forms the north shore of the river and gulf, until within twenty miles of Quebec. It then recedes, and at the latter city is already about twenty miles distant from the St. Lawrence. At Montreal the base of the hills is thirty miles to the rear, and to the westward of this it stretches along the north side of the Ottawa River for about 100 miles, and then runs southward across both the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, crossing the latter river a little below Kingston, at the Thousand Islands, and entering New York. Here the Laurentides spread out into an area of about 10,000 square miles of highlands, known as the Adirondack country, and lying between the Lakes Champlain and Ontario The narrow belt of hill-country which connects the Adirondacks with the Laurentides north of the Ottawa, divides the valley of the St. Lawrence proper from that of the great lakes, which is still bounded to the north by a continuation of the Laurentides. The base of these from near Kingston runs in a western direction, at some distance in the rear of Lake Ontario, until it reaches the south-west extremity of Georgian Bay on Lake Huron; after which it skirts this lake and Lake Superior, and runs north-westward into Manitoba and the North-west Territory. This great northern hill-region consists of the oldest known rock-formation of the globe, to which the name of the Laurentian system has been given, and occupies a very large portion of the whole of the Dominion northward of the limits just assigned. Over a large portion of this area, along Lakes Huron and Superior, and farther eastward on Lake Temiscaming, is another series of rocks, to which the name of the Huronian system is given. But as the country occupied by these rocks is geographically similar to the Laurentian, it is for convenience here included with it.

To the south of this region the whole of Canada between Montreal and the Rocky Mountains, with the exception of the narrow belt of Laurentian country described as running southward across the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers, is very level. The same is true to the eastward of Montreal until we reach the Notre-Dame range of hills, passing southward into Vermont, and in its north-eastern extension bounding the Lower St. Lawrence valley to the south. This level country to the south of the Laurentides is occupied both east and west of Montreal by the same rock formations, and constitutes the Champaign region of Canada, the surface of which is scarcely broken, except by a few isolated trap hills near Montreal, and by occasional escarpments, ravines, and gravel ridges further westward.

On the southern, as on the northern, side of the valley of the Lower St. Lawrence is a range of mountainous country. These ranges keep close to the shores for a considerable distance up the river; but about 100 miles below Quebec, where the river is fifteen miles wide, the southern range begins to leave the margin, and opposite to Quebec is thirty miles distant. From this point it runs in a more south-western direction than the river valley, and opposite Montreal is met with about fifty miles to the south-east, where it enters Vermont, and is there known as the Green Mountain range, which forms the eastern limit of the valley of Lake Champlain. In Canada, this range, stretching from the parallel of 45° north latitude to the Gulf, is known as the Notre-Dame Mountains, but to its north-eastern portion the name of the Shickshock Mountains is often given.

This Notre-Dame range, on the south side of the St. Lawrence, which forms the belt whose course has just been described, has an average breadth of thirty to forty miles.

To the south and east of it the land is undulating, extending through the Maritime Provinces. This may be called the Eastern District.

The region occupied by the Laurentian series is exclusively composed of crystalline rocks, for the most part silicious or granite-like in character, consisting of quartzite, syenite, gneiss, and other related rocks, broken up into ridges and mountain-peaks.

The general level of this region is about 1500 feet above the sea, sometimes attaining an altitude of 2000 to 4000 feet, and running down to a much lower level than the average in the narrow belt crossing the country east of Kingston.

The softer rocks of this region are of crystalline limestone or marble, giving rise to numerous valleys of fertile soil. The hill-sides, covered with vegetable mould sustaining a growth of small trees, are soon laid bare if fire passes over them and destroys the growth, but in the valleys and lower parts of this region deep soil and heavy timber abound. This region also contains inexhaustible mines of rich iron ores, copper, lead, marble, and other minerals.

The Champaign region of these Provinces is divided into two parts by the narrow isthmus of Laurentian country, which runs from the Ottawa River to the Adirondack Mountains of New York. East of this division it includes all the country between the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, and all between the Laurentides on the north and the Notre-Dame hills to the south-east. Westward, it embraces the whole country south of the Laurentian region, including the south-western peninsula of Ontario, lying between the great lakes. This is a region of vast plains, or very trifling elevations, underlaid by beds of unaltered Silurian and Devonian rocks of sandstone, lime-stone, and shale. These again are overlaid in the greater portion of the region by beds of clay, occasionally intermixed with, or overlaid by, sand and gravel, and often covered by a considerable thickness of vegetable mould.

In the eastern portion of this region, between Ottawa and Quebec, the lands are nearly all marine clays covered by sandy deposits, and forming a light, warm soil; or a heavy blue clay giving a strong and rich soil for cereal crops. Peat abounds through this region, and also mineral springs. Its mineral resources are chiefly confined to stones suitable for building, paving, lime, cement, and glass.

The south-western part of the Champaign region, commencing near Kingston, and including all the southern portion of Ontario, is the most fertile and productive part of Canada. Like the plains further eastward, its soils consist chiefly of strong clays, overlaid here and there by loam, sand, and gravel. In the natural state nearly the whole of this region supported a fine growth of timber, in great part of broad-leaved species, but presented, however, various local peculiarities. Thus, the banks of the Grand River from Galt to Brantford were remarkable for a sparse growth of oaks, free from underwood, and known as oak openings. These are said to have been pasture-grounds of the Indians, brought to this condition and kept in it by partial clearing, and by the annual burning of the grass. The object of this was to attract the deer who came to feed upon the herbage. The soil of these plains is a light sandy loam, very uniform in character, and generally underlaid by coarse gravel. The valley of the Thames, together with the rich alluvial flats which extend from it northward to the North Branch of Bear Creek, and southward nearly to the shore of Lake Erie, is remarkable for its great fertility, and its luxuriant forest growth. The soil is generally clay, with a covering of rich vegetable mould, and is covered in the natural state with oak, elm, black-walnut, and white-wood (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) trees of large size, together with fine groves of sugar-maple.

The mineral products of this region are chiefly building-stone, lime, cement, gypsum, and petroleum.

The hills of the Eastern Division on the south side of the St. Lawrence are crystalline rocks, but of a softer nature than on the north shore, and yielding, by their wearing down, a more abundant soil. The range of elevation is from 700 to (occasionally) 4000 feet above the sea, extending on the south-east side, through a succession of valleys, to the Bay of Chaleurs, and thence through the Lower Provinces.

The geological formations of the Lower Provinces are, so far as recent surveys establish, of the same series as of Upper Canada, the Laurentian system being ascribed here also to the older formations, and rocks corresponding to the Huronian and Silurian series being the main formations underlying the carboniferous and superficial areas.

The soil is of a sandy and loamy character. The minerals of the Eastern District are metallic ores, marble, slate, and, in the Lower Provinces, coal also.

The following are the names of the principal geological formations of Canada, in descending order:

X. Superficial.	V. Devonian.
IX. Tertiary.	IV. Upper Silurian.
VIII. Cretaceous	III. Middle Silurian.
VII. Permian.	II. Lower Silurian.
VI. Carboniferous.	I. Eozoic.

These again are subdivided into various local series or groups, of which it is only necessary to mention here that the Laurentian and Huronian systems above referred to are the divisions into which the Eozoic rocks of Canada have been classed. To these rocks no local names have yet been applied elsewhere in America; but, as they are here more extensively exposed than anywhere else on the continent, it would be inconvenient to describe the geology of Canada without giving the names used here, and which are now recognized abroad.

The limestones and sandstones of the older formations are to be found sufficiently distributed through most parts of Canada for all useful purposes, but the great eastern coal-field of North America is confined to the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, a narrow margin on the north shore of the Bay of Chaleurs being its limit in a westerly direction.

No coal exists in workable veins in Central Canada, but in the North-west Territories and in the Province of British Columbia it underlies large areas.

Passing by any enumeration of the less valuable or less abundant minerals which are to be found in the different rock formations of Canada, we will now speak in detail only of those which are susceptible of *economic* application. We follow the classification adopted in the official reports.

I. METALS AND THEIR ORES.

Iron.—Much has been written about the iron ores of Canada, but the information is to be found scattered through the geological reports of many years, and in scattered reports and papers given at various times to the public.

In 1874, Mr. B. J. Harrington, B.A., Ph.D., Chemist and Mineralogist to the Geological Survey, brought together concisely, in his report to the director, all the more important facts of previous reports, supplementing them with the results of his own recent observations, and to his report we are indebted for very much of the information we now give.

The iron ores of the Dominion have a wide range, both geographical and geological. From Vancouver Island on the west to Cape Breton on the east they occur at varied intervals; little, however being known of their extent or importance, except in the Provinces on the eastern side of the continent.

From the Laurentian days down to the present moment, processes of concentration, both chemical and mechanical, have been in operation, often resulting in the formation of beds and veins of ore. The processes have doubtless, to a certain extent, differed in kind, and have operated under more or less favourable conditions, and the ores, subsequently to their deposition, have frequently been subjected to agencies depriving them of their original characters, so that it is not surprising to find them differing widely in chemical composition and physical characters. They may, however, be classified as follows:

I. ANHYDROUS OXIDES.

1. Magnetic Iron Ore or Magnetite.
2. Hematite, including crystalline and earthy varieties.
3. Titanic Iron Ore.

II. HYDROUS OXIDES.

1. Limonite or Brown Hematite.
2. Bog Ore.

III. CARBONATES.

1. Spathic Ore.
2. Clay Iron-stone.

The sulphuret of iron, which is not used as an ore, but is valuable for other purposes, will be noticed in the second class.

Magnetic iron ore is probably the most abundant throughout Canada. This ore has a specific gravity of a little over five times that of water, is iron-black in color, hard, brittle, and of metallic lustre. When pure, it consists of 72.4 parts of iron and 27.6 parts of oxygen, but it often contains foreign matters, either mechanically mingled or chemically combined, which reduce more or less the percentage of the ore. It is found mostly in crystalline or metamorphic rocks.

The most important deposits of this ore occur in rocks of Laurentian and Huronian age, but it is also found in rocks which have been

referred to the Lower and Upper Silurian, as well as in the Devonian and the Trias. The iron sands of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, moreover, give us examples of deposits of more recent date, and form one of the best possible illustrations of the great concentrating processes carried on by Nature.

Magnetic ores abundantly occur throughout several counties of Ontario. An important deposit in the township of South Crosby, known as the Chaffey Mine, has been worked for many years. It forms a bed 200 feet thick in gneiss rock, and has been traced for a long distance. The Mathews Mine in the same township is a continuation of this bed, and is mined with equal success. A very fine and valuable ore, free from any trace of pyrites and with very little sulphur, exists as a large deposit at North Crosby, on the land of the Hon. George W. Allan, of Toronto. The ore is a fine crystalline magnetite, and seems worthy of most careful examination. On the fourteenth lot of South Sherbrooke a bed of twelve feet occurs, which has been used to advantage in Col. Gzowski's iron-works at Toronto. Another deposit, with a thickness of sixty feet, is said to exist at Myer's Lake in the same township, and specimens of ore from this locality assay 63 per cent. of metallic iron, equal to 87 per cent. of magnetic oxide.

The contiguous townships of Madoc, Marmora, Belmont, and Seymour contain several beds of magnetic iron ore, which have yielded excellent iron. The ore is black, fine-grained, and very pure. Blast-furnaces were erected many years since at the village of Marmora, and the biggest production of iron in Canada now comes from the Blairton mines, the "Big Ore-Bed," as it is called, in the township of Belmont. This bed has usually been called 100 feet thick, but it is more properly a succession of beds, interstratified with layers of slate and crystalline limestone, occupying a breadth across the strike and back from Crow Lake, into which it runs obliquely, of about *five hundred feet*.

This section was at one time nearly abandoned, as being far removed from any shipping-point, but the building of the Coburg, Peterboro', and Marmora Railway has put renewed life into its mining enterprises.

The Seymour ore-bed of Madoc, the Howse Mine, and other locations in Bedford, the Foley Mine in Bathurst, the Fournier and other mines in South Sherbrooke, are all important deposits, and in some other parts of the Province others are to be found, although we have enumerated above most of those which are of real economic importance.

In Quebec, through the townships of Sutton, Bolton, and Leeds (Megantic), and at Inverness, Grenville, and Wentworth, are large and valuable deposits of magnetic ore.

At Hull, on the Ottawa River, is a valuable deposit, worked for some years and yielding 69.65 per cent. of metallic iron.

At Bristol, in Pontiac County, valuable deposits were discovered over a large area, in 1873.

In the seigniory of St. Francis, Beauce, a bed of granular iron ore about two-thirds magnetite, with a vein forty-five feet wide, occurs in serpentine.

In New Brunswick, magnetic ores are frequently met with, but no well-defined beds have been developed. The localities in which the indications are the most abundant are in the parish of Springfield, in the Nerepis Valley, in Petersville in King's County, near Dolin's Lake and Lepreau in St. John County, and at Deer Island in Passamaquoddy Bay.

In the Upper Silurian slates and quartzites of Nova Scotia magnetite occurs in veins associated with specular or micaceous ores at Londonderry, and also near the East River, Pictou County. Near Truro, a bed six feet thick is said to exist, and the fossiliferous hematites of the Devonian slates on the south side of Annapolis Valley have in many cases been more or less completely altered to magnetite, a metamorphism, according to Dr. Dawson, which has taken place chiefly at Moose River, to the south of the great mass of granite in Annapolis County. A short time since, a massive, fine-grained magnetic, resembling some of the Laurentian ores, was discovered near the Nictaux River.

Valuable beds of magnetic ore occur on Texada Island, British Columbia, and they are said to exist at other points in that Province, though not yet opened for mining.

Many of the old crystalline rocks contain disseminated grains and crystals of magnetite and ilmenite, which, on the disintegration of the rocks, are gathered together and form deposits of what is known as "iron-sand." This iron-sand is always more or less mixed with siliceous sand, so that artificial processes of concentration have generally to be employed before it can be utilized for the manufacture of iron.

They exist in enormous quantities on the Lower St. Lawrence near the mouth of the Moisic River, where bloomary furnaces have been erected by Mr. Molson, of Montreal, and these sands contain 52 per cent. of magnetic grains. Other deposits in the same region, and assaying from 55 to 34.3 per cent. magnetic grains, are found at Tadousac, Mingan, Bersimis, Pentecost, Natasquan, Kagashka, Batiscan, and St. Margaret River, in localities favourable for shipment.

In Ontario they are also met with in workable quantities near Sarnia, and on the north shore of Lake Erie.

Hematite iron ores include several varieties of iron ore, consisting mainly of anhydrous peroxide of iron, the varieties depending upon texture rather than chemical composition. Specular and micaceous iron ore are terms applied to crystalline varieties with metallic lustre; earthy varieties are known as red ochre, while intermediate between the highly crystalline and the ochreous ores comes red hematite. The latter term is sometimes used by iron smelters in the same general sense that hematite alone is, to indicate any ore consisting essentially of anhydrous peroxide of iron. As a rule, hematite is freer from impurities than magnetite; it is not so easily reduced as hydrated oxides or carbonates, and is liable to produce grey rather than white iron, a fact of importance in connection with the manufacture of Bessemer pig.

Geologically our hematites have a wide range in time. They are found in the Laurentian, Huronian, Lower Silurian, Upper Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, and Trias formations.

Hematite occurs in both beds and veins, the beds generally, though not always, being the more important deposits. Like magnetite, it is not found solely in any one kind of rock, but often in rocks of most diverse characters.

An important deposit in Ontario exists in the township of McNab. The bed is thirty feet in thickness, and an analysis of an average specimen gave 58.8 per cent. of pure iron.

Large amounts of red hematite are met with at Iron Island, in Lake Nipissing. In Madoc, and at Gros Cap, Lake Superior, large deposits are unworked. The Dalhousie Iron Mine, in the township of that name, produces a valuable compact red hematite, and is extensively worked. Ores have lately been discovered at Lake Nipigon.

The ores from this Province are largely exported to the United States for smelting, it being found more profitable than erecting furnaces near the mines, which are distant from cheap fuel.

In Quebec, in the township of Sutton, several veins of hematite ore assay from 42 to 52 per cent. of pure iron; also in Brome, Inverness, and other townships. But one of the most valuable deposits is the Haycock mine near Hull, opposite Ottawa, which is a specular ore assaying from 64 to 68 per cent. of metallic iron.

Rising in the geological scale to the Upper Silurian, we find some exceedingly important deposits of hematite; but this, so far as known, only in the Province of Nova Scotia. As specular, or rather micaceous, iron ore, it is found in veins in the Cobequid Hills of Londonderry, and near the East River of Pictou County, that of the latter region being regarded by Dr. Dawson as the equivalent of the Londonderry ore. Earthy red ore in veins also occurs in large quantity near Londonderry, while beds of siliceous red hematite of enormous extent occur in Pictou County.

The red ores of Londonderry are frequently associated with limonite; they often contain a considerable proportion of water themselves, and may then be regarded as mixtures of hematite and limonite. The same is probably true of the red ores in many other localities.

According to Dr. Dawson, the Devonian slates of Nictaux River, Nova Scotia, contain a bed of highly fossiliferous red hematite, having a thickness of from 3½ to 4 feet.

In Cape Breton deposits of hematite are said to occur in rocks of Carboniferous age, but little is yet known of them. The Whykokomagh mines in Cape Breton produce a micaceous iron slightly magnetite, but still classed as a hematite ore.

Near Merigomish there is a large deposit of considerable value, and Dr. Hunt in his reports speaks highly of it for making steel.

In New Brunswick large deposits of hematite ore are found at Jacksonville, near Woodstock, and the iron produced is remarkable for its great hardness and strength. When converted into wrought-iron, it is on the authority of Sir William Fairbairn pronounced to be specially suited for the plating of iron-clad war-vessels and similar purposes. It is also admirably adapted for steel. Furnaces were erected at Woodstock, but are not now running. Similar ores are found in great abundance near the River Beccaguimic, and also, though probably not so abundantly, on the St. John, from Flanigan's Hill to the East Glassville settlement. In the eastern part of St. John County there are deposits of hematite ore in the Quaco Hills, and at West Beach and Black River; one of these beds is said to be twenty feet thick. A large bed of hematite is also said to exist near Coot Hill on one of the upper branches of the Nerepis.

Hematite ores are reported as found in some parts of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, but no particulars can be yet given.

Titanic iron ore is found chiefly in rocks of Laurentian age. Some of the ores of Broome and Sutton in Quebec contain from twenty to thirty per cent. of titanic acid.

The largest deposit known is at Bay St. Paul, where furnaces for smelting have been erected. It occurs in rock mainly made up of triclinic feldspar, and is ninety feet thick.

At St. Julien, near St. Lin, on the property of Joseph Barsalou, Esq., of Montreal, is a valuable deposit, and also at Bay of Seven Islands.

Limonite and Bog Ore.—Limonite, which in some of its forms is often called brown hematite, consists essentially of peroxide of iron combined with water, the theoretical proportions being 85.6 of the former to 14.4 of the latter.

The term limonite is generally made to include bog ores, which, however, is scarcely correct, as the ores to be described as limonite usually occur in veins, being the result of the alteration, generally *in situ*, of other ores of iron or of such minerals as ankerite; if they contain organic matter at all, it is, so far as known, in very small quantity. The bog ores, on the other hand, appear generally to contain a considerable quantity of organic matter, and occur, moreover, as patches or beds in low grounds.

In Ontario, the bog ore chiefly occurs, and is found in various localities on the shore of Lake Erie, in the townships of Charlotteville, Middleton, Windham, and elsewhere.

In Quebec, they exist largely at Vaudreuil, where the beds are from four to eight feet thick, and contain about 52 per cent. of iron. Ores of more or less purity are found also at Bastard Stanbridge, Farnham, St. Vallier, St. Angelique, and St. Elizabeth.

In the seigniories of Green Island, Villeray, Cacouna, and Rivière du Loup many traces are met with. The ore-bearing tract measures twenty-five miles east and west by six miles north and south over this region.

The large St. Maurice forges or blast-furnaces, near Three Rivers, produce many tons daily of iron which is much esteemed for car-wheels and like purposes, and are, or have been, supplied by the bog-iron ore beds of St. Maurice, Champlain, and other seigniories. Forges also exist at Batiscan River, called the Radnor Forges, and are supplied with ore from this and the adjoining seigniory of Champlain. Messrs. Larue & Co., the proprietors, sent a pair of car-wheels from these forges to the International Exhibition, which were said to have run 150,000 miles. Here, also, is a large rolling-mill.

In Nova Scotia, limonite of the brown hematite variety is found very pure near the East River, in Pictou County, and the Londonderry deposits in Colchester County are among the largest and most extensively worked in the Dominion. Here are the Acadia Iron-works with large furnaces. The ore is of the best quality, and the average yield from smelting is over fifty per cent.

At Brookfield, near the line of the railway between Halifax and Truro, large masses of limonite are said to occur scattered over the surface.

Bog-iron ores are found in New Brunswick along the northern side of the Granite Hills, in Queen's and Charlotte counties.

Limonite is said to occur at some localities in British Columbia, but they have yet to be examined.

Spathic iron ore, composed of crystalline carbonate of iron, is the least important of all the iron ores of the Dominion, only one deposit being known which gives any prospect of being of economic value.

The deposit alluded to occurs near Sutherland's River, in Pictou County, Nova Scotia. It appears to be a bed, the rocks above and below being sandstones of the millstone-grit formation. It is highly crystalline, and of a grey or brownish grey colour. Though perhaps not rich enough to be smelted as an ore, it would be an exceedingly valuable flux.

Clay iron-stone is a compact, earthy ore, varying in colour from light brown or grey to black, the different shades often depending upon the presence of organic or coaly matter, or upon the peroxidation of the iron when the ore has been exposed to atmospheric action. It consists of carbonate of iron mixed with clay and other impurities, and though not rich in iron has been the chief source of that metal in England.

In Canada, it is found in rocks of various ages.

In Nova Scotia, they occur in the Carboniferous shales of the Cape Breton, Pictou, and Cumberland coal-fields, though very little is really known of the thickness or quality of the deposits.

Clay iron-stones also occur in the Carboniferous Rocks of New Brunswick, but whether they are widely distributed or not, is not reported. Gesner's report, in 1840, says the quantity on Salmon River is very considerable.

In British Columbia, the coal-bearing rocks of Cretaceous age in Vancouver Island often contain iron-stones, though little is yet known as to the quantity. At the Bayne's Sound mines the nodules are of large size, some of them being flat or lenticular, and others round; the former vary in length from six inches to four or five feet, and in thickness from six to eighteen inches; and the latter are often as much as eighteen inches in diameter. Mr. Richardson thinks that at this locality sufficient could be obtained for the supply of a blast-furnace. East of the Rocky Mountains Cretaceous iron-stones again occur, but little can be said as to the quantity until further explorations have been made.

Those of Tertiary age occur in the lignite-bearing strata west of Red River, in the vicinity of the forty-ninth parallel, where they have been observed by Hector, Professor Bell, Mr. G. M. Dawson, and others. The recently published report of the last-named gentleman speaks of them as abundant, and in close proximity to the coals of the same region, and says that "should these ores ever come to be worked, limestone for use as a flux could be obtained in considerable quantities from the boulders of Silurian age which strew the plains in many places."

Clay iron-ores from Edmonton were assayed by Mr. C. Hoffmann, and gave an average of 34.98 per cent. of metallic iron. They seem to be rich and valuable ores, and are all carbonates, with an external coating of hematite.

We must refer the reader who may be interested, to the report of Mr. Harrington in the Geological Reports for 1873–74, for a very valuable chapter upon the cost of production of iron ores in Canada, wages, transportation, cost of mining, etc.

We have shown that Canada possesses inexhaustible supplies of rich ores of this precious metal, and it cannot be doubted that skilled labour and capital will one day make the iron mines of the Dominion a great source of national wealth.

Lead.—The only ore of lead met with in Canada is the sulphuret or galena. Galena almost always holds small portions of silver, and in some cases the amount of this metal is sufficient to render it valuable as a silver ore.

Well-defined veins of galena are met with in many localities traversing the rocks of the Laurentian series; and in some cases they pass upwards through the overlying Potsdam and Calciferous formations, showing them to be younger than the latter.

In Ontario, several veins of galena occur in the townships of Bedford, Lansdowne, Stonington, Peterboro', and Ramsay, and in several localities the mines are worked. On Lake Superior several veins occur, some of which are, as at Black River, extremely rich in silver.

At Thunder Bay, and the Nipigon region to the north-west of Lake Superior, very numerous and valuable veins of ore are found, and several mines opened and worked profitably.

On the seigniory of the Hon. L. J. Papineau, at North Petite Nation River, a lode of six or eight inches exists; and at Upton, Acton, and otton, all in the Province of Quebec, veins of some magnitude occur.

At Little Gaspé Cove, also, mines have been opened, from which specimens of sixty per cent. ore have been obtained.

In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, galena occurs at a number of points, but nowhere in quantities of any importance so far as developed.

Copper.—This metal occurs in Canada in the forms of native or metallic copper, and of the sulphuretted ores. The former is confined principally to the rocks of the upper copper-bearing series on Lake Superior. The latter are widely diffused through the Laurentian series. In Ontario, on the north-eastern shore of Lake Huron, in the Huronian rocks, extensive veins of rich copper ores have been mined for years, often with great profit, as at the Wellington, Bruce, and Wallace mines. At Echo Lake, Root River, and the region about Lake Maskanongi and the Mississagui River, many valuable indications of copper exist. On Lake Superior the native copper, which is so extensively and profitably worked on the Michigan shore, also exists in large quantities over the north or Canadian shore. Many locations have been surveyed and taken up, and it can scarcely be doubted but that in time a mining region will be developed, second only to that in Northern Michigan.

In Quebec, the rocks of the so-called Quebec group, which are an equivalent to the copper-bearing strata of Lake Superior, contain numerous deposits of copper ores.

At Upton, Wickham, and Acton, the veins are many, but for the most part in irregular and interstratified masses. At Acton, about 1000 tons of very rich copper were extracted, when the vein became exhausted; but millions of dollars have been invested through this region in veins giving similar promise, chiefly by United States capitalists.

At Harvey's Hill, in Leeds, an extensive mine is worked by the English and Canadian Copper Company; and on the St. Francis River, and at Halifax, Sutton, St. Margaret, Ascot, Bolton, Ham, and other places through the Eastern Townships, copper exists and is in many cases mined. As this large industry becomes developed, the question will arise as to the most accessible point of transportation to cheap fuel for smelting, and although the poorer ores may be reduced near the mines, the richer will still be carried to the vicinity of coal. It may therefore be anticipated that those from Eastern Canada will eventually find their way to the coal-mines of the Lower Provinces.

In the North-west, large deposits of copper are said to exist beyond Lake Nipigon, and traces are also found in British Columbia, on the mainland.

In the Lower Provinces, the veins of ore on the right bank of the St. John River, near Woodstock, New Brunswick, have attracted much attention. At Adams Island, Passamaquoddy Bay, and many points in Charlotte, St. John, Albert, King's, and Westmoreland counties, deposits more or less valuable exist, and are in some instances profitably worked. Copper is also said to exist in Nova Scotia, near Polson's Lake, and elsewhere, but is not yet developed by working.

Nickel is found sparingly diffused through the magnesian rocks of the Quebec group. At two or three points only have ores been found yielding any considerable percentage of nickel, but its high price will allow very poor ores to be wrought to advantage; and these deposits may be worth careful examination. At the Wallace Mine on Lake Huron, and at Michipicoton Island, near Lake Superior, are the two best deposits yet known. Deposits are found also at Orford and the Eastern Townships.

Silver.—Native silver occurs in large quantities at several points on Lake Superior, and the copper ores of the Province of Quebec also contain small portions of silver. Some of the galena ores also contain silver in quantities worth extracting, as at St. Francis, Beauce, Vaudreuil, and Moulton Hill, in Quebec, where the assays were from thirty-seven to sixty-five ounces to the ton, and at Meredith's location on Lake Superior, where the assay yielded thirty ounces to the ton. With the present improved processes, so small a quantity as four ounces may profitably be extracted from a ton of lead.

At Thunder Bay, on Lake Superior, silver in a native state has recently been discovered in many localities, such as Silver Islet, Prince's location, the Thunder Bay mine, Silver Lake, Pie Island, and McKellar's Island; and several mines produce large results.

Silver mines have also been opened in British Columbia, near Hope, on the Fraser River; a yellowish decomposed vein-stone, brought by Mr. Richardson from this place, was assayed, and gave at the rate of 271.48 oz. of silver to the ton of 2000 lbs. From the general geological features observed in portions of Central British Columbia, there is every reason to anticipate that a rich silver-bearing region exists there, which only requires for its speedy development the introduction of the capital, enterprise, and skill which are certain to follow the opening up of direct communication with the East, but for the present want of which the silver veins, as well as many of the other great natural resources of this portion of the Dominion, remain unproductive and neglected.

Gold exists over a large extent of the Eastern Townships in Quebec, and has attracted labour and capital for its development. It was first noticed in the sands of the Chaudière Valley in 1835, by General Baddeley, R.E.; but the examinations of the last few years only have resulted in its being worked. The source of the gold seems to be the crystalline schists of the Notre-Dame range, and the drift is spread over a wide area on the south side of the St. Lawrence. From Melbourne to Sherbrooke on the St. Francis River, and on Lake St. Francis; on the Chaudière and its tributaries, from St. Mary to the frontier of Maine, and at the Rivière du Loup, gold is to be found; and mining has been carried on at Chaudière and Rivière du Loup with considerable results from the alluvial washings only. Latterly machinery has been erected at Chaudière to assist in developing the rock ores.

In Ontario, at Madoc and Marmora, several discoveries have been made of gold, partly in quartz veins and partly in decomposed rock, and several mines have been opened and worked with success in both townships. They are usually known as the Marmora Gold Mines.

The geological conditions in North-western New Brunswick being analogous to those of auriferous countries generally, and especially of Eastern Quebec and Nova Scotia, it has always been stated as a gold-bearing region, and the explorations so far undertaken, both for alluvial deposits and gold-bearing rocks, have been moderately encouraging. On the Tobique and its tributaries, mining leases have been taken up.

In Nova Scotia, gold-mining has been extensively followed, with varying results, for years. In 1870, the Nova Scotia gold-fields were visited in person by Mr. Alfred R. C. Selwyn, the director of the geological surveys of Canada; and, as Mr. Selwyn had been, before coming to Canada in 1869, for sixteen years director of the geological surveys of the Province of Victoria in Australia, he was peculiarly fitted to investigate these fields and their workings. His report in full, in the volume of Geological Surveys for 1870–71, should be read and heeded by every one proposing to venture on gold-mining in Nova Scotia.

The comparisons drawn *geologically* between Nova Scotia and Victoria are favourable, but he shows conclusively that, to produce analogous results, more economic and skilled labour, and more careful investigation before the expenditure of capital, must be substituted for the present wasteful customs. Mines in Victoria are worked to pay ten per cent. dividends on a less yield of gold per ton than the amount wasted in the *tailings* of some of the Nova Scotia mines; and in Australia the same number of stamps do from fifty to a hundred per cent. more work per day than in Nova Scotia.

The gold in Nova Scotia occurs principally in quartz veins in stratified slaty and quartzose rocks along the Atlantic coast, covering an area of probably 3500 square miles. The mines worked are mainly in the districts of Stormont, Sherbrooke, Wine Harbour, Waverley, Montague, Tangier, Oldham, Renfrew, Caribou, Uniacke, and Gay's River. In 1873, there were fifty-three mines open, mostly in small areas, and worked upon the tribute system. Only one or two are alluvial mines.

The auriferous lands of British Columbia do not appear to be confined to any single district of that great Province. They extend all along the Fraser and Thompson rivers, and are particularly rich in the district of Caribou, and the new gold mines of the district of Ominica, in the north of Columbia, appear to extend over a very large tract of country.

On Vancouver Island very valuable stream washings have been wrought for a long time. On the mainland the gold of the Fraser and North Thompson rivers seems to be derived from the "terrace deposits" which border these rivers, and affords a fine field for hydraulic mining.

In many localities quartz veins intersperse the slaty rocks, and it seems to be established that from the United States frontier to the fifty-third degree of north latitude, and to a width of from one to two hundred miles, gold is found nearly everywhere.

The yield is gradually increasing, that for 1874 being in the neighbourhood of a million and a half of dollars, and an increase of over four hundred thousand dollars beyond that of last season.

Gold is also distributed at some points on the east side of the Rocky Mountains, and has been met with in the branches of the Saskatchewan, from Edmonton to the forks. Mr. Selwyn says that it is, no doubt, "washed out of the drift, and as there is little probability of its having come from the unaltered strata underlying the plains, it is to be inferred that it has been derived from the crystalline rocks to the north-eastward, probably somewhere between the Methy Portage and Athabasca Lake. These rocks lie at a distance of only about 250 miles from Edmonton in that direction."

Antimony is found in workable veins at Prince William, near the Woodstock road, in New Brunswick. The ore is sulphuret of antimony, occurring both in pure masses and more or less mixed with gangue. No other workable deposit is known, we believe.

II. MINERALS USED IN CERTAIN CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES.

Iron Pyrites is of three species, but only one—the common cubic pyrites, or bisulphuret of iron—is of any economic importance. This is used chiefly for making sulphuric acid and copperas. Considerable deposits occur at Elizabethtown, near Brockville, Ontario; also at Garthby and Ascot, in the Eastern Townships of Quebec. In New Brunswick it is abundant in the strata of the St. John group in Queen's County.

Chromium, or chromic iron ore, is chiefly used as an ingredient in the production of bichromate of potash, used in dyeing and calico-printing. It is met with in considerable quantities in Quebec, in the townships of Ham, Bolton, Melbourne, and at Gaspé, but is not yet used commercially, although it could be to advantage.

Manganese, used in the manufacture of chlorine, is to be found on Lake Superior. In Quebec at Stanstead, Bolton, and St. Mary's, and in New Brunswick at Markhamville, King's County, it is mined to a considerable extent. It is also found in Hants County and elsewhere through Nova Scotia.

Titanium, or *titanic iron ore*, is used for the production of titanic acid for the manufacture of colors. It is also susceptible of other applications in the arts.

The largest body of this ore known in Canada is at Bay St. Paul, in Quebec. It is, however, often found through the Laurentian series. This ore has been more particularly referred to in the classification of iron ores.

Molybdenum, a rare metal, exists in nature for the most part as a sulphuret, and is used for dyeing silk, cotton, and linen, and for other purposes. It is found in some quantities on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and at Harvey Hill, near Leeds. It is also met with on Lake Superior. It is a mineral, soft and unctuous to the touch, of a leaden-grey colour, and is often mistaken for plumbago, from which it is, however, distinguished by its much greater weight.

Magnesia and its salts are extensively used in pharmacy. It is obtained from serpentine or hydrous silicate, from magnesian limestone or dolomite, and from the native carbonate. The latter is much better fitted for the preparation of magnesian salts than either serpentine or dolomite. It is a rare rock in most parts of the world, and it is therefore not improbable that the large quantities of it to be found in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, particularly near Bolton, may one day become an article of export.

III. MINERALS USED IN AGRICULTURE.

Phosphate of Lime, or apatite, is used in the arts for the manufacture of phosphoric acid and of phosphorus, and in the composition of certain porcelains; but its largest application is as a fertilizer, after being manufactured into the superphosphate of lime.

This substance is found in abundance among the Laurentian rocks of Canada, and in Ontario, along the Ottawa, and the line of the Rideau Canal, near Perth, it extends over an area of many square miles.

Its production has been for some years now successfully attempted at the large deposits in North Burgess, South Crosby, and Elmsley, and Bedford, Stonington, and Loughborough, where there are a very great number of locations worked, and a large amount of phosphate is exported.

Latterly very valuable deposits of apatite have been discovered and opened for mining on the north side of the Ottawa, in Buckingham, Templeton, and Portland townships.

Gypsum is found in great abundance in Ontario; the outcrop extends from the Niagara River to Lake Huron for a hundred and fifty miles; but the mines now worked are comprised in about thirty-five miles along the Grand River, in Cayuga, York, Seneca, Brantford, and Paris. A very large amount is annually raised and used as a fertilizer, or ground for cement and stucco.

In Quebec, the supplies come mainly from the Magdalen Islands. Extensive and practically inexhaustible beds of gypsum are found in New Brunswick, on the Tobique River, at Hillsborough, Sussex, and other points. There are important works near Hillsborough, in Albert County, for the manufacture of plaster from the gypsum which abounds in that neighbourhood. There are extensive beds also worked in Nova Scotia, at Windsor, Cheverie, Parrsborough, Black River, and elsewhere, and a very large product is exported thence to the United States, or sent to local markets.

Marl, or carbonate of lime, is found in marshes and shallow lakes, where it is formed by the waters of springs highly charged with lime, which is held in solution as bicarbonate, and deposited when the waters come to the air.

When calcined, marl yields a nearly pure and white lime for mortar and other uses. It is often overlaid with deposits of black mould or peat, and is used as a valuable manure for sandy soils.

It is found in many localities in Canada; in Ontario, deposits of it are abundant in the counties of Bruce and Grey; also at Kingston, Loughborough Lake, Elmsley, McNab, and along the Ottawa. In Quebec, it exists at Argenteuil, St. Armand, the island of Montreal, Gaspé, and the island of Anticosti. Workable deposits of it are not found in the Lower Provinces.

Salt was discovered in 1866, near the town of Goderich, Ontario. The brine here obtained is one of the purest and most concentrated known for the manufacture of salt. The borings go down through the limestones of the Onondaga and Guelph formations, and two or three hundred feet of red and blue shales, which carry rock-salt as their base. The area is extensive, extending from Clinton, through Goderich, to Kincardine, a distance of over forty miles long by seven or eight wide. The manufacture has become important in its dimensions, the position of Goderich on the lake, and at the terminus of a railway, offering great advantages.

Salt springs exist, and no doubt salt deposits, in Manitoba and the whole country north of the Saskatchewan River. They are found at Black Sturgeon River and Lake Manitoba; and on Salt River, an affluent of Slave River in the North-west, Sir John Richardson, in 1820, reports seeing copious springs issue from the base of a long ridge some hundreds of feet high, and, spreading their water over a clayey plain, deposit much pure common salt.

In Nova Scotia, the salt springs of Cape Breton appear to issue from rocks lying towards the base of the Lower Carboniferous formation, and are situated on the north side of the Little Narrows of Bras d'Or Lake. Here several saline springs of more or less strength occur in close proximity over an area of about twelve acres of flat marshy land. Much hydrated peroxide of iron is deposited in the water-courses, the odour of sulphuretted hydrogen pervades the atmosphere in the vicinity, and the vegetation is destroyed around all the springs. The strongest spring discharges from 100 to 200 gallons per minute. It is stated that, by evaporating in two com-

mon iron pots, each containing about three gallons, from two to three bushels of salt were made per day, and it had been proposed many years ago to establish works for the manufacture of salt at this place, but the enterprise has not been carried out. At Springhill, Cumberland County, a company is working the salt wells to a large extent.

IV. MINERALS USED AS PIGMENTS.

Under this head come the minerals used as paints. The marls just alluded to are sometimes used in this way for whitewashing, or mixed with cheap colours.

Iron Ochres, similar in composition to limonite or bog-ore, but being soft and pulverulent, instead of forming solid masses, are extensively used as cheap paints. The colour of these ochres is generally a shade of yellow or reddish brown, but sometimes purplish or blackish hues are met with.

These ochres are extensively manufactured in Canada, and are found most abundantly in Quebec, at St. Anne's, Cap de la Madeleine, and Durham. In Ontario, at Owen Sound and Nassagaweya, these ochres are found in large quantities, and at one or two places in the Lower Provinces, in a smaller degree.

Sulphate of Barytes is also used as a paint, or for mixing with other pigments as an adulteration, by reason of its greater weight. It is largely used in the composition of cheap white paints. It is also used as a surface gloss for paper-hangings. It is found in Ontario, in Lansdowne and Burges townships, and from Pigeon River to Fort William, on Lake Superior; and at Gaspé, in Quebec. A beautiful vein of this mineral occurs in the township of Hull, in this Province, varying from two to three feet thick, on a property owned by Hon. Peter Mitchell and F. P. French, of Ottawa. It is of an opaque white colour, and nearly pure.

V. COMBUSTIBLE AND CARBONACEOUS MATERIALS.

In the Central Provinces of Canada, *coal* cannot be counted among the economic minerals; but in both the Atlantic and Pacific Provinces it is found in quantities to make it of the first importance.

In Nova Scotia, coal-mining assumes large proportions. The principal localities of the coal-fields are in Cape Breton, and in Pictou and Cumberland counties, though veins have been traced, and in some instances opened, in Victoria, Inverness, Richmond, Hants, and Guysborough counties.

We cannot attempt any strictly geological description of these fields, but refer the reader to the extensive reports of the Geological Surveys, or the valuable work on "*Acadian Geology*," by Dr. J. W. Dawson, of McGill College, Montreal. From his widely extended examinations of the Carboniferous rocks of Nova Scotia, Dr. Dawson has subdivided the system into five subordinate formations in descending order:

"1. *The Upper Coal formation*, containing coal-formation plants, but not productive coals.

"2. *The Middle Coal formation*, or coal formation proper, containing the productive coal-beds.

"3. *The Millstone-grit Series*, represented in Nova Scotia by red and grey sandstones, shales and conglomerates, with a few fossil plants and thin coal-seams, not productive.

"4. *The Carboniferous Limestone*, with the associated sandstones, marls, gypsums, etc., and holding marine fossils recognized by all palæontologists who have examined them as Carboniferous.

"5. *The Lower Coal measures*, holding some, but not all, of the fossils of the Middle Coal formation, and thin coals, not productive, but differing both in flora and fauna from the Upper Devonian, which they overlie unconformably."

These overlie generally a series of metamorphic rocks, consisting of quartzites, felsites, altered slates, and conglomerates, which are probably of Devonian and Silurian age.

The productive coal-measures of Pictou County consist of seams of good bituminous coal, interspersed with black carbonaceous shale, and in some parts with sandstones and fire-clay. The coal-seams vary in thickness from two or three to thirty-six feet.

The coal-fields are divided into mining areas, which are leased by the Province under the authority of a Commissioner of Mines. In the Pictou district, the principal mines are:

The Albion Mines, worked by the Halifax Company (limited), having an area of four square miles, with a number of collieries in active operation. The greatest depth reached in the borings is about 900 feet. A railway, six miles long, with numerous branches and sidings, connects the mines with the loading-ground. The loading-wharf is at Pictou Harbour, extending 400 feet into 22 feet of water. The output of these mines is about 150,000 tons per annum.

The Acadia Coal Company hold, under three leases, an area of six square miles. On one area is a peculiar oil-coal, containing from 65 to 120 gallons crude oil to the ton, and valuable for gas-making and distillation. The company also possess a railway of three and a half miles to the Intercolonial junction, and a shipping-wharf, with 26 feet of water, at Pictou Harbour. Their output is from 120,000 to 140,000 tons per annum.

The Intercolonial Coal Mining Company, of Montreal, have an area of three square miles. Their principal colliery, the Drummond, was the scene of an explosion a few years since, which seriously retarded their outputs, but they have facilities for upwards of 100,000 tons per annum, with extensive wharfage on Middle River.

The Nova Scotia Coal Company have an area of four square miles, and a shipping-wharf at Middle River. Their capacity is upwards of 100,000 tons per annum.

The Vale Mine, belonging to Sir Hugh Allan, of Montreal, has an area of three square miles, and a capacity not yet fully developed, but promising results equal to its neighbours.

In this district, several more mines, covering an area of several square miles, are under lease, but not worked at present.

The Pictou coals, long known as good house-coals, have, by recent experiments, been proved of sound fitness for steam-coals and gas-making.

The Cape Breton coal-mines are still more important and extensive than those of Pictou. The Eastern or Sydney coal-field is the most important on the island, comprising an area of over 200 square miles. Bounded on three sides by the Atlantic Ocean, and with the whole coast deeply indented with bays or harbours, notably those of Sydney and Louisburg, this district appears to be the most important in the Dominion for the supply of fuel to the numerous steamers navigating the Atlantic.

Mr. Charles Robb, who made a critical examination of this coal area in 1873, and detailed measurements of the exposures at various points, gives it as his opinion that the whole region occupied by the productive coal-measures in the eastern coal-field of Cape Breton is probably underlaid by only one set of seams, the continuity of which, however, is interrupted by bays or inlets.

The aggregate thickness of coal in workable seams is from forty to fifty feet, the seams varying from three to nine feet in thickness. All the seams dip at a low angle seaward, and much of the coal will be available, with due caution and care, in the submarine, as well as in the land, areas.

The coal is of a nearly uniform bituminous variety, much of it applicable for the manufacture of gas, and comparable, for steam purposes, to the best English coal.

As compared with Pictou coal, it is characterized by a greater proportion of combustible matter and less ash; but, on the other hand, it contains more sulphur.

Of all the coal-mines in Cape Breton, the Sydney Mines are not only the first established, but by far the most extensive and important. In 1827, these mines came under the exclusive control of the General Mining Association, a London company, who now hold under lease in the district more than 30,000 acres, which are, for the most part, underlaid by large workable seams of coal. From 1827 to the present time, this company have worked their mines regularly and systematically, and in the most skilful and economical manner. Mining operations have been confined to three seams at these mines, of which the principal is the Sydney main seam, about six feet in thickness. An estimate has put the available coal of this seam alone at over 38,000,000 tons. Four miles of railway connect the mine with loading-wharves at North Sydney. The capacity of this mine with the present works is from 150,000 to 200,000 tons per annum, which may be more than doubled by additional works.

The Lingan Mine, belonging also to the General Mining Association, covers an area of fifteen square miles, and is underlaid its entire length by several important seams of coal. It is a specially good *gas*-coal, and largely exported for that purpose. The capable production of this mine is about 100,000 tons per annum, though not so much, by half, is produced.

The Victoria Mine coal, for house and steam purposes, is among the best in the district. The area is four miles, and the annual average production from 15,000 to 20,000 tons.

The International, Caledonian, Gardiner, and Little Glace Bay mines are situated a few miles from Sydney Harbour, and are connected with it by a line of railway, and have respectively four, two, and three mile areas. Their average capacity is somewhere about 100,000 tons per annum each; but, of course, it is not fully worked up to. The coal is chiefly exported to New York and Boston.

The Gowrie and Block-House mines, on Cow Bay, are of importance, the latter being regarded, from the size and quality of the coal-seam and its advantageous situation for shipments, as, next to the Sydney Mine, one of the most important and productive in Cape Breton. The works of the Block-House Mine are equal to 1000 tons per day, and 600 tons per day *have* been, in some seasons, delivered from the mine. The coal is extensively exported as a steam and gas coal of superior quality.

The "Glasgow and Cape Breton Coal and Railway Company," an association of English capitalists recently formed, has amalgamated under one management with the railway, the mining areas of Lorway, Emery, Reserve, Haven, Lake Balmoral, and Schooner Pond.

The railway, eighteen miles in length, from Sydney Harbour to Schooner Pond passes through, or connects by short branches with, all these mines. The road is a three-foot gauge, substantially built, and ballasted with rubble and *slack* coal, and equipped with Fairlie engines and a sufficient number of English four-ton coal-wagons, and is being extended to the port of Louisburg, which will add materially to the value of this coal-field, by furnishing an outlet the whole year round from what must one day be one of the most important coaling stations on the Atlantic seaboard.

The New Campbellton Mines were reopened in 1873. The property comprises three square miles, a small proportion of which is sea area, but easily accessible from the land. It is situated on the northern side of the Great Entrance of the Bras d'Or Lake, a very extensive and deep arm of the sea stretching far into the interior of the Island of Cape Breton, and lies at the north-western extremity of the Sydney coal-field, and about thirteen miles distant, on the course of the beds, from the Sydney Mines. Most of the coal-seams of the Sydney Mines are traceable throughout the whole of this distance, and although at the Great Bras d'Or Entrance their direct continuity seems to have been interrupted, and their course deflected considerably to the west, it is nevertheless believed on good ground that some of the most important seams of the district underlie the New Campbellton property in a basin-shape, with their outcrops comprised entirely within the area.

Three seams of coal, aggregating twelve feet, are included within a thickness of 110 feet on this property, and considerable coal has been obtained since their opening. Supposing these three seams to maintain their thickness, and to be unaffected by faults, they will underlie, at a moderate and easily workable depth, an area of 1000 acres, and contain 18,000,000 tons of coal, exclusively of the vertical portions of the seams, which may be estimated to contain 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 tons additional. It is proper to mention, however, that the six-foot seam, where cut and partially worked at the tunnel, is irregular in thickness, and may not prove to be workable throughout its whole extent; but, on the other hand, there are evidences of the existence of other seams lying both above and below those specified. The coal from these mines is shipped from Kelly Cove, a capacious and sheltered harbour three miles from the ocean and close by the mines, with which it is connected by a railway one and a quarter miles long.

The mines of Cumberland County have only lately assumed importance, but recent surveys are proving the coal-fields underlying this region to be very extensive.

The workable seams of coal are numerous, running from two to thirteen feet, with an average dip of thirty degrees. The report of the late Mr. Edward Hartley on the Springhill coal-field, which comprises the most important section of this county, speaks highly of its character and value, as follows:

"An examination of the external character of this coal shows it to be a bituminous coal of a moderately compact texture, and not inclined to fall to pieces or *slack*. Its colour is a bright, brownish black, brilliant except on the faces of the *partings*, which show a few patches of mineral charcoal. But a small proportion of the sample shows a shaly lamination, or tendency to break with the planes of deposition.

"The analyses show this coal to belong to the class known as highly bituminous, or *fat* caking coals, in character very similar to those of the north of England, known as North Country or Newcastle-Hartley coals.

"The high rate of volatile to fixed combustible matter should render this coal, in common with the Newcastle coals which it resembles, an admirable gas-coal, while in the amount of sulphur it falls much below the average of Newcastle coals; therefore the gas obtained from it should be very easily purified.

"The coke of this coal appears in every way well adapted for iron-smelting, as it is firm and rather compact, and in contents of ash and sulphur will compare favourably with that from any coal of the Provinces, the latter being a most important point to consider in its value for iron-smelting."

The Joggins Mine, with an area of two square miles, is situated on the coast at the entrance to Cumberland Basin, and is the oldest in this region, with good shipping facilities, and works capable of an output of about 50,000 tons, but not working up to quite half that amount.

The Scotia Mine has an area of four square miles, but is only lightly worked as yet.

The Springhill coal-field is situated about twenty miles south-east of the Joggins shore. The Springhill Mining Company's area of three square miles has attracted much attention, as being the most important mine yet opened in the recently surveyed district. The great eleven-feet vein in this area has been traced and proved, and a rapid development of the mines of the district is probable.

The Springhill Company have opened their workings successfully. Two slopes have been commenced fifty chains apart. The west one has been driven about 420 feet, and the requisite pumping and winding machinery erected. The engine is a single sixteen-inch cylinder with a four feet six-inch stroke, geared three to one, and driving a nine-feet drum. Engines of a heavier class and more permanent character are in course of erection at the east slope, where in future the principal output is expected to be made.

A good deal of coal is being marketed by means of the Springhill branch, four miles in length, of the Intercolonial Railway; but when the completion of the Springhill and Parrsboro' Railway opens communication with a good port of shipment, it will enable them to ship to the New England markets, and compete with the Cape Breton coals for gas-making purposes.

The capable production of this mine depends on the extent of the works erected. The seams of coal are abundant to supply exhaustless quantities.

The Springhill and Parrsboro' Mining and Railway Company, who are building the road before alluded to, and the General Mining Association, and others, have large areas in this field awaiting development.

Borings and surveys made in 1874, by Mr. Scott Barlow, have shown the existence of many valuable seams from six to thirteen feet in these properties, which will no doubt be soon actively mined.

The mines of the remaining counties of Nova Scotia require no special notice.

The total output of all the mines is from 1,000,000 to 1,200,000 tons per annum. Those of Inverness County are of extent and value, with a bituminous coal of excellent quality, but hitherto their development has been retarded by the want of a port of shipment, a fault which is likely soon to be remedied by the construction of a railway connecting the coal-mines of Broad Cove, Mabou, and other parts of the county with a shipping-port on the Strait of Canso, and the railway system of Nova Scotia.

The great Carboniferous area of New Brunswick has a triangular form, the base resting on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the apex situ-

ated near the boundary-line between the counties of York and Charlotte, embracing fully one-third of the area of the Province.

Much of it is yet unexplored in detail, but a survey was begun, in 1873, of the counties of Queen and Sunbury, and part of York, which it is intended to extend over the whole area. The coal formation of New Brunswick is divided by the reports into three series,—the Lower, Middle, and Upper Carboniferous formations, with a base of conglomerate rocks.

The limestones which are so common in the Carboniferous rocks of Nova Scotia here appear to be generally wanting, but the red conglomerates and sandstones which accompany these limestones are universally distributed, making a close lithological resemblance to the underlying series of the Pictou coal-measures. No extensive mining operations have yet been carried on in the district under survey, though several small mines are opened, and coal to a considerable amount is taken out at points near Grand Lake and on the Newcastle River. In this area the coal-croppings are numerous, and the country is everywhere occupied by the strata of the Middle Carboniferous formation (productive coal-measures).

On the Salmon River, coal was mined nearly two centuries ago by the French; and on the North Branch several good indications are seen, and on Coal Creek mines have been worked to some extent.

West of the St. John River, coal-seams are exposed at various points on the Nerepis River.

A valuable seam has lately been opened, called the Clones Coal-seam, near the source of the Nerepis, and with easy communications to a market. On the Otnabog and Mercereau brooks, in the same locality, outcrops of coal exist.

The total area of this district over which workable seams of coal may be looked for, is over 1900 square miles, and we cannot do better than quote from the report of the surveys of 1872–73 a few words on this point, to show (as a curiosity of figures to the uninitiated) the calculations of the possible enormous quantity of coal beneath:

"We are not yet possessed of sufficient data to justify the assertion that the various outcrops of coal met with over this area, and at widely separated points (such as Clones, the Washademoak, Otnabog, Little River, Nashwaak River, etc.), belong to the same seam as those at Grand Lake, though there are facts which favour such a supposition; there is, however, no reason to doubt that those in the neighbourhood of the last-named lake are all of the same seam, and that consequently the area over which it may be safely regarded as extending is a very considerable one. Thus the areas of the Newcastle, Salmon River, and Coal Creek coal-fields are about one hundred and twelve square miles. Adopting twenty inches as the average thickness of the coal-seam, and 79.4 lbs. as the weight of a cubic foot of coal (the specific gravity being 1.27), and deducting one-fourth for the areas occupied by Salmon River and Grand Lake, the total amount of coal within the areas in question would be (at the rate of 2000 lbs. to the ton) not less than 154,948,147 tons.

"It is, however, to be observed that the true area of the coal-fields in question, and more particularly that of Newcastle River, is probably much larger than has been stated above; the line which has been chosen as marking its western limits really indicating only the point where the rocks of the Middle coal formation pass beneath those which form the highest member of the Carboniferous system, and under which they could probably be reached at no great depth. The occurrence of a coal-seam on Little River in Sunbury County, having about the same position and thickness as those of Newcastle, renders this supposition highly probable. Moreover, the thickness of the coal-beds at Clones does not differ very greatly from that of the beds at Grand Lake, and it is not improbable that a large part of the area occupied by the productive measures, and more particularly where the Newer coal formation exists, is underlaid by the same seam. Supposing this to be the case, and deducting one-third for the area occupied by the barren measures at the base of the Middle Carboniferous formation, or rendered unavailable by being covered with lakes, the possible total yield of coal from a seam of twenty inches covering the remaining area would be not less than 3,510,436,357 tons. Setting aside, however, this supposition as confessedly based upon too imperfect data, we can still hardly doubt that the area over which the principal seam of coal in the Grand Lake region may be reasonably supposed to extend, is at least two or three times greater than that employed in the above calculations, and that therefore the estimate of its productive capacity may be fairly increased in a corresponding ratio."

It is to be regretted that the report of the surveys of this region made by Professors Bailey and Matthews during 1874, could not also be obtained in time for this article, as being likely to show more particular developments.

There exists also in Hillsboro' County, New Brunswick, a famous mine of coal called the Albert Mine, which produces coal largely impregnated with oil, and of extraordinary gas-producing qualities. It has long been disputed whether this was a bed or a true vein, but the late Mr. Hartley, of the Geological Survey, confirms by his report the view taken by Dr. Dawson and others, that it is indisputably a vein. When the discussion first arose, the mine was only 300 feet deep, and worked 300 feet on the strike; now it is 1300 feet deep, and worked over half a mile on the strike. This coal, called Albertite, is said to yield 100 gallons of crude oil to the ton, while of gas the yield is 14,500 feet, of superior illuminating power.

Coal has been found, and is supposed to exist in large quantities in the North-west Territories, but as yet of the actual extent little is really known. In 1873, Mr. Selwyn conducted an exploration from Fort Garry in Manitoba to the Rocky Mountain House, returning by way of the Saskatchewan River and Lake Winnipeg; and Mr. Robert Bell made a survey between Red River and the South Saskatchewan, and between Red River and Lake Superior.

From these reports we gather all that is yet known of these coal-deposits, which are likely, at no distant day, to be of great value in assisting in the settlement and development of the North-west, and in serving perhaps as sources of a fuel-supply to the Canadian Pacific Railway.

From Mr. Selwyn's report we may briefly quote the finding "on the North Saskatchewan River, between Edmonton and Rocky Mountain House, of a number of flat-lying workable seams of good coal; one of them measuring, in two exposures upwards of four miles apart, from eighteen to twenty feet in thickness, and very favourably situated for working." Also farther down the stream, "at about a mile and a half below the mouth of Clearwater, on the left bank, a seam of excellent coal crops out, said to be from two to three feet thick. A considerable quantity of coal has been raised from it for use in the forge at the fort, for which purpose it is found to answer well. It is a hard, bright, jet-like coal, and does not split up on exposure like that from most of the other beds in the vicinity. The analyses of seams which crop in the banks of the river, between Rocky Mountain House and Edmonton, serve to show that the lignite coals of the Upper Saskatchewan are very superior to those met with farther to the south, along the boundary-line, and in the Qu'Appelle Valley. The latter appear to be all of Tertiary age; whether the Saskatchewan coals are of the same age, or Cretaceous, is at present uncertain." He also says, "There can be no question that in the region west of Edmonton, bounded on the north by the Athabasca River and on the south by the Red Deer River, there exists a vast coal-field covering an area of not less than 25,000 square miles; and beneath a large portion of this area we may expect to find workable seams of coal at depths seldom exceeding 300 feet, and often, as in the case of the thick seams above described, very favourably situated for working by levels from the surface.

"These coals may all be classed as brown coals, although in physical character they mostly resemble bituminous coals of the true Carboniferous. Regarded as brown coals, they may all be considered the best of their kind.

"As a fuel for locomotives and for domestic purposes, including cooking as well as warming, the coal in general answers very well. It kindles and burns freely, making a bright fire with a yellow blaze and comparatively little smoke."

Comparing recent investigations with the report of the late Professor James T. Hodge on the coal-mines of the Rocky Mountains, in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming, which are now being largely worked, there appears every reason to believe that those seams undoubtedly belong to what may be regarded as only the southern prolongation of one vast and wide spread coal-bearing formation, extending, with but few interruptions and with wonderful uniformity of character, from the shores of the Arctic Ocean for thousands of miles along the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains.

Between the Red River and South Saskatchewan, lignites were found at Dirt Hills and Woody Mountain, but not of as good a character as the brown coals above mentioned. Similar coals were also found in the Souris Valley.

We have only now to notice the extensive coal-fields of British Columbia.

The coal-bearing formation of Vancouver Island may be divided into two subordinate troughs, the north-western being described as the Comox, and the south-eastern as the Nanaimo coal-field. The coal is of a true bituminous character, the veins or seams running through strata of grey sandstone and argillaceous shale. The Comox area, on the north-western end of the island, extends from Brown's River, a tributary of the Puntledge, on the north-west, to Sable River on the south-east, on which the Baynes Sound Coal-mine is situated, and it also includes Denman and Hornby islands. The Union and Beaufort mines in this area are raising large quantities of coal for export. At Baynes Sound Mine operations are also carried on extensively. The seams of coal vary from nine inches to ten feet.

The Vancouver Island Coal Company's works at Nanaimo are on a six-foot seam, and they work other seams also at Newcastle Island. These mines produce about 40,000 tons per annum with the present facilities. The Nanaimo area includes a number of islands, on some of which mines have been opened.

Coal has also been found on the mainland near Chilliwack River, but nothing is known of its thickness or extent.

In Queen Charlotte Island the coal is an *anthracite*, occurring in strata with black argillaceous shale and grey trap or sandstone, with nodules of ironstone interstratified with the shale. The Queen Charlotte Coal-Mining Company have for some time undertaken to mine this coal for export, but with only partial success. This may be improved by more careful management and surveys.

The coal trade of this Province is yet in its infancy, and with more thorough surveys and improved mining it must soon develop into an industry of the first importance. The output of the mines of the Province for 1874 was less than 100,000 tons, but with the advantages of position, and the markets of California and the Lower Pacific coast open to supply, there should be a large increase in production before long.

Bituminous shales exist in large masses at Collingwood in Ontario, where works were erected for their distillation, and they produced oil in quantities equal to about three per cent. of the rock. At Bosanquet they yield about 4.2 per cent. of oil, or about ten gallons to the ton. In Quebec the shales at Gaspé are said to be rich in oil.

New Brunswick possesses some very rich bituminous shales, the Blackband, in Albert County, yielding sixty-three gallons of crude oil to the ton. Others on the Memramcook yield thirty-seven gallons. The Blackband shales are also capable of yielding 7500 cubic feet of gas per ton, or about one-half the quantity afforded by the mineral Albertite. There are rich beds of these shales in King's, Albert, and Westmoreland counties.

Petroleum occurs in the limestones of both the Trenton group of the Lower Silurian series, and the Carniferous formation of the Devonian series, and it is from the latter that the oil-springs of Ontario take their source.

At Enniskillen, Bothwell, Petrolia, and other towns of Western Ontario, immense numbers of wells have been sunk, and the capital employed in the production and refining of petroleum is over $15,000,000, with an annual yield which has risen to 25,000,000 gallons of crude oil, and twelve to fifteen millions of gallons of refined petroleum. Petroleum is also found largely diffused through Gaspé in Quebec, but little has been done in its development comparatively, although a few hundred thousand gallons are yearly produced. In Manitoba and the North-west, from the western shore of Lake Winnipeg, up the Saskatchewan Valley, and to the north of it, lies a great belt of palæozoic rocks with an average width of sixty to seventy miles, and extending in British territory from the forty-ninth parallel to the mouth of the Mackenzie River.

Almost the only reliable information relating to this region north of the Saskatchewan is to be found in the narratives of Sir Alexander Mackenzie and Sir John Richardson, published respectively in 1801 and 1851, and who observed "bituminous fountains"; but Mr. Selwyn, in his late report, says: "In the comparatively few localities where the rocks composing it have been examined they appear to be characterized, like the formations of the same age in Western Canada, by deposits of salt and petroleum, giving rise to copious springs of these valuable materials. And there seems but little doubt that Canada has here a salt and oil bearing region surpassing in extent and productive capacity any hitherto developed on the American continent."

Peat exists in great deposits in Quebec, in the plains along the St. Lawrence and its tributaries. It is of a gradual vegetable growth often resting on a layer of shell marl. The largest deposits occur near Chambly, St. Sulpice, Longueuil, and Ile Verte. On the island of Anticosti there is a deposit of excellent quality of over a hundred and sixty square miles, and from three to ten feet thick. Some of the peat-bogs are being worked to advantage of late years by large companies formed in Montreal.

In Ontario, large deposits are found at Nepean, Gloucester, Westmeath, and other points.

Extensive deposits of peat presenting the same features as those of Quebec occur in New Brunswick, in St. John County, on the Mispec Barrens, along the coast near Musquash Harbour and Passamaquoddy Bay, and on the line of railway near St. Stephen's.

VI. REFRACTORY MINERALS.

Those minerals which are used in the construction of furnaces, or generally for withstanding heat, are technically called *refractory substances*. First in order comes

Plumbago, or graphite, commonly known as black-lead, which receives several applications in the arts. The finer varieties, used for pencils, command a very high price; the inferior qualities are used for preventing friction in machinery, and for stove-polish. The most important use, however, is for the manufacture of crucibles and melting-pots, and for small furnaces for assayers and chemists.

The plumbago of Canada is a pure crystalline plumbago, and is found principally in the Eastern Townships, and at Grenville and Buckingham, where valuable mines are worked. It is also found at Burgess and North Elmsley, in Ontario, and near Kingston. At a few points in New Brunswick this mineral is found in available quantities. The largest deposit is in the vicinity of St. John, near Portland, on the Straight Shore, where for many years the mines have yielded largely a plumbago well suited for foundry facings and stove-polish. In the vicinity of Windsor, in Nova Scotia, plumbago is also found and exported.

Mica occurs in the limestones and altered rocks of the Eastern Townships at Grenville, where mines are opened. At North Burgess in Ontario, also, a valuable mica-mine is worked, where plates of unusually large size have been obtained. The value of mica depends upon the size, transparency, and perfection of the plates. It is frequently found in large masses, which may be separated into thin, transparent plates. Mica in this form, as is well known, receives various applications in the arts, being employed for the fronts of stoves, for lanterns, and for the chimneys of lamps. As it is not liable to be broken by concussion, it is also used instead of glass in the windows of ships of war; and it has received several other applications of less importance.

Soapstone, or steatite, is used for an infinite variety of purposes, such as small furnaces, stove-linings, culinary vessels, water-pipes, cistern-linings, and, when heated and made harder and polished, it is used for gas-burners, buttons, etc.

In Quebec, a workable bed exists at Potton, in the Missisquoi Valley, and, no doubt, in other parts of the same magnesian band. A variety called pyrallolite is found at Grenville and on the Saguenay. Another variety, less refractory and less unctuous than true steatite, but applicable to many of the same uses, is potstone. At Bolton and Broughton, beds of this pure, compact chlorite are met with, having a breadth of twenty feet, from which large blocks and plates may be cut by a common mill-saw.

Sandstone, and sand suitable for constructing furnaces and smelting metals, are to be found in many parts of Canada. In the nearly

pure siliceous sandstone at Grès Rapids, on the St. Maurice, blocks of large size are found, and used in the iron-furnaces of that vicinity. Moulders' sand is also found here, and at Laval, near Quebec. At Pittsburg, in Ontario, large quantities of stone for iron-workers is quarried, and at Perth, Brockville, and Owen Sound, moulders' sand exists in large quantities. It is also found at Windsor, and other points in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

VII. MATERIALS FOR BRICKS, POTTERY, AND GLASS.

Under this head may be noticed the clays for the manufacture of common bricks, tiles, and coarse earthenware. No clays fit for the finer kinds of pottery have as yet been found in the country.

Clays suited for the manufacture of bricks are found in a vast number of places throughout the Province. In Ontario, the clays are divided into two classes. The older and underlying deposit is comparatively free from oxide of iron, and yields white bricks, which generally, however, have a somewhat yellowish tinge. The white-brick clay is unconformably overlaid by another deposit, which gives red bricks. These white bricks, which are more esteemed than the red, are made in a great many localities, from the shore of Lake Huron as far eastward as Brockville. The average number of bricks made annually in Toronto is from fifteen to twenty millions, of which from seven to ten millions are white bricks.

In Quebec, the two kinds of clay which are distinguished in the West are no longer met with; but an extensive deposit of marine clay extends throughout the valleys of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence, and furnishes everywhere material for bricks. The two principal manufacturers at Montreal produce each about ten millions of bricks annually. Some beds of these clays are employed for the manufacture of coarse earthenware, which is manufactured at many places in either Province. Drain-tiles for agricultural purposes are also made at several places.

The white siliceous sandstone of the Potsdam formation affords, in many places, a material sufficiently pure for the manufacture of glass.

The specimens of this stone from Vaudreuil have attracted the attention of English glass manufacturers, who import a similar material from the United States, and who have made inquiries as to the price at which the sandstone could be furnished in England. A successful glass factory has since been established at Vaudreuil.

Good marine clays, furnishing material for bricks, are to be found at very many places in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, so that they may be considered as generally obtainable for local use.

Fire-clay is met with beneath the coal-seams in the Newcastle district of New Brunswick, and has been shipped to some extent to St. John, but less attention has been devoted to it than its value and accessibility deserve.

Good red-brick clays exist at Fort Garry in Manitoba, and will be of considerable value to that Province, if care is taken in the proper mixture of suitable sand, and in burning.

Brick-clays exist near Victoria in British Columbia, and at many other parts of the coast, as at Comox Harbour and elsewhere.

VIII. CEMENTS AND MORTARS.

Under this head come the ordinary limestones and those suitable for making water-lime.

The Lower Silurian limestones of the Chazy formation and of the Trenton group afford, throughout their distribution, abundant material for the manufacture of lime, and they are extensively burned in many parts of the Dominion. From their general purity, and from their freedom from iron and magnesia, they yield a white lime well adapted for making fine mortar, for whitening walls, for agricultural purposes, and for the purification of coal-gas.

The Middle and Upper Silurian limestones of Ontario are generally magnesian, and have the composition of dolomite. When burned, they yield a meagre or magnesian lime, which is for the most part very free from impurities. These magnesian limes yield very strong mortar, but are considered to be less proper for agricultural purposes than those which contain no magnesia.

The limestones of the Laurentian series are very important, both from their extent and from the fact that wherever they occur the same region presents fertile valleys fit for cultivation.

Hydraulic cements are artificially made by mingling chalk or other carbonate of lime with a proper quantity of clay, and calcining the mixture. Where, however, natural admixtures of clay and carbonate of lime can be obtained in abundance, it is more advantageous to employ them than to resort to artificial preparations. When a limestone contains ten or fifteen per cent. of clay, it yields a lime possessing hydraulic properties, which increase with the proportion of clay; and when this amounts to one-third of the lime, the mixture yields a mortar which hardens almost immediately under water. Magnesian limes yield hydraulic cements equally good with those of pure lime.

Argillaceous limestones and dolomites, yielding good hydraulic cements, are known in many parts of Canada. Valuable quarries are found at Gaspé, at Quebec City, and other points in that Province, and at Napean, Kingston, Thorold (an exceptionally good cement), Oneida, Brantford, and on Lake Huron in the Province of Ontario. Limestones, both of the ordinary and magnesian sorts, and of every shade from pure white to one which, from disseminated graphite, is nearly black, form thick deposits at the narrows of the St. John River in New Brunswick, and many large quarries are worked. Through the whole coastal group very pure white carbonates of lime are found in Charlotte and King's counties, the Nerepis River, Grand Manan, etc. Pure limestones are also found at Woodstock, Canterbury, and the north-western counties.

In Nova Scotia also, good limestones are found in Cumberland County, and near Windsor and Halifax, and at Big Bras d'Or and other parts of Cape Breton. In Manitoba and the North-west they abound near many of the lakes and rivers.

Limestones are abundant in British Columbia, both in Vancouver Island and the mainland, in those parts which have come under survey. They are of both grey and white descriptions, and afford an excellent building-lime.

IX. GRINDING AND POLISHING MATERIALS.

These consist of millstones employed for grinding grain, and, secondly, of stones used for grinding, sharpening, cutting, and polishing metals and stones. Besides these, mention may be made of garnet rock, sometimes used as a substitute for emery, and which occurs in Canada at Bay St. Paul and St. Jerome, in Quebec.

The French buhrstone, which is preferred to all other materials for the construction of mills for grinding grain, is a peculiar chert-like siliceous rock, having a porous or cellular texture, which renders its surface especially adapted for the purpose.

In the Laurentian series in Canada, however, a cellular chert of this kind occurs in large veins, apparently of aqueous origin, cutting the intrusive syenite of Grenville. The chert, which much resembles the French buhrstone in its character, has been pronounced to be equally well fitted for the manufacture of millstones. The portions at the surface are, however, injured by the weather; and the difficulties of quarrying the material from a vein in the hard syenite are such that it would probably prove more expensive than the imported buhrstone.

In various parts of the country, millstones, inferior to the French stones, but answering a very good purpose, are made from different hard siliceous rocks. Along the north shore of the Ottawa, on the Saguenay, at St. Cuthbert, Vaudreuil, and other points in Quebec, millstones of a good quality have been made from the quartzose conglomerates or granitoid gneiss rocks.

At Cayuga in Ontario good millstones are manufactured, and some points on Lake Superior possess rocks of a similar character.

For *grindstones and whetstones*, a sandstone well adapted is found in Ontario at Nottawasaga, Collingwood, and Madoc; and in Quebec, at Whetstone Point on the Chaudière Lake, Whetstone Island in Lake Memphremagog, and at Stanstead, Bolton, and Oxford.

In New Brunswick, sandstones of superior quality for making millstones or grindstones may be obtained in the Lower Carboniferous or millstone-grit series of rocks, near the head of the Bay of Fundy. Quarries have been opened at Shepody Bay and neighbouring points.

In Nova Scotia the quarries of Minudie yield excellent grindstones and scythe-stones, which are largely manufactured for export.

X. BUILDING-STONES.

Of these Canada possesses an abundance, both for common and decorative architecture.

Granite, syenite, and gneiss may be considered together, inasmuch as they pass into one another.

In Quebec, one of the most beautiful granites is to be found in the township of Stanstead, where a mass of it covers an area of about six square miles. This granite is a rather fine-grained and uniform mixture of white orthoclase and white quartz, with a sparing amount of black mica, giving a light grey colour to the mass. The rock is free from iron pyrites, and appears to be but little affected by the weather. It is capable of being easily split by wedges into blocks of almost any required size. This stone appears to compare favourably with the best granites of Great Britain and of New England. Although granite is more expensive to quarry and to dress than limestone, its superior beauty and durability cause it to be preferred for structures destined to be of a lasting nature; and the facilities now offered by railways enable these beautiful granites of the eastern region to find their way into all the Canadian markets.

Granite similar to the above is found at Barmston and Barford, and in many localities around the St. Francis and Megantic rivers.

Among the intrusive rocks of the Laurentian series, is a reddish syenite having an area of about thirty-six miles among the Laurentian rocks in the townships of Grenville, Chatham, and Wentworth. It is composed chiefly of a deep flesh-red orthoclase feldspar, and a greenish-black cleavable hornblende.

A very fine variety of syenite is obtained from Barrow Island in the St. Lawrence near Gananoque; and it is said to be common in numerous small islands from this nearly to Brockville. It differs from the last in containing but a small proportion of greenish hornblende. The quartz, which is more abundant than in the Grenville syenite, is somewhat bluish and opalescent; and this, with the rarity of the hornblende, gives to the rock a brighter red colour, which is very agreeable to the eye, and resembles that of the red Aberdeen granite.

The gneiss of the Laurentian series is in many localities well fitted for building purposes; but it occurs in districts removed from the towns, and has received but few applications.

Sandstones capable of being employed for building purposes abound in Lake Superior and through the Huronian series. At Lyn near Brockville in Ontario massive beds are found, from which sandstone was procured for the new houses of Parliament in Ottawa, as also from similar quarries at Nepean. A belt of sandstone strata, from two to ten feet thick in its different beds, and known as the Grey-band, extends from Queenston to Collingwood, and from this sandstone University College in Toronto was built.

In the Province of Quebec, at Gaspé, on Anticosti Island, and at Vaudreuil, quarries of fine sandstone are to be found in abundance.

In New Brunswick, many excellent granites are obtained from those of the Laurentian system. At Eagle's Cliff, and at St. George in Charlotte County, in the Nerepis Valley, and on the St. Croix River, quarries producing excellent stone for architectural purposes exist. Sandstones of various textures and colours are abundant through the southern counties. The best is an olive-grey freestone in Albert and Westmoreland counties. Red freestones are found at Lepreau, and grey sandstones of a harder character in the county of St. John. Sandstones of fine building quality are found in Nova Scotia at Minudie, Cheverie, Hantsport, and Windsor.

The good grey *limestones* suitable for building are of frequent occurrence. The principal points worked for supply in Quebec are at Grenville, Grand Isle, Caughnawaga, and Pointe Claire. Large quarries are open near Montreal, derived from the grey beds of the Trenton formation. The band has a thickness of from eight to twelve feet, made up of beds of from three to eighteen inches. From these are derived the stones used in the best buildings of Montreal. Farther down the St. Lawrence, these limestones are to be found at very many points, and also at Murray Bay, the Saguenay, and Anticosti.

In Ontario, these limestones are to be found at Niagara and Guelph,—where the quarries are exceptionally good,—at Owen Sound, Brantford, and, in the eastern part of the Province, at Brockville, Bowmanville, Kingston, and Cornwall.

In North-western Ontario and Manitoba, supplies of good building limestones and sandstones are to be found on Lake Nipigon, the Black Sturgeon River, and elsewhere. The limestones of the parish of Portland and the narrows of the St. John in New Brunswick, already mentioned for lime and cements, will undoubtedly yield good material for building purposes.

In the valley of the Nerepis and the north-western counties, excellent building limestones are found, and in Nova Scotia they are also sufficiently abundant over most localities heretofore noticed.

In British Columbia, very beautiful crystalline limestones for building purposes, furnishing blocks of great size, are found at Mount Mark above Horne Lake, and at Texada Island.

At Yale, on the Fraser River, a very fine, greyish-white building granite is observed, and limestone suitable for building is found both here and on the Thompson River. At Newcastle Island near Nanaimo, most valuable grey sandstone quarries are worked for export to San Francisco and to Victoria.

Marbles.—The name of marble is applied to those varieties of limestone which, from their fineness of texture and colour, and from their susceptibility of polish, are proper for decorative architecture, or for sculpture. Marbles may consist either of pure or of magnesian carbonate of lime. The presence of foreign minerals generally renders a limestone unfit for use as a marble; but serpentine, which does not differ much from carbonate of lime in hardness, is often intermingled with it, and gives rise to some fine varieties of marble. This mineral may greatly predominate over the limestone, or even exclude it altogether; thus giving rise to serpentine rock, or ophiolite, which through these admixtures passes into the marbles proper. As all of these have about the same hardness, and are employed for similar uses, they are not unfrequently confounded under the technical name of marble. The great variety of Canadian marbles, and the beauty of many of them, has attracted particular attention abroad; and the collection of Canadian marbles was especially commended in the Report of the Paris Exhibition of 1862. A fine collection is now exhibited at the Geological Museum in Montreal.

The crystalline limestones of the Laurentian series yield in many cases a strong white marble, which, although not generally fine enough for statuary, is well fitted for purposes of decoration Among the localities on the Ottawa may be mentioned the Calumet Falls, Portage du Fort, and Fitzroy Harbour; which last has been employed for the Parliament buildings at Ottawa. Portions of the Portage du Fort marble are of a tolerably fine grain, pure white in colour, and of a quality well fitted for all purposes but that of statuary. Near Beverley, in the township of Bastard, beds of this limestone are wrought as a marble for tombstones. It is strongly coherent, but greyish-white in colour, and contains small spangles of mica and of graphite.

Many fine varieties of serpentine marbles are found in Quebec through the Eastern Townships, and at Melbourne, Orford, and St. Joseph, at St. Lin, St. Dominique, St. Armand, and Dudswell. These marbles are of infinite variety of shade and colour, pure white, dove-grey, red, brown, black, or of variegated tints, and they take a fine polish.

In Ontario at Cornwall, Barrie, and Arnprior are fine marbles of similar character. Marbles of crystalline texture admixed with bands of yellowish green and dark green serpentine are found in New Brunswick on the St. John River, but blocks large enough for ornamental purposes are difficult to obtain. For this reason the beds at Long Island on the west side of the river, opened some years since by the Hon. S. L. Tilley, have been abandoned, although the product obtained in small blocks was of considerable beauty.

In British Columbia, many of the white limestones on the mainland are of the fineness of texture and the hardness of marble; and in Vancouver Island, at Horne Lake, the limestone rocks produce a great variety of excellent ornamental marbles, suitable for almost all purposes. They are all more or less crystalline, and of white, whitish, dove-grey, and bluish colours; but none of the beds, so far

as observed, are sufficiently white and fine-grained to afford statuary marble. As a material for building purposes it could not be surpassed, as regards durability and the size of the blocks which could be obtained. Some of the beds present faces of from thirty to fifty feet in breadth, without, so far as could be seen, a single flaw or crack. The Qualicum River, which discharges Horne Lake, would afford any amount of water-power for driving all the machinery required for cutting, dressing, and polishing the marble. The limestone cliffs are from a mile and a half to three miles from the outlet of the lake.

Flagstones are to be obtained from many of the stratified rocks already mentioned as building-stones or marbles, the thinner beds being well fitted for floors, hearths, walks, and crossings.

Among the crystalline rocks of the Eastern Townships, the mica slates of Sutton Mountain will doubtless afford, in some parts, good flagstones.

The higher rocks on the west side of Memphremagog Lake, at Potton Ferry, and on the east side for some miles above the outlet, afford beds of a greyish-brown, somewhat calcareous sandstone, which splits readily into slabs, some of them as thin as two inches. These may be obtained of almost any required size up to six feet by three, and often ten feet by five. The slabs are very regular in thickness, but their surfaces are somewhat rough, and would require a little dressing. Great quantities of these stones might be easily obtained along the lake-shore.

On both sides of the Rivière du Loup for some miles above its junction with the Chaudière, beds of fine-grained, dark bluish-grey sandstones are met with, some of which divide with the bedding into layers sufficiently thin for roofing-slates, while others would yield excellent flagstones, which may be obtained five or six feet long, by two or three feet wide, and not more than an inch in thickness. Similar flagstones and slates are met with at many other points in Quebec.

In Ontario, the Hudson River group furnishes thin-bedded sandstones fitted for flagging, which are exposed on the banks of the rivers falling into Lake Ontario in the vicinity of Toronto, and in other parts of its distribution farther west. The grey band of the Clinton formation affords along its outcrop thin beds of sandstones, which are well fitted for flagging, and are extensively used for that purpose in Toronto and in Hamilton.

In New Brunswick, material suitable for flagging is found in the sandstones of the St. John group, and in some of the northern counties.

In Nova Scotia they are procured from the thinner beds of the sandstones mentioned for building purposes, in Minudie, Cheverie, Hantsport, and Windsor.

Flagstones for both the domestic and San Francisco markets are obtained at Newcastle Island in British Columbia, in any quantity and of very large size.

Roofing-slates.—Extensive quarries of slates for the roofing of houses, and of a quality in no way inferior to the best Welsh slates, have within the last few years been opened in Quebec on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, at Walton in the township of Melbourne, and good quarries are also found on the St. Francis River, and at Rivière du Loup.

In Ontario, good roofing-slates have been obtained on the north shore of Lake Superior, and on the east shore of Lake Nipigon.

In New Brunswick, the only slates suitable for roofing are the pale-grey micaceous argillites of Charlotte and Queen's counties.

A band of slate well adapted for this purpose runs through Charlotte County eastward, and is well exposed at Basswood Ridge, Oak Hill, Jerusalem Settlement, and Hampstead on the St. John River.

In Nova Scotia, a band of good slate occurs near Weymouth.

XI. MATERIALS FOR ORNAMENTAL PURPOSES.

Under this title may be considered certain porphyries, and other feldspathic and siliceous rocks, which are capable of being employed for vases, tables, inlaid work, and for various articles of ornament. The hardness of these materials, and the consequent cost of cutting and polishing them, prevents their employment to any great extent, and causes the preference to be given, in many cases, to marbles and to serpentine. The latter, from its softness, and from the ease with which it is cut and turned in a lathe with the aid of ordinary tools, is much employed in various countries for ornamental purposes. Some of the varieties of serpentine which are found at Melbourne, and elsewhere in the Eastern Townships, are apparently well fitted for such uses. The recent application of a variety of diamond to the turning of stones in a lathe has, however, greatly facilitated the working of these harder materials, which are now fashioned into shape at much less expense than formerly. Few countries afford more beautiful or more numerous varieties of hard rocks of this kind than Canada: among these are the porphyries, the labradorite, and other opalescent feldspars.

The agates which are common in the amygdaloidal rocks of Lake Superior, and are abundant in the form of pebbles along the shores of Thunder Bay, and of Michipicoten and St. Ignace islands, admit of being cut for ornaments. They are often of considerable size, and exhibit a fine variety of colours. The agates which are found in the conglomerates of the Bonaventure formation are scattered abundantly along the coast where this rock prevails, and are known by the name of Gaspé pebbles. They are of small size, but are often of fine colours, and admit of a good polish. Agates, however, are very common in many countries, and, unless of considerable size and perfection, they have but little value.

Gems.—Canada has as yet afforded but few gems. The zircons or hyacinths in the Laurentian limestones at Grenville are occasionally transparent, and have a fine colour; and the presence of small portions of red and blue varieties of corundum in these same limestones in Burgess may also be noticed. This mineral constitutes the gems known as sapphire and ruby; and it is worthy of remark that the sapphire of Ceylon is found, with chondrodite, in similar crystalline limestones. The transparent green garnet of Orford, which owes its colour to oxide of chrome, has hitherto been met with only in small crystals; but if found of large size, it would constitute a gem as beautiful as the emerald. Amethysts abound in some parts on the coast of Lake Superior; but the specimens hitherto brought from that region have seldom been sufficiently fine in colour for the jeweller's use. The so-called Quebec diamonds, which are sometimes cut and polished for ornaments, are nothing more than rock crystal.

Beautiful varieties of porphyry are found in Quebec at Grenville and Bathurst. In Ontario, a fine opalescent labrador-feldspar, so called from the region where it was first noticed, is found on Lake Huron, as also in Abercrombie in Quebec.

Jasper.—A bed of jasper occurs in the town of Sherbrooke, and is traced for a considerable distance, having in some parts a breadth of six feet. Its colour is blood-red, and it includes small grains of red hematite, and occasionally passes into a jaspery iron ore. In the parts exposed, this jasper does not appear to be sufficiently compact to be wrought for ornamental purposes. A small bed of jasper occurs imbedded in the red shales at Rivière Ouelle. Its colours are dark green and reddish-brown, and it is penetrated by small veins of white chalcedony. This jasper is compact and uniform in its texture, and receives a good polish. In some parts, the reddish-brown base is marked by clouds of a brilliant red. The jasper conglomerate of the Huronian series is fine in texture, and often brilliant in colour, and the whole rock is extremely solid, and receives a polish which makes it well fitted for ornamental purposes. Great beds of this jasper conglomerate are met with on the north shore of Lake Huron, where rounded masses of it, often of large size, are also found. A beautiful bed of jasper is found in New Brunswick at Washademoak Lake near Taft's Cove.

In New Brunswick, some of the granites, marbles, and serpentines mentioned for architectural uses may also be employed for decorative purposes, and will take a fine polish. In the range of intrusive granites extending from Digdequash River through the Nerepis Hills to the St. John River in Queen's County, and about Lake Utopia and the Magaguadavic River, some of the red syenitic granites will compare, in depth and richness of colour, with the highly esteemed red granite of Scotland. Felsites and porphyries of uniform texture and beauty of colour are frequently seen in the south-western counties. Beds of a valuable character are seen about the Chimook Lakes on the St. Andrew's Railway, and about Digdequash and Magaguadavic, and also some beds of exceeding beauty at Shin Creek in Queen's County.

XII. LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

A very fine-grained and compact limestone is required for the purposes of lithography, and beds having these characters are found in the Birdseye and Black River formation, at the base of the Trenton group throughout a considerable part of its distribution, from Hungerford to Rama on Lake Couchiching in Ontario. In the township of Marmora, there is a section of about twenty feet of light grey limestone, which is compact, with a conchoidal fracture, and holds no organic remains. Some of the beds contain numerous small lenticular crystals of calc-spar, and are marked with crystallites. There is, however, a bed of two feet in thickness, which is extremely fine in its grain, and yields a lithographic stone of excellent quality. It has been repeatedly tried by lithographers, both in Canada and England, with most satisfactory results. It is probable that equally good material for the purpose may be found in other parts of this band, which may be traced for about a hundred miles.

Beds of a fine-grained yellowish-grey stone, well fitted for lithographic purposes, have lately been found among the dolomites of the Onondaga formation in the township of Brant.

The stone from this formation, being magnesian, is attacked by acids more gently and with less effervescence than ordinary limestone. This peculiarity in the action of acids, which are employed in the lithographic process, is said to be an advantage.

XIII. MINERAL SPRINGS AND WATERS.

The unaltered palæozoic rocks of Canada abound in mineral springs, a great number of which have been submitted to chemical analysis, and may for convenience be arranged in six classes, according to their chemical composition. In the first three classes chlorides predominate; in the fourth, carbonates; and in the fifth and sixth, sulphuric acid and sulphates. The waters of the first, second, and sixth classes are neutral; those of the third and fourth are alkaline; and those of the fifth are acid.

Nowhere else has such a complete systematic examination of the waters of a region, and of a great geological series, been made as in Canada, and the extended series of analyses given in the volumes of the Geology of Canada obtain an additional importance from the fact that the waters are derived from palæozoic strata, which prepares us to find certain points of difference between these waters and those of other countries, for the most part belonging to more recent geological formations.

The brine-springs of the first class are altogether unlike those of England, Germany, and the State of New York. In all of these, common salt greatly predominates, and the earthy chlorides form but a very small portion of the solid contents; while in the waters of the first class in Canada, these chlorides constitute more than one-half of the saline ingredients. The brine-springs of other regions are supposed to arise from the solution of rock salts, which occur in beds, or in crystals disseminated through the strata, as in the saliferous marls of the Onondaga formation. In the process of crystallization the common salt separates from the earthy chlorides; and hence the brine-springs of New York, which have their source in this formation, are solutions of chloride of sodium, with but very little impurity. The brine-springs of the Lower Silurian limestones of Canada, on the contrary, may be supposed to represent the composition of the ancient ocean in which these early strata were deposited. The action of the carbonate of soda from feldspathic rocks, through long ages, has since decomposed the greater part of the chloride of calcium of the ocean, replacing it by chloride of sodium, and forming the carbonate of lime of which vast limestone formations have been built up. The mineral waters of the second class, which are distinguished by containing a large proportion of carbonate of magnesia, and but very little carbonate of lime, seem, from numerous analyses, to be very rare in Germany. Though the number of springs submitted to examination has been very large, they form but a small portion of those which are known to exist through the country, and we can but briefly enumerate the most important.

The first class includes saline waters containing chloride of sodium, with large portions of chlorides of calcium and magnesium, sometimes with sulphates. The carbonates of lime and magnesia are either present only in very small quantities, or are altogether wanting. These waters are generally very bitter to the taste, and always contain portions of bromides and iodides.

The waters of the first class are characterized by the presence of great quantities of chlorides of magnesium and calcium; amounting, in several cases, to more than one-half the solid contents of the water. This composition is altogether unlike that of any waters hitherto studied. The water of the Dead Sea offers some resemblance to these curious brine-springs, in its large amount of chloride of magnesium; but it differs in containing a much smaller proportion of chloride of calcium, and a larger quantity of chloride of potassium; resembling in this respect the bittern of sea-water, in which, from the separation of the chloride of sodium, the potash has accumulated. The occasionally large proportion of iodine in these brine-springs is especially worthy of notice.

Among the most notable springs of this class are those of St. Catharine's, Ont. A well was sunk here some years since in the hope of obtaining brine for the manufacture of salt. The brine is so much charged with lime and magnesia salts as to be unfit for this purpose, but it has acquired considerable reputation in the treatment of many diseases. It is used at the well both internally and externally, and is also evaporated to small volume and sent over the country in a concentrated form. A second well was opened afterwards, of a water similar to the other, but somewhat less strong. Large sanitary establishments have been opened at these wells.

An attempt was formerly made to manufacture salt from a well of the first class in the village of Ancaster, Ont., but, from the large amount of earthy chlorides, the purification was found to be difficult. At Hallowell and Whitby, in Ontario, and at St. Benoit and Bay St. Paul, in Quebec, springs exist of very bitter and saline properties, but with varying proportions of bromine and iodine.

The second class includes a large number of saline waters, which differ from the first in containing, besides the chlorides of sodium, calcium, and magnesium, considerable portions of bicarbonates of lime and magnesia, the latter carbonate generally predominating. Small quantities of oxide of iron, and of baryta and strontia, are frequently present. These waters generally contain much smaller proportions of earthy chlorides than the first class, and are therefore less bitter, and more pleasant to the taste.

The springs of Plantagenet, in Ontario, and St. Léon and Ste. Geneviève, in Quebec, are notable examples of this class. The waters of the former are largely sent over the country, and are highly esteemed as medicinal waters. There are here several springs of nearly similar analysis.

The spring at St. Léon contains sufficient carbonate of iron to give it a chalybeate taste, and those of Ste. Geneviève are remarkable for the large proportion of iodides which they contain.

At Caledonia Springs, Ont., one of the four waters which have made this place noted for medicinal resort is of this class.

The Lanoraie spring (Quebec) is remarkable for the considerable proportion of salts of baryta and strontia which the water contains.

At Assumption, Baie du Febvre, Berthier, St. Eustache, and Sabrevoise, in Quebec, and at Kingston, Ancaster, and Gloucester, in Ontario, springs of this class have been examined; those of Kingston partaking also largely of the characteristics of waters of the first class.

The third class includes those saline waters which contain, besides chloride of sodium, a portion of carbonate of soda, with bicarbonates of lime and magnesia. Small amounts of baryta, strontia, and of boracic and phosphoric acids, are often present in these waters, and bromides and iodides are very rarely wanting.

At Caledonia Springs, a watering-place of some note in Ontario, the three springs, known as the Gas Spring, the Saline Spring, and the White Sulphur Spring, are of this class. Varennes, a watering-place eighteen miles below Montreal, on the St. Lawrence, possesses

two similar springs, which are largely resorted to. Baie du Febvre, Ste. Martine, Belœil, Chambly, and the Providence Spring of Ste. Hyacinthe, are examples of this class in Quebec; and Fitzroy, Hawkesbury, Henryville, and Rawdon, in Ontario.

The waters of the fourth class differ from the last in containing but a small proportion of chloride of sodium, while the carbonate of soda predominates. These waters generally contain a much smaller amount of solid matters than those of the previous classes, and have not a very marked taste until evaporated to a small volume, when they are found to be strongly alkaline.

A remarkable spring of this class occurs near Chambly, where the water overflows in a small stream from a well eight or ten feet deep. The water is slightly thermal, and carbonate of soda forms more than one-half of the solid contents of the water, which also affords evidences of bromine, iodine, strontia, and baryta.

The spring at St. Ours is remarkable for the large proportion of 25 per cent. of the solid matter being potash salts.

The other chief examples in this Province (Quebec) are at the St. John suburb of the city of Quebec, Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Joly, and Nicolet, and an example also is found at Scarborough, in York County, Ontario.

The fifth class includes acid waters, which are remarkable for containing a large proportion of free sulphuric acid, with sulphates of lime, magnesia, protoxide of iron, and alumina. These springs, which are few in number, and characterized by their acid styptic taste, generally contain some sulphuretted hydrogen.

The principal ones examined were those of Niagara and Tuscarora, in Ontario. The former is a spring of acid water, in a basin about thirty inches deep and three or four feet in diameter, and is in a yellow clay which, at a depth of three or four feet, is underlaid by the red and green sandstone of the Medina formation. The water of the basin is slightly yellowish, turbid, and very styptic and acid, and is in constant ebullition from the escape of inflammable gas, and has a decided taste and smell of sulphuretted hydrogen. It contains sulphuric but no hydrochloric acid, and portions of lime, magnesia, alumina, protoxide of iron, and alkalies, besides an organic matter which causes the residue of the evaporated water to blacken when heated. The specific gravity of this water is 1002.16, and in round numbers the water may be said to contain two parts of hydrated sulphuric acid in 1000.

About a mile and a half above Chippewa, near the Niagara River, is a similar spring, which has been described by Dr. Mack, of St. Catharine's. The water is very sour to the taste, and strongly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen. A qualitative analysis shows it to be similar in composition to the water described above, but somewhat stronger. This spring rises from the Onondaga formation; but another similar water, said to be near St. David's, rises, like that of Niagara, from the Medina formation.

What is known as the Sour Spring of Tuscarora, is upon the Indian Reserve, about nine miles south of Brantford. The water is kept in constant agitation by a discharge of inflammable gas. It is slightly turbid and brownish, and has a styptic, acid, and sulphurous taste. The presence of sulphuretted hydrogen is also evident from the odour, and from the ready blackening of bright silver when immersed in the water.

The specific gravity of the water is 1005.58. It contains no trace of chlorides, but gives by analysis as follows, for 1000 parts:

Sulphate of potash	.0608
" soda	.0502
" lime	.7752
" magnesia	.1539
" protoxide of iron	.3638
" alumina	.4681
Phosphoric acid	traces
Hydrated sulphuric acid (SO_3HO)	4.2895
	6.1615

In the sixth class may be included some neutral saline waters, in which the sulphates of lime, magnesia, and the alkalies predominate, chlorides being present only in small amounts. To this class belongs a mineral water from Hamilton, remarkable for the very large proportion of sulphate of magnesia which it contains; and another at Charlotteville, which is noticeable from the great amount of sulphuretted hydrogen it contains, amounting to nearly 12 cubic inches in 100 cubic inches of water. It is limpid and sparkling, and pungent to the taste from this cause.

A copious spring of mineral water, belonging to the sixth class, occurs in the township of Brant. It is described as filling a basin of eighty-eight by forty-five feet, having a depth of about forty feet, and situated upon a mound composed of calcareous tufa. From the clear blue colour of the water in the basin, it has received the name of the Blue Spring. The flow from the spring is constant and copious, and the water is sulphurous to the taste and smell.

There are some brine-springs belonging to the first class in New Brunswick, at Sussex and Salt Springs, and salt has been to a limited extent manufactured at the former place. In Nova Scotia there are some few springs of medicinal reputation.

The Bras d'Or saline water of Cape Breton has a well-grounded reputation for effecting cures in various maladies. It belongs to the first class, and is remarkable for the unusually small quantities of sulphates and carbonates, and the unusually *large* quantity of chloride of calcium.

The Wilmot Spring in Annapolis County has a reputation in cutaneous diseases, but no correct analysis of it has been obtained. It is no doubt highly charged with mineral substances.

The Spa Spring, at Windsor, is a chalybeate water, and belongs to the sixth class. It has a considerable local reputation.

There are brine-springs at River Philip and Renfrew of some value. No doubt in a systematic survey of the waters of the Lower Provinces many valuable mineral springs yet unknown might be brought to light.

For economic uses, the saline springs of the first class are too much charged with earthy chlorides to be suited to the manufacture of common salt; while those of the second class contain too small a proportion of salt to be employed with advantage. It is not impossible that the large amount of alkaline carbonates in some of the springs of the fourth class might be made economically available, provided that the waters were concentrated, during the heats of summer, by solar evaporation. The supplies of dilute sulphuric acid furnished by the waters of the fifth class might also be found of value, in their vicinity, for manufacturing purposes.

In a medicinal point of view, the mineral waters of Canada are already known to a considerable extent; but they are generally employed without much reference to the great variations in their composition. Among saline waters, those containing considerable quantities of earthy chlorides must evidently possess medicinal properties very different from those in which large amounts of carbonate of soda are present. The salts of iodine, which are rarely absent, and are found in such unusually large quantities in the saline waters of Ste. Geneviève, and the salts of baryta and strontia which occur in those of St. Léon, Lanoraie, Varennes, and many other springs, are also especially worthy of consideration in a therapeutic point of view.

Few of these springs are very copious, and the water in their basins is consequently subject to more or less modification from atmospheric influences, and, so far as they have yet been examined, none offer any considerable elevation of temperature above the mean of the region in which they occur. There are, however, some instances where this is exceeded sufficiently to cause them to be regarded as slightly thermal.

It is proper to remark that the examinations of this subject were mostly undertaken previous to 1867, and in the two Provinces of Quebec and Ontario only. In 1867, brine-springs of great extent were discovered in Ontario, at Goderich and Clinton, the source of which, however, is believed to be in formations of later date than those of the first class here mentioned. These being of real economic importance, have been noticed by themselves under the head of "salt," in the division of "minerals of agricultural use," and in the same connection have also been noticed the brine springs of Manitoba and British Columbia, and those of the Maritime Provinces; leaving this article chiefly to the consideration of such waters as are of medicinal value, or have not yet been applied to economic uses.

For the information about the medicinal springs of Nova Scotia, which we mention, we are indebted to a pamphlet published by Professor How, of Dalhousie College.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE geology of these two Provinces is considered separately, as a matter of convenience. The authorities from which the information above given is derived are chiefly the records of the geological surveys of Canada down to the summer of 1874, and the Acadian Geology of Dr. Dawson. With the exception of a chapter in the latter, these relate solely to the Provinces of the mainland, as Prince Edward Island has not yet received the attention of the Dominion geologists since its admission into the Confederation in 1873. We extract the facts given below regarding this island, exclusively from the "Report on the Geological Structure and Mineral Resources of P. E. Island, by J. W. Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S, F.G.S., assisted by B. J. Harrington, B.A., Ph.D.": 1871.

The geological formations represented in Prince Edward Island are, in ascending order, or proceeding from the oldest to the newest:

1. Beds of brown, grey, and red sandstone and shale, with layers of coarse concretionary limestone and fossil plants. These may be considered as of Newer Carboniferous age, and are similar in mineral character and fosssils to beds occurring on the opposite coasts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and there overlying the productive coal-measures. These beds occur principally in the peninsula between Orwell Bay and Pownal Bay, in Governor's Island in Hillsborough Bay, and on the coast between the West and North Capes.

2. A series of bright red sandstones, usually with calcareous cement, alternating with beds of red and mottled clay and soft red shale, and with occasional white bands and stains and layers of concretionary limestones and conglomerate. They resemble in mineral character, and the few fossils which they afford, the Trias or new red sandstone of Nova Scotia and of Connecticut. In Prince Edward Island, this formation may be divided into two members, the lower of which (representing, perhaps, the Bunter Sandstein of Europe) is characterized by the prevalence of hard concretionary calcareous sandstones and obscure fossil plants, while the upper (representing, perhaps, the Keuper of Europe) has softer and more regularly bedded sandstones and clays. One or other of these constitutes the superficial rock over the greater part of the island, the beds undulating in very gentle synclinal and anticlinal curves. They are probably unconformable to the beds of the formation first mentioned, but these are so slightly inclined that this is not very perceptible. This formation has afforded the remains of the remarkable Triassic reptile, *Bathygnathus borealis*.

3. Drift deposits, which overlie the surface of the more solid rocks in the greater part of the island. These are of three kinds: 1. Boulder clay, consisting of hard, unstratified clay or loam, filled with stones, which are mostly those of the formations above mentioned, though sometimes of kinds not occurring in the island. They are often rounded, and are also scratched and polished by the action of ice. 2. Stratified sand and gravel, in some places containing sea-shells of species now living, and occasional boulders. This deposit is of comparatively rare occurrence. 3. Loose boulders lying on the surface, and which are sometimes of rocks occurring in situ in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, or on the coast of Labrador.

4. Modern deposits. The most remarkable of these are beds of peat, dunes of drifted sand, alluvial clays, and the "mussel mud," or beds of oyster and mussel shells occurring in the creeks and bays.

The Upper Carboniferous series is composed mainly of fossiliferous limestones and sandstones, interstratified with grey and red clays and shale.

The most abundant fossils are trunks of coniferous trees. These are usually silicified or converted into quartz by the infiltration of silica. Some are, however, infiltrated with the red oxide of iron, and others with carbonate of lime, and in some beds they have been flattened and converted into anthracite coal.

The silicified trunks are mostly in the brown sandstone; but, in certain grey beds, trees of apparently the same species have been converted into coaly matter, and it is the occurrence of these carbonized trees which has given rise to the belief that coal-beds exist in the places where they are found.

The carbonized trunks are imbedded in clay, which has, probably by resisting the entrance of water, prevented them from being penetrated by silica or other mineral matters. It is obvious that these carbonized trees are of no value as a source of coal, though they aid in proving that the beds in which they occur belong to the upper part of the Carboniferous system.

The beds of the Triassic system are chiefly soft red sandstone, associated with red and mottled clays, and hard calcareous sandstones and conglomerates, the latter sometimes passing into thin bands of coarse arenaceous limestone, which in some places is a dolomite or magnesian limestone.

Many good building-stones are found in the exposures of this series, which occupies the larger part of the island.

The consideration of the drift deposits is a matter more for scientific consideration than of practical importance. The leading facts in connection with them may be briefly stated.

The lower part of these deposits is a boulder-clay, often of considerable thickness, and containing great numbers of rounded fragments of Triassic sandstone, grooved in the manner now known to result from the action of ice.

This boulder clay is very generally distributed over the surface of the island, forming the subsoil; but, as the boulders themselves are soft and easily disintegrated, and the intervening material is a fertile clay or loam, this deposit is in no way injurious to the fertility of the country.

In some parts of the island, especially in the west, are beds of stratified sand and gravel, with occasional boulders, resting on the boulder clay. These beds manifestly indicate the action of the sea, and in some of them shells of a modern marine species have been found.

Lastly, there are scattered over the soil, though usually not in great numbers, loose stones or boulders, many of which are of the native rocks of the island, but many also have been derived from other sources.

In the later portion of the boulder or glacial period, Prince Edward Island would seem to have been a meeting-place of ice-laden currents, carrying boulders from both sides of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

It is deduced, from the appearance of these "travelled boulders," that in the "glacial period" Prince Edward Island was submerged, and ground over by icebergs carrying stones, which in the later portion of this period were deposited over its surface. The stratified sands and gravel were formed when the land was emerging from the waters.

Of the modern deposits, peat is the most important. Peat-bogs occur in many parts of the island, but are usually of small extent and depth. A remarkable exception to this occurs in the great turbary known as the Black Bank, on the south side of Cascumpeque Bay, and in some other bogs in Richmond Bay and its vicinity. These are the most important on the island, and were especially examined by Mr. Harrington.

The deposit at Lennox Island in Richmond Bay occurs on the north-east shore, and must once have been of far greater extent than it now is.

The peat is almost entirely the result of the accumulation of a species of *Sphagnum*, or "peat-moss," which has the property of decaying below and giving forth new vegetation above. Most of it belongs to the class called by Karmarsch "turfy peat" (Rasentorf), that is to say, it consists of masses which are but slightly decomposed, has a yellow or yellowish-brown colour, and is soft, spongy, and elastic; but the lower portion of the bed is what is known as "fibrous peat," which is characterized by its brown or black colour, by a much greater density than the turfy, by its small degree of elasticity, and by the fact that the fibres, although distinguishable by the eye, are much more readily broken up than turfy peat.

The bank is constantly being washed away by the waves, and at high tide the water comes within three feet of the top. But there is still a surface of about 250,000 square yards with a depth of seven

feet, and, allowing it to lose four-fifths by breaking up and drying, this would yield about 20,000 tons of dry fuel.

The peat at Squirrel Creek, near the property of Hon. W. H. Pope, is "riper" than the last described, but still it belongs to the two classes of "turfy" and "fibrous" peat.

It is said to have an area of 800 acres, but the area of workable peat is probably not more than 500 acres. Assuming this as the area, and taking the average depth at 9 feet, we get 7,260,000 cubic yards as the contents; or, deducting four-fifths for loss in drying, 1,452,000 cubic yards, or (taking the sp. gr. at 0.40) about 500,000 tons of air-dried peat.

The Black Bank deposit at Cascumpeque is situated on the southern side of Holland or Cascumpeque Bay, its eastern limit being over a mile from what is known as "Cascumpeque Narrows." This is the most extensive deposit seen, and the peat is also of the best quality. Owing to its very black colour, it has received the name of Black Bank or "Black Point." At the water's edge it is quite perpendicular, and is constantly being undermined and washed away. The height of this bank at the extremity of the point is twelve feet or a little over, and yet, during storms, the waves come dashing in over the sand-bank opposite, and reach its very top. On going inward from the shore, it rises toward the centre seven or eight feet higher, being, like the last described, a "highmoor" (Hochmoor). The average thickness was estimated at fifteen feet, and the sphagnum is still growing over a large part of the bog. The area was estimated at nearly three million square yards (2,816,000), which would make the cubical contents amount to 14,080,000 cubic yards.

The peat is much denser and of a darker colour than that either at Squirrel Creek or Lennox Island, the lower half being very dark brown, or quite black, and much of it having nearly lost its fibrous structure; in this it approaches the character of what is known in Germany as "earthy peat."

Assuming it to lose three-fourths of its bulk in drying, this bog would afford 3,520,000 cubic yards of dry peat; or, taking the sp. gr. at 0.60, 1,777,248 tons.

Directly west of Black Bank there is said to be a second deposit exceeding it in magnitude, and still another on Grover Island; but these have not been examined particularly.

The common American oyster, *Ostrea Virginiana* and *var. Borealis*, occurs abundantly on the coast, and large accumulations of its shells with those of the mussel, *Mytilus edulis*, have been formed in some of the bays and river estuaries. I was informed by Mr. W. H. Pope, who has given much attention to this subject, that some of these beds are fifteen feet or more in thickness. They consist of dead shells, and in many places no living shells occur, even at the surface, the animals having been killed by the gradual approach of the beds to the surface of the water, exposing them to the action of the frost and ice, and to invasion of sandy sediment. These beds of dead oyster and mussel shells, with the mud filling the interstices, constitute one of the most valuable deposits on the island. Under the name of "mussel-mud," this material is taken up in great quantity by ingenious dredging machines, worked from rafts in summer or from the ice in winter, and is applied as a manure to the soil, with the most excellent effects. It supplies lime and organic matter, besides small quantities of phosphates and alkalies.

Sand-hills derived from the waste of the red sandstones are extensively developed along the north-west shore, and are liable to frequent changes unless held together by the roots of the coarse grasses growing over them.

Shore ridges, or "shooting-dykes," as they are called, from the use made of them by sportsmen, are regular banks of earth or soil fringing the creeks, and have the appearance of artificial earth-works, for which, indeed, they have sometimes been taken. They are often six feet high, and ten feet wide at the base. They are probably of the same nature as the lake ridges of Nova Scotia, and are produced by the expansion and drifting of the ice formed in the creeks in winter.

With regard to the relation of the Carboniferous rocks of Prince Edward Island to the coal-fields of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the investigations of Dr. Dawson lead to the general practical conclusions:

1. That Carboniferous rocks, similar to those of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, probably underlie the whole of Prince Edward Island.

2. That, in certain places, the upper member of the Carboniferous series appears at the surface in a nearly horizontal and undisturbed condition.

3. That boring operations prosecuted at these places would, undoubtedly, reach the Upper, and possibly the Middle, coal-measures, and the beds of coal which they may contain.

4. That the productive value of such coals must be uncertain previous to such actual trial.

5. That the depth of the seams would probably be too great for profitable mining in the present state of the coal trade.

Should any borings in the Upper coal-measures of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick take place, the information could readily be applied to Prince Edward Island. On the other hand, the successful penetration of the newer coal formation in Prince Edward Island, in search of coal, would at once develop the regions of the mainland now untried. In any case, deep boring in the newer coal formation, either in northern New Brunswick or in Prince Edward Island, could scarcely fail to develop facts of scientific interest.

On the whole, it may be concluded that the probabilities are decidedly against the discovery of any large bed of coal at such a depth as to enable it to be immediately available.

The economic geology and minerals of the island may be briefly stated:

Peat.—In European countries, and more recently in Canada and the United States, peat has commanded much attention as a cheap and convenient fuel. In its natural state, or merely air-dried, it has been much employed for local consumption, though of very inferior heating-power to coal; but, when pulped or compressed and thoroughly dried, it has been found capable of competing with coal and wood on equal terms, both for steam production and domestic use. Charred peat has also become an important article of consumption as a substitute for wood charcoal and coke. The importance of this subject may be inferred from the following calculations by Dr. Harrington as to the quantity of peat in the three great turbaries noticed under a previous heading:

Lennox Island Bog.....	20,200 tons,	value,	at	$4.....	$80,800
Squirrel Creek "	500,000 "	"	"	... .	2,000,000
Black Bank "	1,777,248 "	"	"	.....	7,108,992
Total.....	2,297,448 tons,	value,	at	$4.....	$9,189,792

The question of fuel is likely, from the rapid disappearance of the forests, to be a matter of extreme importance in Prince Edward Island. The cheapness of coal in Nova Scotia, along with the easy transport by water to most parts of the island, and the convenient inland transportation which is afforded by the railway now completed, must prevent any serious difficulty; but it is worthy of consideration whether measures should not be taken for the utilization of the large deposits of peat existing in the Province, and shown as above to be of such immense value.

Building-Stone.—The ordinary red sandstone of the island, where thick-bedded and uniform in hardness, affords a good building-stone, easily cut, and becoming harder on exposure. Stone of this kind is obtainable in nearly all parts of the eastern and middle sections of the island, and in some parts of the western section. Quarries capable of furnishing valuable supplies to Charlottetown exist on the Bannockburn road about four miles from the railway.

The brown sandstones of Gallas Point and Campbellton are of somewhat harder texture, and a good building-stone.

Brick-Clay, etc.—Excellent deposits of this material abound on the island. They are of three kinds: 1. The beds of red clay interstratified in the Triassic formation. These are very pure and free from stones, but require to be quarried and exposed to the action of the frost, and mixed with sand. 2. Post-pliocene clays belonging to the boulder formation. These are often stony, but otherwise good material. 3. Modern alluvial clays which have accumulated in the lower levels from the waste of the higher grounds. The last are those chiefly worked at present, but the others will eventually be more largely used. We may add here, that should the process now extensively used in the United States and Great Britain for the manufacture of artificial stone from sand come into use in the island, the immense supplies of fine and uniform sand contained in the sand-hills of the north shore will afford an inexhaustible supply of the best possible material.

Limestone.—This occurs both in the Upper Carboniferous and the Trias, but not in thick beds, or of pure quality. The best limestone found is that at Miminigash and its vicinity. It is in large concretions of hard, earthy limestone, in a bed of marly sandstone, about three feet thick. Similar beds, but apparently of less importance, occur at Gallas Point and Governor's Island.

In the Trias, thin bands of concretionary limestone and conglomerate limestone occur in several places, more especially in the vicinity of Richmond and Bedeque bays, at Indian River, and at Kildare. These beds are all of coarse quality, and some of them are Dolomitic, or contain carbonate of magnesia. They are used for agricultural purposes, and, where so situated as to be easily quarried, may afford a cheaper lime for this purpose than that which is imported. At Freetown, near Bedeque Bay, this limestone is burned on a somewhat large scale.

Metallic Ores are not found anywhere in sufficient quantity to be of economic importance. The principal are:

Red Hematite.—An excellent ore of iron, in concretions at Gallas Point and elsewhere. At Gallas Point, sufficient quantities may be picked up on the beach to afford a small additional supply to an iron furnace, but not to warrant any independent enterprise.

Grey Sulphide of Copper.—In concretions in a sandstone at Governor's Island, associated with green carbonate of copper. This is a rich and valuable ore; but, so far as at present known, the quantity to be obtained is inconsiderable.

Bog Manganese Ore and Bog Iron Ore—In concretions in many swamps in different parts of the island, but not in quantity to render it of any importance.

Soils.—The great wealth of Prince Edward Island consists in its fertile soil, and the preservation of this in a productive state is an object of imperative importance. The ordinary soil of the island is a bright red loam, passing into a stiff clay on the one hand, and sandy loam on the other. Naturally it contains all the mineral requisites for cultivated crops, while its abounding in peroxide of iron enables it rapidly to digest organic manures, and also to retain well their ammoniacal products.

The chief natural manures afforded by the island, and which may be used, in addition to the farm manures, to increase the fertility of the soil, or restore it when exhausted, are:

1. The mussel mud, or oyster-shell mud of the bays. Experience has proved this to be of the greatest value.

2. Peat and marsh mud and swamp-soil. These afford organic matters to the run-out soil at a very cheap rate.

3. Sea-weed, which can be obtained in large quantities on many parts of the shores, and is of great manurial value, whether fresh or composted.

4. Fish offal. The heads and bones of cod are more especially of much practical importance, and should be more carefully preserved than at present.

5. Limestone. The brown earthy limestones of the island are of much value in affording a supply of this material, as well as small quantities of phosphates and alkalies.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The following remarks on the geology of Newfoundland are from the reports of Alexander Murray, Esq., F.G.S., director of the geological survey of that island.

Although much of the country is still insufficiently explored, enough is known to class the rock formation of the island generally into three series, in ascending order, thus:

1. Laurentian Series.
2. Intermediate Series—Huronian or Cambrian.
3. Lower Silurian Series—Potsdam, Upper and Lower.

The Laurentian system is extensively displayed in Newfoundland, and has materially contributed to produce the remarkable geographical and topographical features of the island.

Coming to the surface in a succession of parallel anticlinals, all tending about N.N.E. and S.S.W., at intervals more or less widely apart, gneissic rocks form the principal ranges of hills and mountains from one side of the island to the other. Great masses of granite or syenite are intruded through these rocks at various parts, one conspicuous instance of which occurs at Indian Brook, a little westward of Kelligrews, near the head of the bay, where a beautiful and endurable quality of building-stone can be easily procured.

Evidences of the crystalline limestones which belong to this system occur in the valley of the Codroy River, and on the southern side of St. George's Bay, fragments of white crystalline limestone spotted with graphite being frequently seen in the former, while at the latter magnetic iron was found associated with labradorite.

The Intermediate system, supposed to be the equivalent of the Cambrian of England, and the Huronian of Canada, intersects the country in all directions, and has been especially examined from St. John's to Conception Bay, and from Topsail Head across Bell Isle to Harbour Grace. It is composed of dark-grey and red sandstones, with slate conglomerates and bands of quartzites, diorites, and jasper.

The Lower Silurian rocks of the third series underlying the island are of coarse conglomerates and limestones of Potsdam age, and coloured slates and sandstones, interstratified with dark argillaceous shales. The formation of this series over the peninsula of Avalon bears generally the description of the gold-bearing rocks of Nova Scotia, and recent examinations and comparisons of their structure and the fossils contained in them undoubtedly tend to show that the equivalents of the gold-bearing rocks of Nova Scotia have a wide spread in this Province, and the mineral condition at various parts of their distribution is such as to favour the existence of the precious metal; but even were this practically proven, it does not follow that the metal could be found in remunerative quantities.

Intrusive rocks sometimes intersect these stratified formations, and their mineral character is various, but mainly consisting of great masses of trap, or of greenstone, or feldspar porphyry.

The glacial boulders before alluded to in Prince Edward Island are also found in Newfoundland, and probably will bear a similar explanation.

The soil of the island is usually good, the valleys being level or gently undulating, and the surface soil of a sandy loam underlaid by a drift of clay or gravel and a subsoil of tenacious blue or drab clay, which is sometimes slightly calcareous.

The contemporaneity of the Carboniferous rocks of Newfoundland with those of the mainland is manifested by the same want of conformity with the older and supporting formations, and the almost exact resemblance which obtains in mineral, lithological, and fossil characters throughout the stratigraphical sequence, from the base upwards; but the accumulation in the island would appear to be in considerably less volume than on the mainland; and, so far as researches will permit the expression of opinion, it seems that it is in the upper members that the Newfoundland series is principally wanting.

By a glance at the Geological Map of Canada it will immediately be observed that a vast area of the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia is spread over by members of this series; and further, that the geographical position, where similar measures have been recognized in Newfoundland, is suggestive of the latter being the prolongation of a great elliptical-shaped trough, extending from the former, the centre of which is concealed beneath the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It may also be perceived that while in New Brunswick the formation extends in a uniform unbroken sheet over the surface, it becomes broken and patched in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. The symmetry of the ellipse, moreover, will be seen to be broken near its centre at the Magdalen Islands, where a part of the lower members of the system come to the surface, indicating the axis of an anticlinal fold, bearing in the direction of St. George's Bay. Proceeding from the westward, this fold would thus appear to be the first of a series of disturbances which increase in frequency further east, and which are intensely developed in Newfoundland.

The principal seat of the explorations of the coal-field of Newfoundland has been near George's Bay, where Mr. Murray has made special surveys. At the Middle Barachois Brook, at Robinson's Creek, and other points, outcrops of coal occur, exhibiting seams of considerable size.

At Grand Pond also, a seventeen-inch seam has been recently discovered, and it is by no means improbable that further developments of workable seams may be made by boring. Although the natural

outcrops are few, and the areas of the strictly productive measures limited, yet there seems every reason to suppose that more careful examination, accompanied by proper borings, might develop enough in this area to justify the opening of mines.

Coal is also reported to exist at Coal River, where an outcrop of nearly three feet has been seen.

Besides coal, the economic minerals of Newfoundland may be stated to comprise:

Salt, of which numerous indications exist through the Carboniferous region, although none of the springs are yet utilized as a source for manufacturing.

Gypsum.—This mineral is perhaps distributed more profusely and in greater volume in the Carboniferous country than in any part of the North American continent of the same extent. Enormous developments of it occur at Codroy, the Highlands, Middle Barachois, Robinson's Brook, Fishel's and Flat Bay brooks, while more isolated masses are found at Harry's Brook, Romain's Brook, and Port-au-Port Bays on the northern side of Saint George's Bay. As an article of export, the great objection which presents itself is the absence of secure harbours, Codroy and Sandy Point being the only safe places to embark cargo; but its value for agricultural purposes cannot be overestimated.

Copper.—The ores of copper are of frequent occurrence, often in the form of grey sulphurets, in the veins or dislocations of the Intermediate series.

There are several places in Conception, Placentia, and St. Mary's bays where the ores of copper are displayed in the intersecting veins; but although such indications are numerous, and the ore of a rich quality, it does not usually appear to be persistent, but rather to occur in isolated masses, and nothing but special survey would justify the large outlay requisite for the development of a mine. The presence of the ore, however, is so general in the veins of the Intermediate system as to constitute a characteristic.

In Notre-Dame Bay at Twillingate Islands, at Sunday Cove Island, Pilley's Island, the Three Arms of Green Bay, and other parts, veins of copper ore worthy of trial exist, and at Tilt Cove there are mines which have been worked for several years, and are said to be the richest and most productive copper mines in the world. Operations have been carried on at the mines with the most gratifying success. The ore has been found in beds of from three to four feet thick, but not in a regular lode. Over 60,000 tons of copper have already been extracted, and is chiefly exported to Swansea in Wales for smelting. A vein of nickel of some value is also worked here by the same company.

Lead.—There are various localities in Placentia, St. Mary's, and Conception bays, and also at Bay d'Espoir and Port-au-Port, where galena ores exist in quantities. A mine has been opened near the latter place at Lead Cove, on the property of the Hon. C. F. Bennett, but the most notable mine is at Placentia Bay—the La Manche Mine. This mine has been open since 1857, and several thousand tons of lead have been raised. It has changed hands many times, and its fortunes seem to have languished more through want of unison, or lack of capital among its proprietors, than from any diminution of ore. At present we believe it has passed into the hands of a new company, who propose to try its capacity more vigorously.

Chromic iron ore, manganese, and other economic metallic ores are found, but not in quantities or locations to make them available.

Building-stones are abundant, and the sandstones on St. George's Bay, the Peninsula of Avalon, and Notre-Dame Bay, and the limestones of the latter place, are available for building, as also the granites of Black River and Conception Bay.

Roofing-slates of first quality occur at Smith's Sound and other places. Grindstones and whetstones are found at Grand Pond, and on Trinity Bay is a hone-stone, which in texture and quality rivals the far-famed oil-stone of Turkey for the purpose of sharpening the finer description of edged tools. It is chiefly to be found near the base of the Aspidilla slates, where, by careful selection, it might be produced to almost any extent.

Limestones for burning are found abundantly, and need not be specially designated, and red and yellow ochre, peat and shell marls exist on many parts of the coast.

Mr. Murray speaks at length in his reports of the new agricultural regions opened up by recent surveys, and the valuable timber lands, but these have been alluded to in their proper place, in the topographical notice of the Province.

GENERAL INFORMATION

REGARDING

The Royal Family, the Dominion Cabinet, the Senate, the House of Commons, the Provincial Legislatures, Stamp Duties, Postal Rates, &c., &c.

THE QUEEN AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

THE QUEEN.—Victoria, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Empress of India, Defender of the Faith. Her Majesty was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819; succeeded to the throne June 20, 1837, on the death of her uncle, King William IV.; was crowned June 28, 1838; and married, Feb. 10, 1840, to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty is the only child of his late Royal Highness Edward, Duke of Kent, son of King George III. The children of Her Majesty are—

Her Royal Highness Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal of England and Prussia, born Nov. 21, 1840, and married to his Royal Highness William, the Crown Prince of Germany, Jan. 25, 1858, and has had issue four sons and four daughters.

His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, Alexandria of Denmark (Princess of Wales), born December 1, 1844, and has issue, Prince Albert Victor, born Jan. 8, 1864, George Frederick Ernest Albert, born June 3, 1865; Louisa Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born Feb. 20, 1867; Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868; and Maude Charlotte Mary Victoria, born Nov. 26, 1869.

Her Royal Highness Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843; married H.R.H. Prince Frederick Louis of Hesse, July 1, 1862, and had issue five daughters and one son; second son killed by accident, May, 1873. Died December 14, 1878.

His Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844; married Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, Jan. 23, 1874, and has issue one son.

Her Royal Highness Helena Augustus Victoria, born May 25, 1846; married to H.R.H. Prince Frederick Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, July 5, 1866, and has issue two sons and two daughters.

Her Royal Highness Louisa Carolina Alberta, born March 18, 1848; married to the Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyle, March, 1871.

His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850; married recently to Princess Louise, daughter of Prince Frederick-Charles of Prussia.

His Royal Highness Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7, 1853.

Her Royal Highness Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 14, 1857.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Seat of Government—Ottawa.

Governor General—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., P.C.

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Minister of Finance	Hon. Sir. S. L. Tilley.
Postmaster General	" John O'Connor.
Minister of Public Works	" H. L. Langevin.
Secretary of State	" J. C. Aikins.
Minister of Railways and Canals	" Sir. C. Tupper.
Minister of Agriculture	" J. H. Pope.
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Minister of Justice	" James Macdonald.
Minister of Militia and Defence	" Sir A. Campbell.
Minister of Marine and Fisheries	" James C. Pope.
Minister of Customs	" M. Bowell.
Minister of Inland Revenue	" G. Baby.
Speaker of the Senate	" D. L. Macpherson.

Officers.—William A. Himsworth, Clerk of the Privy Council; Jos. O. Côté, Assistant do.

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Robert LeMoine, *Clerk of the Parliaments.*

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Maskinongé	Frederick Houde	Montreal.
Megantic	L. E. Olivier	St. Ferdinand, Q.

CHRONOLOGICAL LANDMARKS IN THE HISTORY OF CANADA.

Icelanders discover America.....1001
First Greenland Bishop visits settlement at Vineland.....1121
Ship from Greenland goes to Markland (mouth of the St. Lawrence), and returns by Iceland.....1349
Columbus discovers America.....1492
John Cabot discovers Labrador and Newfoundland.....1497
Gasper Cortereal enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence.....1500
French fishermen visit the bank of Newfoundland.....1504
Sebastian Cabot enters Hudson's Bay.....1517
Verazzano explores the American Coast.....1525
Jacques Cartier enters the Bay of Chaleurs, 9th of July.....1534
Cartier discovers the River St. Lawrence, and reaches Hochelaga.. 1535
First unsuccessful attempt to Colonize Canada.....1541
Settlers left on Sable Island by Marquis de la Roche.....1598
Champlain first visits Canada.....1603
Settlement formed at Annapolis (Port Royal).....1605
First settlement at Quebec.....1608
First Jesuit Missionaries come to Acadia.....1611
Settlement at Port Royal taken by the English.....1613
Recollet Fathers come to Quebec: Champlain visits Lake Ontario, and ascends the Otiawa to Lake Nipissing.....1615
Canada invaded by the Iroquois...1617
Foundation of the Recollet Convent at Quebec and of the Castle of St. Louis.....1620
Nova Scotia granted to Sir W. Alexander by James I.; First Code of Laws promulgated at Quebec...1621
Nova Scotia first settled by English.1624
Jesuit Fathers arrive at Quebec....1625
Death of the first colonist, Louis Hébert.....1626
Canada granted to "Company of One Hundred Associates;" Feudal System established.....1627
Quebec taken by the English.....1629
Canada and Acadia restored to France; First School opened at Quebec.....1632
Champlain returns to Canada.....1633
Death of Champlain.....1635
Sillery founded, Jesuit's College, Hôtel Dieu.....1637
Earthquakes; Ursuline Convent at Quebec founded.....1639
Incursions of Iroquois.....1640
Montreal first settled and fort built at Sorel.....1642
Battle with Iroquois at Montreal..1644
Lake St. John discovered.....1647
Hurons destroyed by Iroquois.....1649
Expedition to Hudson's Bay:.....1651
Acadia taken by English.....1654
Seminary of Montreal founded....1657
M. de Laval, first Bishop, arrives; Two fur-traders visit the Sioux..1659
Lake Superior visited.....1660
Violent Earthquake; "Associated Company" dissolved; Royal Government established; First Courts of Law; Seminary at Quebec founded.....1663
Seigniories granted.....1664
Carignan Regiment sent to settle in Canada; Fort of Chambly built..1665
Expedition against the Iroquois; Church at Quebec consecrated...1666
Acadia restored to France; Trade opened with West Indies.....1667
Hudson's Bay Company formed in England.....1668
Mission opened at Michilmackinac.1669
Small-pox devastates Indians.....1670
Expedition to Hudson's Bay; Country around Lake Huron taken possession of by Perrot.....1671
Fort at Kingston built; Church built of stone at Montreal.....1672
Mississippi discovered.....1673
Lachine founded; Iroquois established at Caughnawaga.....1674
Market opened at Quebec.....1676
Fort Niagara founded by La Salle, and Lakes explored to Lake Michigan.....1679
La Salle reaches mouth of Mississippi.....1682
War with Iroquois; Fatal Epidemic throughout Canada.....1686
Massacre at Lachine; War declared between England and France.1689
Acadia taken by New Englanders, and Canada invaded.....1690
Iberville takes English forts at Hudson's Bay.....1694
Iroquois territory invaded, and Acadia and Newfoundland taken by French.....1696
Peace concluded.....1697
Louisiana colonized.....1699
Peace made with Iroquois; Fort of Detroit founded.....1701
War declared; New England invaded.....1703
Canadians granted leave to manufacture.....1704
Cape Breton colonized.....1708
Canada invaded by English.....1709
Acadia taken by English.....1710
Canada again invaded.....1711
Treaty of Utrecht; Acadia ceded to England; Newfoundland and Hudson's Bay restored; Stages established between Quebec and Montreal.....1713
Ships built at Quebec.....1715
First Government founded by English in Nova Scotia.....1719
Fort of Louisbourg built.....1720
First post established.....1721
Division of settled country into parishes.....1722
Census taken.....1723
English build fort at Oswego.....1724
War with Western Savages.....1727
Famine in Canada.....1730
Crown Point built.....1731
Forts built on Lake of the Woods, Lake Winnipeg, the Saskatchewan, and Assiniboine....1732 to 1738
First Forge at St. Maurice.....1739
Territory between Mississippi and Rocky Mountains explored.....1743
War between England and France; Louisbourg taken by New England.....1745
New England Colonies attacked by French.....1746
Peace of Aix la Chapelle; Louisbourg restored to France; Halifax founded by English; Forts built at Green Bay and Toronto by French; Militia-Rolls drawn up for Canada; Courts of Justice erected, Nova Scotia; Acadians leave Nova Scotia for Canada and Prince Edward Island.....1747
Unsuccessful attempt to settle limits of colonies.....1750
Fort Du Quesne built; Hostilities are renewed.....1754
Acadians are expatriated; Braddock defeated by French, and Dieskau by English; Ticonderoga built by French, and Forts William Henry and Edward by English.....1755
Montcalm arrives; Oswego is taken by the French; Famine and small-pox in Canada.....1756
Fort William Henry taken by French; General failure of harvest in Canada.....1757
First meeting of Legislature at Halifax; Louisbourg and Prince Edward Island and Forts Du Quesne and Frontenac taken by English.....1758
Crown Point and Ticonderoga surrendered, Niagara taken by Sir W. Johnson, Quebec by Gen. Wolfe.....1759
Canada surrendered to British.....1760
First English Settlement in New Brunswick.....1762
Treaty of Peace; Cape Breton annexed to Nova Scotia.....1763
Courts established in Canada; Labrador and Prince Edward separated from it; First newspaper published at Quebec.....1764
Fire at Montreal; Conspiracy of Pontiac.....1765
First vessel built at St. John, N. B...1770
Chapter of Quebec becomes extinct; Jesuits are abolished.....1773
Constitution of 1774 granted by Quebec Act; Council formed; Northwest coast explored by Cook and Vancouver.....1774
Revolt of English colonies; Invasion of Canada; Martial Law proclaimed; Montreal taken, and Montgomery defeated and killed before Quebec.....1775
Canada evacuated by Americans; Declaration of Independence....1776
Meeting of Council and passing of ordinances respecting militia and administration of justice.....1777
Treaty of peace signed; U. E. Loyalists settle in Ontario and New Brunswick; N. W. Company formed; Kingston founded....1783
Cape Breton separated from Nova Scotia.....1784
New Brunswick separated from Nova Scotia; Habeus Corpus Law introduced into Canada; First school opened in Ontario; City of St. John established by Royal Charter.....1785
Ontario divided into five districts, and English Law introduced; King's College, Nova Scotia, founded.....1788
Canadian Act passed; Provinces Ontario and Quebec divided.....1791
1st Parliament of Lower Canada meets.....1792
1st Parliament of Upper Canada; 2d session Lower Canada; Pub. accounts do. first published; First merchant vessels on Lake Ontario; Horse ferry on Niagara River; First Protestant Bishop of Quebec.....1793
First roads opened in Upper Canada; Toronto founded.....1794
Road Bill passed L. Canada Legislature; Canadian volunteers embodied; Fort Niagara ceded to U. S.....1796
First stages established in Upper Canada.....1798
Education Act passed in Upper Canada.....1799
Great fire in Montreal.....1803
Locks made at Coteau, Cascades, and Long Sault.....1804
First ship built in Montreal; First French newspaper published....1806
Grammar schools established in Upper Canada.....1807
First steamer on St. Lawrence....1809
Le Canadien suppressed.....1810
Judges excluded from Parliament.1811
War with United States; Battle of Queenstown.....1812
Chateauguay, Chrysler's Farm, Fort Niagara; Hamilton founded.1813
Battles of Lacolle, Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, Plattsburg; Treaty of peace signed.....1814
First steamboat on Lake Ontario; Common schools established in U. Canada.....1816
Banks opened at Quebec and Montreal.....1817
Steamer on Lake Erie; Royal Institution established, L. C.; Halifax and St. John made free ports.....1818
First steamer on Ottawa; Cape Breton annexed to Nova Scotia.....1819
Lachine Canal commenced; Union of Hudson's Bay and N. W. Companies.....1821
Union of Provinces proposed.....1822
Lower Canada Legislature vote money for encouragement of Agriculture.....1823
Fabrique Act passed.....1824
Death of Bishop Mountain, and of R. C. Bishop; Great fire on the Miramichi, N. B.....1825
Steamers on Lake St. Louis and Lake St. Francis; Latest navigation open at Quebec on record.1826
Rideau Canal begun; McGill College founded; King's College, Toronto, founded; Clergy-Reserves agitation.....1827
Saguenay District explored; Petitions from Lower Canada sent to England; Earliest known opening of navigation at Quebec; Pictou and Sydney made free ports.1828
Upper Canada College opened; Welland Canal begun.....1829
Canada divided into counties; Longest season of navigation on St. Lawrence.....1830
Steamer between Quebec and Halifax; Chambly Canal begun....1831
Cholera.....1832
Quebec and Montreal incorporated; Castle of St. Louis burned.....1833
Passing of the 92 Resolutions by L. C. Assembly; Second year of Cholera.....1834
General agitation throughout the Canadas.....1836
Ascension of Her Majesty; Breaking out Canadian Rebellion; Fire at St. John, N. B.; First railway, L. C.....1837
Suspension of L. C. Constitution; General amnesty; Second insurrection.....1838
Special Council assembled at Montreal; Boundary difficulties, New Brunswick; First horse railway, Upper Canada.....1839
Union of Provinces.....1840
First Parliament of Canada meets at Kingston; Municipal and Education laws passed; First screw steamer on Lakes.....1841
"Ashburton Treaty;" First railway commenced in Nova Scotia..1842
Boundary Survey; King's College, Toronto, opened; Cornwall and Chambly canals opened; Seat of Government removed to Montreal 1843
Dr. Ryerson appointed Superintendent of Education, U. C.; First Convocation of Toronto University; First railway commenced in New Brunswick.....1844
Rebellion losses commission; Great fires at Quebec; Welland Canal opened.....1845
Lake Superior mines explored; School Bill passed for Upper Canada.....1846
Ship fever; First telegraph, Canada; Normal School established at Toronto; Grand Trunk Railway commenced.....1847
Navigation laws repealed; First telegraph, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.....1848
Rebellion Losses Bill; Burning of Parliament House; Riots at Toronto and other places; Beauharnois Canal opened.....1849
Parliament meets at Toronto; Clergy-Reserves agitation.....1850
Gold discovered at British Columbia, and coal at Nanaimo, Vancouver's Island.....1850
"Separate School" system in Ontario; Great fire in Montreal; Change in postal system.....1851
Parliament meets at Quebec; Trinity College, Toronto, and Laval University, Quebec, opened..1852
First locomotive railway in Ontario; Great Western Railway commenced; First screw steamer from Liverpool to St. Lawrence..1854
Seigniorial Tenure and Clergy-Reserves question settled.....1854
Reciprocity Treaty; Paris International Exhibition; First vessel from Chicago, through St. Lawrence to Liverpool.....1855
Allan Steamship Line established; Education Bill passed; Victoria Bridge begun.....1856
Normal Schools in Quebec; First Petroleum works, Ontario; Gold discovered, Nova Scotia.....1857
Decimal system adopted; Ottawa named capital; Atlantic Cable laid; Delegates sent to England about "confederation;" First railway completed in Nova Scotia; Great Western Railway completed.....1858
Prince of Wales visits Canada; Victoria Bridge opened; First railway opened in New Brunswick; Grand Trunk Railway completed.....1860
Secession of Southern States; Troops sent to Canada; First street railways, Montreal and Toronto.....1861
International Exhibition, London; War in United States; Conference at Charlottetown concerning Confederation.....1862
Illegal recruiting in Canada for U.S. Army.....1863
Quebec Conference.....1864
Confederation passes Canadian Parliament; close of War of Secession; Reciprocity Treaty expires.1865
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick accept Confederation; Last session of Canadian Parliament; Atlantic Cable laid.....1866
First Fenian Raid; British North American Act passes Imperial Parliament, May.....1867
Dominion inaugurated, 1st of July; First meeting of Dominion Parliament, 6th Nov.....1867
Assassination of Mr. McGee; Discovery of silver mines at Thunder Bay, Lake Superior; Sir John Young succeeds Lord Monck as Governor-General.....1868
Second session Dominion Parliament; Intercolonial Railway commenced; Prince Arthur comes to Canada.....1869
Second Fenian Raid; N. W. Territory and Manitoba come into Dominion; Insurrection at Red River.....1870
British Columbia enters Dominion; Pacific Railway Survey undertaken; Washington Treaty; Census of Dominion taken.....1871
Washington Treaty accepted by Dominion Parliament; Dissolution 1st Dominion Parliament; Lord Dufferin succeeds Lord Lisgar...1872
Pacific Railway charter granted, General agitation respecting charges of political corruption on the part of the administration with respect to granting this charter; Prince Edward Island enters the Confederation; Dissolution of Parliament; Sir John Macdonald's administration overthrown through the Pacific Railway investigation; A Liberal administration succeeds, under the Premiership of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie.....1873
New Pacific Railway Bill passed, and the surveys published; Louis Riel elected member of Parliament from Manitoba, but he is outlawed for participation in the North-west rebellion of 1870; Lord Dufferin, Governor-General, makes a popular summer progress through the upper Provinces.....1874

1875.

Great fire in Winnipeg; Lepine's sentence commuted by the Gov.-General; avalanche at Quebec, seven lives lost; passage of the New Brunswick School Laws by the House of Commons; N. W. Territories organized; passage of Canadian Copyright Bill; serious religious riots in Toronto; organization of the Supreme Court of Canada as the final resort of Canadian litigation.

1876.

First locomotive for the Canada Pacific arrives at Ft. William; St. Hyacinthe, Que., destroyed by fire; Canada takes over 300 prizes at the Centennial; determined strike along the whole Grand Trunk, impeding the traffic of the whole country; the military called out, and one of the rioters killed at Belleville by the Queen's Own; widespread labor troubles throughout the country.

1877.

Unprecedented snow blockades throughout the Dominion; anti-Orange riots in Montreal and Charlottetown; Hackett killed at Montreal; fishery award of $5,500,000 rendered by the International Commission appointed under the operation of the Treaty of Washington; opening of the first section of the Canada Pacific Railway; great fire in St. John, New Brunswick.

1878.

Independence of Parliament Act passed; N. B. Legislature dissolved by reason of refusal to vote supplies; grand review of Canadian volunteers at Montreal, May 24th; Canada awarded 225 prizes at the Paris Exposition; complete rout of the Liberal party at the September elections on the "National Policy" issue of Sir John Macdonald; Marq. of Lorne succeeds Lord Dufferin.

1879.

Adoption of a protective tariff by the Government; Lieut.-Gov. of Quebec dismissed by Dominion Government; Mowat Government sustained at Ontario June elections; animated discussion in favor of a Legislative Union of the Maritime Provinces; Government select the "Winnipeg" route for the Canada Pacific, and locate the western end *vid* the Fraser River, B.C.

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Montreal, East	C. J. Coursol	Montreal.
Montreal, West	M. H. Gault	Montreal.
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	Joseph Tassé	Ottawa.
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Quebec, West	Hon. T. McGreevy	Quebec.
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	C. W. Weldon	St. John, N. B.
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Toronto, East	Hon. Alex. Morris	Toronto.
Toronto, West	Robert Bell	Toronto.
Victoria, N. R.	Samuel S. Peck	Minden.
Victoria, S. R.	Hon. S. C. Wood	Toronto.
Waterloo, N. R.	M. Springer	Waterloo.
Waterloo, S. R.	James Livingston	Baden.
Welland	Daniel Near	Humberstone.
Wellington, N. R.	Robert McKim	Parker.
Wellington, C. R	C. Clarke	Elora.
Wellington, S. R.	James Laidlaw	Guelph.
Wentworth, N. R.	J. McMahon	Dundas.
Wentworth, S. R.	F. M. Carpenter	Stoney Creek.
York, E. R.	G. W. Badgerow	Toronto.
York, W. R	Peter Patterson	Patterson.
York, N. R	J. H. Widdifield	Newmarket.

CHIEF PERMANENT OFFICERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—Charles T. Gilmor, Clerk of the House and Clerk of the Crown in Chancery; Arthur H. Sydere, Clerk Assistant; F. J. Glackmeyer, Sergeant-at-Arms.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—QUEBEC.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.—Hon. Theodore Robitaille; Capt. Henry Sheppard, Aide-de-Camp.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Premier and Minister of Agriculture and Public Works	Hon. J. A. Chapleau.
Attorney-General	" L. O. Loranger.
Treasurer	" J. G. Robertson.
Provincial Secretary	" E. T. Paquet.
Speaker Legislative Council	" J. J. Ross.
Commissioner of Crown Lands	" E. J. Flynn.
Solicitor-General	" W. W. Lynch.

OFFICERS.—F. Fortier, Clerk Executive Council; G. Grenier, Deputy Clerk.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HON. JOHN JONES ROSS, Speaker.

DIVISION.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Alma	Hon. Jean Louis Beaudry	Montreal.
Bedford	" Thomas Wood	Dunham Flats.
Chaouinigane	" John Jones Ross	Ste. An. de la Per.
De Lanaudiere	" Pierre E. Dostaler	Berthier.
De la Durantay	" Edouard Remillard	Quebec.
De la Valliere	" Jean Bte. G. Proulx	Nicolet.
De Lorimier	" J. G. Laviolette	Napierville
De Salaberry	" H. Starnes	Montreal.
Grandville	" Elizee Dionne	Ste. An. de la Poc.
Gulf	" Thomas Savage	Cape Cove.
Inkerman	" George Bryson	Mansfield.
Kennebec	" Joseph Gaudet	Gentilly.
La Salle	" Louis Panet	Quebec.
Laurentides	" Jean Elie Gingras	Quebec.
Lauzon	" A. R. C. de Lery	Quebec.
Mille Isles	" Felix H. Lemaire	St. Benoit.
Repentigny	" Louis Archambeault	L'Assomption.
Rigaud	" E. Prudhomme	Parish Montreal.
Rougemont	" P. B. de LaBruere	St. Hyacinthe.
Sorel	" P. E. Roy	St. Pie.
Stadacona	" John Hearn	Quebec.
Victoria	" James Ferrier	Montreal.
Wellington	" W. H. Webb	Melbourne.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—G. B. de Boucherville, Clerk, Master in Chancery and Accountant; S. S. Hatt, Gentleman Usher Black Rod; T. E. Roy, Sergeant-at-Arms.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

HON. ARTHUR TURCOTTE, Speaker.

CONSTITUENCIES.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Argenteuil	Robert J. Meikle	Lachute.
Bagot	Narcisse Blais	St. Liboire.
Beauce	Joseph Poirier	St. Joseph.
Beauharnois	Célestin Bergerin	St. Timothée.
Bellechasse	P. Boutin	St. Raphaël.
Berthier	Joseph Robillard	Lanoraie.
Bonaventure	J. L. Tarte	Quebec.
Brome	W. W. Lynch	Knowlton.
Chambly	R. Prefontaine	Montreal.
Champlain	D. N. St. Cyr	St. Anne de la Pe-rade.
Charlevoix	O. Gauthier	St. Urbain.
Chateauguay	Edouard Laberge	Ste Philomène.
Chicout. and Saguenay	W. E. Price	Saguenay.
Compton	W. Sawyer	Sawyerville.
Deux-Montagnes	Charles L. Champagne	St. Eustache.
Dorchester	N. Audet	St. Anselme.
Drum. & Arthabaska	W. J. Watts	Drummondville.
Gaspé	Hon. Edmond J. Flynn	Quebec.
Hochelaga	Hon. Louis Beaubien	Montreal.
Huntingdon	Dr. A. Cameron	Huntingdon.
Iberville	Louis Molleur	St. Jean.
Jacques Cartier	N. M. LeCavalier	St. Laurent, [lois.
Joliette	V. P. Lavallée	St. Felix de Va-
Kamouraska	Charles Ant. Er. Gagnon	Riviere Ouelle.
Laprairie	L. B. A. Charlebois	Laprairie.
L'Assomption	Onulphe Pelletier	L'Epiphanie.
Laval	L. O. Loranger	Montreal.
Lévis	Hon. E. T. Paquet	St. Nicholas.
L'Islet	J. Bte. Dupuis	St. Roch des Aul-
Lotbinière	Hon. H. G. Joly	Quebec. [nets.
Maskinongé	Edouard Caron	Riv. du Loup.
Megantic	Hon. George Irvine	Quebec.
Missisquoi	Ernest Racicot	Sweetsburg.
Montcalm	Octave Magnan	St. Alexis.
Montmagny	L. N. Fortin	Cap St. Ignace.
Montmorency	Charles Langelier	Quebec.
Montreal, Centre	H. A. Nelson	Montreal.
Montreal, East	L. O. Taillon	Montreal.
Montreal, West	James McShane	Montreal.
Napierville	L. D. Lafontaine	St. Edouard.
Nicolet	C. E. Houde	St. Célestin.
Ottawa (County)	L. Duhamel	Wright Township
Pontiac	Hon. L. R. Church	Aylmer.
Portneuf	Hon. Frs. Langelier	Quebec.
Quebec, Centre	R. Rinfret	Quebec.
Quebec, East	Joseph Shehyn	Quebec.
Quebec, West	A. H. Murphy	Quebec.
Quebec (County)	Hon. D. A. Ross	Quebec.
Richmond and Wolfe	Jacques Picard	Wotton
Richelieu	Michael Mathieu	Sorel.
Rimouski	——— ———	———
Rouville	F. G. Bouthillier	Montreal.
St. Hyacinthe	Hon. H. Mercier	St. Hyacinthe.
St. John's	Hon. F. G. Marchand	St. Jean de Iber
St. Maurice	F. S. L. Desaulniers	Yamachiche [ville
Shefford	J. Lafontaine	Roxton Falls.
Sherbrooke	Hon. J. G. Robertson	Sherbrooke.
Soulanges	William Duckett	Coteau Landing.
Stanstead	Henry Lovell	Coaticook.
Temiscouata	G. H. Deschênes	St. Epiphanie
Terrebonne	Hon. J. A. Chapleau	Montreal.

CONSTITUENCIES.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Three Rivers.	Hon. A. Turcotte (Speaker)	Three Rivers.
Vaudreuil.	Emery Lalonde	Ste. Marthe.
Verchères	Achille Larose	Verchéres.
Yamaska	J. C. S. Wurtele.	Montreal.

CHIEF OFFICIALS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—Louis Deiorme, Clerk of the House; Etienne Simard, Assistant Clerk; J. D. L. May, Librarian; Gédéon LaRoque, Sergeant-at-Arms.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—FREDERICTON.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—His Honour the Honourable Robert Duncan Wilmot, P.C. Provincial Aide-de-Camp, Captain Alf. F. Street; Private Secretary, Henry Wilmot, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President	Hon. Robert Young.
Attorney-General	" J. J. Fraser, Q.C.
Provincial-Secretary	" W. Wedderburn, Q.C.
Chief Commis. Board of Works	" P. A. Landry.
Surveyor-General	" M. Adams.
Solicitor-General	" J. H. Crawford.
Member of Council	" Wm. E. Perley.
" "	" D. L. Hannington.

F. A. H. Straton, *Clerk.*

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. A. McL. Seely, President.

COUNTIES.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Albert	Hon. J. Lewis.	Hillsboro'
Carleton	" James Ryan	Elgin.
Carleton	" Wm. Lindsay.	Woodstock.
Charlotte	" F. Hibbard	St. George.
Gloucester	" R. Young	Caraquette.
Kent	" O. McInerney	Richibucto.
King's	" John Flewwelling	Hampton.
Northumberland	" W. M. Kelly.	Chatham.
Queen's	" Alex. McLeod	Coverdale.
Restigouche	" W. Hamilton	Dalhousie.
St. John	" Robert Robinson	Canterbury.
St. John (City)	" T. R. Jones	St. John.
Sunbury	" A. Harrison	Maugerville.
Victoria	" B. Beveridge.	Tobique.
Westmoreland	" D. Hanington	Shediac.
York	" John A. Beckwith	Fredericton.

OFFICERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—George Botsford, Clerk; J. H. Phair, Assistant Clerk; R. R. Jouett, Usher of Black Rod.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Hon. B. R. Stevenson, Speaker.

CONSTITUENCIES.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Albert	Dr. Lewis.	Hillsborough.
"	G. S. Turner	Harvey.
Carleton	G. W. White	Centreville.
"	J. S. Leighton	Centreville.
Charlotte	Hon. B. R. Stevenson	St. Andrews.
"	George F. Hill	St. Stephen.
"	J. E. Lynot	St. George.
"	Thomas Botterell	St. David's
Gloucester	F. McManus	Caraquette.
"	Patrick Ryan	Caraquette
Kent	C. J. Sayre	Richibucto
"	U. Johnson.	St. Marys.
King's	Dr. E. A. Vail.	Sussex.
"	F. E. Morton	Sussex.
"	Hon. J. H. Crawford.	St. John.
Madawaska	L. Theriault	St. Leonards.
Northumberland	Hon. W. Adams.	Newcastle.
"	A. A. Davidson	Newcastle.
"	T. F. Gillespie	Chatham.
"	E. Hutchinson	Douglastown.
Queen's	Francis Wood.	Welsford.
"	Walter S. Butler	Sypher's Cove.
Restigouche	Cunard Barbeirie	Campbellton.
"	Thomas Kenney.	Dalhousie.
St. John	D. McLellan	Portland.
"	William Elder.	St. John.
"	R. J. Ritchie	St. John.
"	Edward Willis.	St. John.
St. John (City)	Robert Marshall.	St. John.
"	Hon. W. Wedderburn	St. John.
Sunbury	Hon. W. E. Perley	Blissville.
"	J. S. Covert.	Maugerville.
Victoria	W. B. Beveridge.	Tobique.
Westmoreland	A. E. Killam	Salisbury.
"	Hon. P. A. Landry.	Dorchester.
"	Hon. D. L. Hannington.	Dorchester.
"	Jos. L. Black	Sackville.
York	A. G. Blair	Fredericton.
"	Hon. J. J. Fraser, Q.C.	Fredericton.
"	F. P. Thompson.	Fredericton.
"	George Colter.	Douglas.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—G. J. Bliss, Clerk; J. Richards, Clerk Assistant; H. Beckwith, Sergeant-at-Arms.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—HALIFAX.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—His Honour the Hon. Adams George Archibald. Lieut. John Hicks, R. N., Private Secretary; Lieut.-Col. H. W. Clarke, N. S. M., and Lt.-Col. Chas. J. Stewart, 1st Brig. Mil. Artillery, Provincial Aides-de-Camp.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Provincial Secretary	Hon. Simon H. Holmes.
Attorney-General	" John S. D. Thompson.
Commissioner of Works and Mines	" Samuel Creelman.
Member of Council	Hon. Nathaniel W. White.
" "	" Wm. B. Troop.
" "	" C. J. Townshend.
" "	" James S. McDonald.
" "	" H. F. McDougall.

RETIRED MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (retaining their rank and precedence, by special permission of Her Majesty).—Hon. Sir Wm. Young, Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, C.B., Hon. William A. Henry, Hon. James McDonald, Hon. Samuel L. Shannon, Hon. Alexander McFarlane, Hon. Adams G. Archibald.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. Robert Boak, President.

NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Hon. Robt. M. Cutler	*Guysborough.*
" Wm. C. Whitman	*Annapolis.*
" John McKinnon	*Antigonish.*
" Samuel Creelman	*Stewiacke.*
" D. McN. Parker	*Halifax.*
" James Fraser	*Pictou.*
" Hugh Cameron	*Mabou.*
" Charles Dickie	*Cornwallis.*
" Robert Boak, Jun	*Halifax.*
" E. R. Oakes	*Digby.*
" A. McN. Cochran	*Maitland.*
" James Butler	*Halifax.*
" Charles Boudroit	*Arichat.*
" C. M. Francheville.	*Guysborough.*
" John B. Dickie	*Truro.*
" David McCurdy	*Baddeck.*
" H. Black	*Cumberland.*
" J. S. McDonald	*Halifax.*
" Loran E. Baker	*Yarmouth.*
" Thos. E. Morrison	*Londonderry.*

OFFICERS.—John G. Halliburton, Clerk; Robert Romans, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Hon. E. T. Moseley, Speaker.

CONSTITUENCIES.	NAME.
Annapolis	Hon. Wm. B. Troop.
"	Caleb W. Shafner.
Antigonishe	Hon. John S. D. Thompson.
"	Angus McGillivray.
Cape Breton	Hon. E. Tilton Moseley.
"	Hector F. McDougall.
Colchester	Wm. A. Patterson.
"	Wm. Blair.
Cumberland	Hon. C. J. Townshend.
"	Edward Vickery.
Digby	Benjamin Vanblaricom.
"	Henry M. Robicheau.
Guysborough	James W. Hadley.
"	Alex. N. McDonald.
Halifax	J. F. Stairs.
"	Wm. D. Harrington.
"	John Pugh.
Hants	Nathaniel Spence.
"	Thomas B. Smith.
Inverness	Duncan J. Campbell.
"	Alexander Campbell.
King's	Wm. C. Bell.
"	Hon. James S. McDonald.
Lunenburgh	Charles A. Smith.
"	Edward James.
Pictou	Hon. Simon H. Holmes.
"	Alexander McKay.
"	Adam C. Bell.
Queen's	L. S. Ford.
"	James C. Bartling.
Richmond	Isedore LeBlanc.
"	Alexander McCuish.
Shelburne	Hon. N. W. White.
"	Nehemiah McGray.
Victoria	Wm. F. McCurdy.
"	John Morrison.
Yarmouth	Albert Gayton.
"	Joseph R. Kenney.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—Clerk, H. C. D. Twining; Assistant Clerk, J. S. McKinnon; Sergeant-at-Arms, E. A. Pyke.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—CHARLOTTETOWN.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—Hon. T. Heath Haviland; Eustace Haviland, Private Secretary; Lt.-Col. James Peake and Lt.-Col. Robinson Hodgson, Provincial Aides-de-Camp.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Attorney-General	Hon. W. W. Sullivan.
Minister of Public Works	" Donald Ferguson.
Provincial Secretary and Treasurer	" Neil McLeod.
Member of Council	" Samuel Prowse.
" "	" John Yefurgey.
" "	" Joseph Wightman.
" "	" Wm. Campbell.
" "	" J. O. Arsnault.
" "	" Peter Gavin.

W. C. Des Brisay, *Clerk.*

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. John Balderston, President.

Queen's Co.	*Charlottetown and Royalty*	Hon. Thomas W. Dodd.
	1st District	Hon. A. B. McKenzie.
	"	" John Balderston.
	2nd District	" L. McMillan.
	"	" R. Munn.
King's Co.	*1st District*	Hon. L. Rickham.
	"	" Simon Bulger.
	2nd District	" Joseph Wightman.
	"	" Thomas Annear.
Prince Co.	*1st District*	" Richard B. Reid.
	"	" Benjamin Rogers.
	2nd District	" Alexander Laird.
	"	" Stewart Burns.

OFFICERS OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—John Ball, Clerk; John G. Scrimgeor, Usher of Black Rod and Sergeant-at-Arms.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Hon. John A. McDonald, Speaker.

Queen's Co.	*Charlottetown and Royalty*	Hon. Neil McLeod.
		" G. W. DeBlois.
	1st District	Donald Cameron.
	"	Wm. Campbell.
	2nd District	Donald MacKay.
	"	Donald Farquharson.
	3rd District	Robert Shaw.
	"	D. A. Macdonald.
	4th District	Duncan Crawford.
	"	James Nicholson.
Prince Co.	*1st District*	Hon. Peter Gavin.
	"	F. S. Perry.
	2nd District	Hon. John Yeo.
	"	James W. Richard.
	3rd District	Hon. J. O. Arsnault.
	"	John A. McDonald.
	4th District	A. E. C. Holland.
	"	G. W. Bentley.
	5th District	Hon. John Lefurgey.
	"	Angus McMillan.
King's Co.	*Georgetown and Royalty*	Hon. Daniel Gordon.
		" A. J. Macdonald.
	1st District	John C. Underhay.
	"	Lauchlan Macdonald.
	2nd District	Hon. Wm. W. Sullivan.
	"	Wm. Hooper.
	3rd District	J. E. Macdonald.
	"	Donald Ferguson.
	4th District	Hon. Samuel Prowse.
	"	William A. Poole.

Clerk of the Assembly—Arch. McNeill.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—VICTORIA, V. I.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—Hon. A. N. Richards; Capt. Geo. Wm. Layton, Provincial Aide-de-Camp.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Attorney-General and Chief Commis. Land and Works	Hon. G. A. Walkem.
Minister of Finance and Agriculture	" Robt. Beaven.
Pro. Sec. and Minister of Mines	" T. B. Humphreys.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Hon. F. W. Williams, Speaker; John Rowland Hett, Clerk.

Cariboo	Hon. G. A. Walkem	Victoria.
"	Geo. Cowan	Barkerville.
"	Geo. Ferguson	Cariboo.
Comox	Hon. John Ash, M.D.	Victoria.
Cowichan	Wm. Smythe	Cowichan.
"	E. Pimbury	Nanaimo.
Esquimault	Hon. F. W. Williams	Esquimault.
"	J. Helgesen	Metchosin.
Kootenay	C. Gallagher	Wild Horse Creek
"	W. Galbraith	Wild Horse Creek
Lillooet	W. M. Brown	15 Mile House.
"	W. Saul	70 Mile House.
Nanaimo	Jas. A. Abrams	Nanaimo.
N. Westminster City	E. Brown	N. Westminster.
N. Westminster Dis.	D. McGillivray	Sumas.
" "	W. J. Harris	Katsey.
Victoria City	Hon. R. Beaven	Victoria.
" "	W. Wilson	Victoria.
" "	J. S. Drummond.	Victoria.
" "	J. W. Williams	Victoria.
Victoria Dis.	Hon. T. B. Humphreys	Victoria.
" "	W. McIlmoyle	North Saänich.
Yale	J. A. Mara	Kamloops.
"	F. G. Vernon.	Kamloops.
"	Preston Bennett.	Kamloops.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—WINNIPEG.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—Hon. Joseph E. Cauchon; Private Secretary, J. E. Cauchon, Jun.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Premier and Treasurer	Hon. J. Norquay.
Attorney-General	" D. M. Walker.
Minister of Public Works	" C. P. Brown.
Provincial Secretary	" M. A. Girard.
Minister of Agriculture	" M. Goulet.

Rice M. Howard, *Clerk.*

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Hon. Gilbert McMicken, Speaker; Thomas Spence, Clerk.

CONSTITUENCY.	NAME.
Assiniboia	Alex. Murray.
Baie St. Paul	Senator Girard.
Burnside	John Smith.
Cartier	Hon. G. McMicken
Dufferin, N	Andrew Laughlin.
Dufferin, S	Wm. Winram.
Emerson	W. H. Nash.

CONSTITUENCIES.	NAME.
Gladstone	Hon. C. P. Brown.
High Bluff	J. A. K. Drummond.
Kildonan	A. M. Sutherland.
La Vèraudrye	Hon. M. Goulet.
Mountain	Thos. Greenway.
Morris	Joseph Taillefer.
Portage La Prairie	Dr. Cowan.
Rockwood	J. S. Aikins.
Springfield	A. W. Ross.
St. Agathe	Alex. Kittson.
St. Andrew's	Hon. John Norquay.
St. Boniface	A. A. C. La Rivière.
St. Clements	E. H. G. G. Hay.
St. Francois Xavier	Patrice Bréland.
Westbourne	Hon. D. M. Walker.
Winnipeg	Capt. Thos. Scott.
Woodlands	Wesley F. Lipsett.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—BATTLEFORD.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR — Hon. David Laird. COUNCIL — Matthew Ryan and Hugh Richardson, Stipendiary Magistrates, and Members of Council *ex officio* ; Lieut.-Colonel James Farquharson McLeod, C.M.G., Commissioner of Police, Pascal Breland, Members of Council.

Lieut.-Colonel Acheson Gosford Irvine, Assistant Commissioner of Police ; Amedée Forget, Clerk of the Council and Secretary to the Lieut.-Governor ; Edouard Richard, Sheriff ; William James Scott, Registrar.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—ST. JOHN'S.

Governor, Commander-in-Chief and Vice-Admiral, Capt. Sir John Glover, R. N. ; Private Secretary, H. H. MORGAN ; Colonial Aide-de-Camp, Alex. Murray.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Attorney-General	Hon. W. V. Whiteway.
Surveyor-General	" W. J. S. Donelley.
Colonial Secretary	" E. D. Shea.
Receiver-General	" J. J. Rogerson.
Mem. of Council	" John Rorke.
" "	" Jas. S. Winder.

Clerk of the Council—Hon. E. D. Shea.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. Robert Alexander.	Hon. Chas. R. Ayer.
" James Fox.	" Aug. W. Harvey.
" Robt. Kent.	" Edward Morris.
" Stephen Randall.	" Edward D. Shea.
" Thos. Talbot.	" Peter G. Tessier.
" Robt. Thornburn.	" John H. Warren.
" Edward White.	" John Winter.

Clerk—Hugh F. Carter. Solicitor—Thos. J. Kough.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Hon. A. J. W. MCNEILLY—Speaker.

CONSTITUENCY.	NAME.
Conception Bay	Hon. Ambrose Shea.
"	Charles Dawe.
"	Nathan Norman.
"	Hon. John Rorke.
"	A. Penny.
"	Joseph J. Little, Q.C.
"	Patrick Nowlan.
St. John's East	Robt. J. Kent.
"	Robt. J. Parson.
"	M. J. O'Meara.
St. John's West	Louis Tessier.
"	J. McLaughlan.
"	Patrick J. Scott.
Trinity Bay	Hon. Wm. V. Whiteway.
"	John Rendell.
"	James H. Watson.
Placentia and St. Mary's	Hon. W. J. S. Donelley.
"	James Collins.
"	Michael E. Dwyer.
Twillingsgate and Fogo	Hon. A. J. W. McNeilly.
"	S. B. Carter.
"	R. P. Rice.
Bonavista Bay	George Skelton.
"	Francis Winter.
"	James Saint.
Burin	Hon. J. J. Rogerson.
"	James S. Winter.
Ferryland	Joseph Greene.
"	James G. Conroy.
Burgeo and La Polle	Alex. M. McKay.
Fortune Bay	James O. Fraser.

Clerk of Assembly—John Stewart.

STAMP DUTIES.

Upon all notes, drafts, bills of exchange, &c., for amounts of $25 and over, made, drawn or accepted in Canada, the following scale of stamp duties shall be levied :

For $25, one cent.

For amounts over $25 and up to $50, two cents.

For amounts over $50 and up to $100, three cents.

For amounts exceeding $100, three cents for each $100, and three cents additional for each additional $100 or fraction thereof.

When drafts or bills of exchange are executed in duplicate, two cents on each part for the first $100, and the same for any additional fraction thereof ; and if made in more than two parts, one cent each part for each $100 or fraction thereof.

Any interest made payable at maturity shall be counted as part of the whole.

The following are also liable to duty as above :

(1) Any bill, draft, order or instrument, for the payment of money by a bill or promissory note, whether such payment is required to be made to bearer or order ; (2) letters of credit ; (3) any receipt entitling party receiving it to receive a like sum from a third party.

The following instruments are free from stamp duties : notes, drafts, and all instruments under $25 ; bills of exchange drawn by H. M. Commissariat or other officers on H. M. Imperial or Provincial service, or any acceptance, endorsement, &c., by such officer on a bill of exchange drawn out of Canada, or any draft of or on any bank payable to the order of any such officer in his official capacity —or any note payable on demand to bearer—or any cheque, if the same be payable on demand—or any P. O. order—or any municipal debenture or coupon thereof—or any instrument executed by a notary in his official capacity.

Duties must be paid by affixing adhesive stamps, or by using stamped paper of the denomination required, in either which case the stamp is to be cancelled by writing thereon the signature or initials of the maker, drawer or witness attesting the signature of the maker or endorser of the instrument ; or, the person affixing or witness attesting shall write or stamp thereon *the date*.

If this latter be neglected or omitted, any person stamping or writing a false date is liable to a fine of $100.

In case of promissory notes made or drawn in Canada, the method shall be by *adhesive stamps*, and *not* stamped paper.

If not stamped at time of drawing it may be done subsequently ; the holder attaching *double* the amount of stamps required originally (with date of such being so attached), even if during time suit is in progress : provided that at the time it came into his hands he had no knowledge of any defects in the same, and that he proceeded to remedy such defects as soon as they came to his knowledge, even if such holder shall have acquired such knowledge only during proceedings in court.

The penalty for not affixing proper stamps to notes, &c., is $100, and any person who makes, draws, accepts, endorses, signs, or in any way becomes a party to such instrument, is liable to the same. They may, however, avoid such liability by *double* stamping the same, as above ; this double stamping to remove any probable invalidity by reason of proper duty not having been paid at all, or not paid by the proper party, or at the proper time, or of any formality as to date or erasure of the stamps affixed having been omitted, or a wrong date placed thereon, &c.

After, however, any note or instrument requiring to be stamped has been settled or paid, no penalty shall be enforced by reason of any irregularity in stamping, unless it be shown that the party from whom a penalty is demanded was aware, before or at the date of maturity of such note or instrument, of such defect or irregularity, without remedying the same as above.

Notes or bills, &c., found amongst the securities of a deceased person, unstamped, insufficiently stamped, &c., become valid on affixing thereto (and properly cancelling) "double" stamps. Any irregularity as to stamping, &c., does not prevent any note or instrument from being admitted as evidence in criminal proceedings.

The Minister of Inland Revenue appoints agents—generally postmasters and post-stamp agents—to sell bill stamps, the same as postage stamps ; and any one who forges, counterfeits or imitates, or procures to be forged, counterfeited or imitated any such stamp or stamped paper, or knowingly uses, offers, sells or exposes such for sale, or shall in any way aid or abet such forgery, counterfeit or imitation, shall be guilty of a felony, on conviction of which he shall be liable to imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding twenty-one years.

Any banker or broker making, drawing, issuing, negotiating, presenting, receiving, or in any way holding any note or instrument not duly stamped, and who does not immediately affix and cancel the stamps called for by the Act in that behalf, not only becomes liable to a penalty of $500, but is by such neglect or proceeding debarred from recovering the same in any suit at law ; and any person wilfully affixing to any note or instrument any cancelled stamp, or one which has been previously affixed to any other note or instrument, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to a fine of $500.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

LETTER RATES, ETC.

Canada.—Letters posted in Canada, addressed to any place within the Dominion (including Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island), 3 cents per ½ oz. or fraction thereof ; if unpaid, such letters cannot be forwarded, but will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. If liable to more than one rate of postage, and insufficiently prepaid, the letter will be forwarded to its destination, and double the deficiency charged on delivery. Letters mailed at any office for delivery at or from the same office, are charged 1 cent each, and must be prepaid ; otherwise they are sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Newfoundland.—Postage on letters 5 cents per ½ oz. or fraction thereof. Newspapers (*see* "Transient Newspapers"). Post cards, 2 cents each. Prepayment necessary.

United States.—The rate on letters to the United States is the same as in Canada, but must be prepaid.

United Kingdom.—Postage on letters 5 cents per ½ oz. or fraction thereof, whether by Canadian or New York steamers. If sent unpaid, double postage will be charged.

Post Cards.—From any place in Canada to any other place in Canada or to the United States, 1 cent each. British and Foreign, (including Newfoundland), 2 cents each.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Persons posting letters containing value should be careful to require them to be registered, and to obtain from the Postmaster a certificate of receipt for Registration.

The charge for Registration (use Registration Stamp) in addition to the postage, is as follows, viz.:

On letters to any other place in Canada or British North America	2 cents.
On letters for the United States, or United Kingdom	5 "
On parcels, patterns or samples (Canada only),	5 "
On book packets and newspapers to United Kingdom	5 "

Registration and foreign postage rates must in all cases be prepaid *in full* by stamps. Letters to other points within the Dominion weighing over ½ oz. and being insufficiently stamped, will be forwarded to destination, and double the amount of the deficiency charged on delivery.

Registered letter stamps have been issued of the above denominations, which may be obtained at any stamp agency.

Registration is not an absolute guarantee against the miscarriage or loss of a letter ; but a registered letter can be traced where an unregistered letter can not, and the posting and delivery or non-delivery can be proven.

BOOK POST.

A Book Packet may contain any number of separate books, publications, works of literature or art, maps or prints, photographs, daguerreotypes, when not on glass or in frames containing glass ; any quantity of paper, vellum or parchment (to the exclusion of letters) ; and the books, maps, papers, &c., may be either written, printed or plain, or any mixture of the three ; and may be either British, Colonial or Foreign. No package must exceed 5 lbs. in weight, nor must the size exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Book Packets must be open at *both ends or both sides*, and must not contain any letter or sealed enclosure. For the sake of security they may be tied with a string ; any Postmaster may cut this and examine the packet ; but if nothing "contraband" be found therein, he must re-tie and forward it.

The rate on Book Packets between any two places in Canada, and to Newfoundland and the United States, is 1 cent per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, which must be prepaid by stamps.

PARCEL POST.

The charge on Parcels by the Parcel Post, which is limited to places within the Dominion, is 6 cents for every 4 oz. or fraction thereof, with 5 cents additional if registered. No letter must be enclosed ; if any discovered, the amount paid will be forfeited, and the parcel charged at unpaid letter rates. No parcel must exceed 5 lbs. in weight, and must be prepaid by stamps.

Parcels cannot be transmitted by post to any place beyond the limits of the Dominion of Canada, nor can any parcel be forwarded to British Columbia or Manitoba *via* the United States, which exceeds in weight the limits of 2 lbs. 3 oz.

Eye glasses and spectacles may be sent by mail when properly put up and prepaid by Parcel Post.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.

Miscellaneous matter, described as under, may pass between places in the Dominion of Canada upon prepayment of a rate of 1 cent per 4 oz. The limit of weight is 4 lbs.

Under this head is comprised pamphlets, occasional publications, printed circulars, hand bills, book and newspaper manuscripts, printers' proof sheets, maps, drawings, engravings, photographs, when not on glass, sheet music, printed or written, deeds, insurance policies, &c.

This matter must be done up in covers, open at both ends or sides, or in such a manner as to be easily inspected by the Post Office authorities, and must contain no letter or other communication to serve the purpose of a letter.

TRANSIENT NEWSPAPERS.

Transient Newspapers—that is to say, Canadian newspapers posted otherwise than from the office of publication, and American or British papers posted or re-posted in Canada—must be prepaid if less than 1 oz., ½ cent ; if over 1 oz., 1 cent for every 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepaid by postage stamp, or they cannot be forwarded—except only *British Newspapers* which have been received through the mails by Canadian booksellers or news agents, and by them distributed to regular subscribers by mail ; such papers pass free as they would do if received in the Canadian Packet Mails. Transient newspapers to the United Kingdom, 2 cents per 4 oz. Must be prepaid.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The rate on all periodicals, other than newspapers, passing by mail in Canada, save such as may be addressed to or received from the United Kingdom, is 1 cent per 4 oz. weight of package containing periodical matter, whether the package contains one or more numbers.

Any fraction of 4 oz. to be charged as a full rate.

Transient periodical matter posted in Canada must, in all cases, be prepaid by postage stamps.

Periodicals printed and published in Canada may be posted addressed to any place in the United Kingdom by Canadian packet, on *prepayment by postage stamp of 2 cents each number*.

No package of periodicals can be sent through the post if it exceeds 5 lbs. in weight.

PATTERNS AND SAMPLES WITHIN THE DOMINION.

Patterns and samples of merchandise and goods for sale, not exceeding 24 oz. in weight, may be posted in Canada, to be forwarded to any place within the Dominion, on prepayment by postage stamp of a rate of 1 cent per 4 oz., under the following regulations :

If such rate be not fully prepaid by the stamps affixed, the packet to be rated with the deficient postage and a fine of 5 cents in addition.

Packages of samples and patterns, addressed to any place in Canada, may be registered on affixing thereto a registered letter stamp of the value of 5 cents in addition to the postage rate, and provided such packet be handed into the Post Office for registration.

Patterns or samples must be sent in cover open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination. Samples, however, of seeds, drugs, &c., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or such like material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened ; or in bags entirely closed, provided that they be transparent, so that the officers of the Post Office may be able to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

The packet may bear on the *outside* the address of the sender, in addition to the address of the person for whom it may be intended ; and also a trade mark or number, and the price of the sample enclosed ; *inside*, there must be no inclosure but the samples or patterns themselves. The particulars, however, of the trade marks, numbers, and prices, may be marked on the articles themselves, instead of on the outside of the packet, at the option of the sender.

Goods sent for sale or in execution of an order, however small the quantity may be, or any article sent by one private individual to

another, which are not actually trade patterns or samples, are not admissible.

UNITED STATES.

Patterns and samples of merchandise, posted for places in the United States, will continue to be subject to the special rate of 10 cents each, prepaid by postage stamps, and must not exceed 8 oz. in weight.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Patterns and Samples of Merchandize, when addressed to places in the United Kingdom, must not exceed 8 oz. in weight, and must be prepaid by postage stamps at the following rates :—2 cents per 2 oz. or fraction thereof.

FOREIGN LETTER AND NEWSPAPER RATES.

Countries.	Letters. P. ½ oz.	Newspapers. Each.
Africa, West Coast	10 cts.	4 cts.
Australia, S. & W.	15 "	4 "
Austria	5 "	2 "
Belgium	5 "	2 "
Brazil	10 "	4 "
Buenos Ayres	10 "	4 "
Cape of Good Hope	15 "	4 "
Ceylon	10 "	4 "
China (including Hong Kong)	10 "	4 "
Cuba	5 "	2 "
Egypt	5 "	2 "
Fiji Islands	7 "	4 "
France	5 "	2 "
Germany	5 "	2 "
Gibraltar	5 "	2 "
Holland	5 "	2 "
India	10 "	4 "
Italy	5 "	2 "
Japan	10 "	4 "
Madeira	5 "	2 "
Mauritius	10 "	4 "
Mexico	10 "	4 "
Monte Video	27 "	4 "
New South Wales	15 "	4 "
New Zealand	15 "	4 "
Portugal	5 "	2 "
Queensland	15 "	4 "
Russia	5 "	2 "
Sandwich Islands	8 "	4 "
St. Pierre et Miquelon	5 "	2 "
Sierra Leone	10 "	4 "
Spain	5 "	2 "
Sweden	5 "	2 "
Switzerland	5 "	2 "
Tasmania	15 "	4 "
Turkey	5 "	2 "

WEST INDIES—VIA NEW YORK AND HALIFAX.

Via New York for Costa Rica, Curacoa, Nicaragua, Panama, and Danish West Indies, Letters 10 cents per ½ oz. ; *via* New York for Bahamas, Hayti and San Domingo, Letters 7 cents per ½ oz. ; *via* New York for Bermuda, Cuba and Jamaica, Letters 5 cents per ½ oz., Newsapers, 2 cents each, West Indies, except where otherwise stated ; postage on Letters *via* New York, 15 cents per ½ ox. ; Newspapers, 4 cents each. Postage on Letters *via* Halifax, 10 cents per ½ oz. ; Newspapers, 4 cents each.

USEFUL HINTS.

Register all valuable letters.
Transmit money by Money Orders.
Make complaints and inquiries in writing.
Perserve, and request correspondents to preserve, envelopes of mis-sent or delayed letters.
Send to the Postmaster envelopes of letters about which you seek information or make complaint.
In addressing letters, add the name of the *County* and *Province* in which the office addressed is located.
Place stamp on the right hand upper corner of the address side.
Put your own name and full address in or on letter, to insure return if it cannot be delivered.

MONEY ORDERS ON THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion also draw upon all the Money Order Offices in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and the Channel Islands, for any sum up to £10 sterling ; and grant as many orders for £10 sterling each as may be needed to make up the amount to be remitted. The terms are as under :

On Orders up to	£2 sterling			$0 25
"	over 2	and up to	£5	0 50
"	" 5	"	7	0 75
"	" 7	"	10	1 00

MONEY ORDERS IN CANADA.

All the Money Order Offices of Canada are authorized to draw Money Orders on each other for any sum up to $100, and for as many Orders of $100 each as the applicant may require, upon the following terms, viz. :

In Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

On Orders up to	$4			2 cents.
Over	$4	and up to	10	5 "
"	10	"	20	10 "
"	20	"	40	20 "
"	40	"	60	30 "
"	60	"	80	40 "
"	80	"	100	50 "

MONEY ORDERS ON NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Money Order Offices in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island, draw also upon the Money Order Offices in Newfoundland. The Orders, like those of the United Kingdom, are payable in sterling money, and for sums up to £20 sterling. The terms are :

For Orders up to	£5			0 25
"	over 5	and up to	£10	0 50
"	" 10	"	15	0 75
"	" 15	"	20	1 00

The Money Order Post Offices are furnished with lists of all the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland ; and the Postmasters are instructed to afford every information in their power in respect of the places upon which they draw, together with any other information relating to such issues as the intending remitters may desire.

MONEY ORDERS ON THE UNITED STATES.

Money Orders on the United States are drawn in Canada currency, and may be for any sum not exceeding $40. Postmasters are, however, at liberty to issue two or more separate orders on the United States for $40 each.

The rate of commission charged on Money Orders on the United States is :

For any sum not exceeding $20.....25 cents.
Exceeding $20 and not exceeding $40....40 "

Money Orders issued in Canada on the United States, are converted into and payable at their value in United States currency.

Money Orders issued in the United States on Canada are drawn in United States currency, and converted into and payable at their value in Canada currency.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Post Office Savings Banks in Ontario and Quebec (also at Winnipeg, Man.), are open daily for the receipt and repayment of deposits, during the ordinary hours of Post Office business.

The direct security of t he Dominion is given by the Statute for all deposits made.

Any person may have a deposit account, and may deposit yearly any number of dollars, from $1 up to $300, or more with the permission of the Postmaster-General.

Deposits may be made by married women, and deposits so made, or made by women who shall afterwards marry, will be repaid to any such woman.

Deposits for children under 10 years of age may be made—

Firstly—By a parent or friend as trustee for the child, in which case the deposits can be withdrawn by the trustee until the child shall attain the age of ten years, after which time repayment will be made only on the joint receipts of both trustee and child.

Secondly—In the child's own name—and, if so deposited, repay ment will not be made until the child shall attain the age of ten years.

A depositor in any of the Savings Bank Post Offices may continue his deposits at any other of such offices, without notice or change of Pass Book, and can withdraw money at that Savings Bank Office which is most convenient for him.

Each depositor is supplied with a Pass Book, which is to be produced to the Postmaster every time the depositor pays in or withdraws money, and the sums paid in or withdrawn are entered therein by the Postmaster receiving or paying the same.

Each depositor's account is kept in the Postmaster-General's office, in Ottawa, and in addition to the Postmaster's receipt in the Pass Book a direct acknowledgment from the Postmaster-General for each sum paid in is sent to the depositor. If this acknowledgment does not reach the depositor within ten days from the date of his deposit, he must apply immediately to the Postmaster-General, by letter, being careful to give his address, and, if necessary, write again, because the Postmaster's receipt or entry in the Pass Book is not sufficient without the further receipt for the money from Ottawa.

Every depositor must send his book once a year, viz., on the anniversary of his first deposit, for comparison with the books of the Department, and for insertion of interest. The book will be returned by first mail. At no other time should a depositor suffer his book to be out of his own possession.

When a depositor wishes to withdraw money, he can do so by applying to the Postmaster-General, who will send him by return of mail a cheque for the amount, payable at whatever Savings Bank Office the depositor may have named in his application.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is allowed on deposits, and the interest is added to the principal on the 30th June in each year.

READY REFERENCE TABLE,

CONTAINING THE

POST OFFICES OF THE DOMINION, SHOWING THE MONEY ORDER AND SAVINGS BANK OFFICES, AND THE PROVINCE, COUNTY AND RIDING IN WHICH LOCATED.

The Offices printed in Italics are authorized to grant and pay Money Orders. The Offices marked * are Savings Bank Offices. The letters "W. O." following the name of a Post Office, signify "Way Office."
The capital letters on the right of the Electoral District column indicate the several Provinces of the Dominion.

NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.
Abbott's Corners	Missisquoi Q
Abbotsford	Rouville Q
Aberarder	Lambton O
Abercorn	Brome Q
Aberdour	Bruce, N R O
Aberfeldy	Lambton O
Aberfoyle	Wellington, S R O
Abingdon	Monck O
Abrams Village	Prince P E I
Abougeggin Road	Westmoreland N B
Acacia	Norfolk, N R O
Acadie	Kent N B
Acadia Mines	Colchester N S
Acadie Siding	Kent N B
Acton	Halton O
Acton Vale	Bagot Q
Adamsville	Brome Q
Adare	Middlesex, N R O
Adderley	Megantic Q
Addington Forks	Antigonishe N S
Addison	Brockville O
Adelaide	Middlesex, N R O
Admaston	Renfrew, S R O
Admiral Rock	Hants N S
Adolphustown	Lennox O
Advocate Harbour	Cumberland N S
Afton	Antigonishe N S
Agincourt	York, E R O
Agnes	Beauce Q
Ahmic Lake	Muskoka O
Ailsa Craig	Middlesex, N R O
Aird	Missisquoi Q
Airlie	Simcoe, S R O
Akerly, W O	Queens N S
Albany	Prince P E I
Albert	Hastings, E R O
Albert Bridge	Cape Breton N S
Albert Mines	Albert N B
Alberton	Wentworth, S R O
Alberton	Prince P E I
Albion	Cardwell O
Albury	Prince Edward O
Aldboro'	Elgin, W R O
Alder River	Guysborough N S
Aldershot	Wentworth, N R O
Aldouane	Kent N B
Alexander	Inverness N S
Alexander's Point	Gloucester N B
Alexandria	Cariboo B C
Alexandria	Glengarry O
Alexandria	Marquette M
Alfred	Prescott O
Algonquin	Grenville, S R O
Allanburg	Welland O
Allandale	Simcoe, S R O
Allan Park	Grey, S R O
Allan's Corners	Chateauguay Q
Allan's Mills	Lanark, S R O
Allenford	Bruce, N R O
Allensville	Muskoka O
Allenwood	Simcoe, N R O
Allisonville	Prince Edward O
Alliston	Simcoe, S R O
Alloa	Peel O
Allumette Island	Pontiac Q
Alma	Wellington, C R
Alma	Albert N B
Alma	Pictou N S
Alma	Prince P E I
Almira	York, E R O
Almonte	Lanark, N R O
Alport	Muskoka O
Alsace	Muskoka O
Alsfeldt	Grey, S R O
Althorpe	Lanark, S R O
Alton	Cardwell O
Altona	Ontario, S R O
Alvanley	Grey, N R O
Alvinston	Lambton O
Amaranth Station	Wellington, N R O
Amberley	Huron, N R O
Ambleside	Bruce, S R O
Ameliasburg	Prince Edward O
Amherst	Cumberland N S
Amherstburgh	Essex O
Amherst Point	Cumberland N S
Amiens	Middlesex, N R O
Amigari	Welland O
Amqui	Rimouski Q
Ancaster	Wentworth, S R O
Ancienne Lorette	Quebec Q
Anc Lorette (sub)	Quebec Q
Anderson	Perth, S R O
Anderson	Westmoreland N B
Anderson's Corners	Huntingdon Q
Andover	Victoria N B
Ange Gardien	Montmorency Q
Angeline	Rouville Q
Angers	Ottawa O
Angus	Simcoe, S R O
Annagance	King's N B
Annan	Grey, N R O
Annapolis	Annapolis N S
Annidale	Queen's N B
Ansonia	Algoma O
Anten Mills	Simcoe, N R O
Antigonishe	Antigonishe N S
Antig. Harbour	Antigonishe N S
Antig Harb. South S.	Antigonishe N S
Antoinette	Argenteuil Q
Antrim	Carleton O
Antrim	Halifax N S
Apohaqui	King's N B
Appin	Middlesex, W R O
Appleby	Halton O
Appledore	Kent O
Apple Grove	Stanstead Q
Apple River	Cumberland N S
Appleton	Lanark, N R O
Apsley	Peterborough E R O
Apto	Simcoe, N R O
Arcadia	Yarmouth N S
Archibald	Marquette M
Archibald Sett	Restigouche N B
Arden	Addington O
Ardoch	Addington O
Ardtrea	Simcoe, N R O
Argyle	Victoria, N R O
Argyle	Carleton N B
Argyle	Yarmouth N S
Argyle Shore	Queen's P E I
Argyle Sound	Yarmouth N S
Arichat	Richmond N S
Arisaig	Antigonishe N S
Arkell	Wellington, S R O
**Arkona*	Lambton O
Arkwright	Bruce, N R O
Arlington	Cardwell O
Armadale	York, E R O
Armadale	Kings P E I
Armagh	Bellechasse Q
Armand	Temiscouata Q
Armow	Bruce, S R O
Armstrong's Corner	Queen's N B
Armstrong's Mills	Wellington, S R O
Arnaud	Cape Breton N S
Arnott	Grey, N R O
**Arnprior*	Renfrew, S R O
Aroostook	Victoria N B
Aroostook Junction	Victoria N B
Aros	Victoria, N R O
Arthabaska Station	Arthabaska Q
Arthabaskaville	Arthabaska Q
**Arthur*	Wellington, N R O
Arthurette	Victoria N B
Arundel	Argenteuil Q
Arva	Middlesex, E R O
Ascot Corner	Sherbrooke Q
Ashburn	Ontario, S R O
Ashcroft	Yale B C
Ashdad	Renfrew, S R O
Ashdale	Antigonishe N S
Ashdown	Muskoka O
Ashgrove	Halton O
Ashland	Carleton N B
Ashley	Grey, N R O
Ashton	Carleton O
Askilton	Inverness N S
Askin	Middlesex, E R O
Aspdin	Muskoka O
Aspy Bay	Victoria N S
Assiniboine	Marquette M
Aston Station	Nicolet Q
Atha	Ontario, S R O
Athelstan	Huntingdon Q
Atherley	Ontario, N R O
Atherton	Norfolk, N R O
Athlone	Cardwell O
Athol	Glengarry O
Athol	Cumberland N S
Attercliffe	Monck O
Attercliffe Station	Monck O
Aubert Gallion	Beauce Q
Aubrey	Chateauguay Q
Auburn	Huron, N R O
Audley	Ontario, S R O
Aughrim	Lambton O
Augustine Cove	Prince P E I
Auld's Cove	Guysborough N S
Aultsville	Stormont O
**Aurora*	York, N R O
Avening	Simcoe, N R O
Avignon	Bonaventure Q
Avoca	Argenteuil Q
Avon	Middlesex, E R O
Avonbank	Perth, S R O
Avondale	Carleton N B
Avondale	Pictou N S
Avonmore	Stormont O
Avonport	King's N S
Avonport Station	King's N S
Avonton	Perth, S R O
Ayer's Flat	Stanstead Q
Ay'esford	King's N S
**Aylmer (East)*	Ottawa Q
**Aylmer (West)*	Elgin, E R O
Aylwin	Ottawa Q
**Ayr*	Waterloo, S R O
Ayton	Grey, S R O
Babington	Queen's N B
Baby's Point	Bothwell O
Back Bay	Charlotte N B
Back Lands	Antigonishe N S
Back Meadows	Pictou N S
Baddeck	Victoria N S
Baddeck Bay	Victoria N S
Baddeck Bridge	Victoria N S
Baddow	Victoria, N R O
Aden	Perth, S R O
Baden	Waterloo, S R O
Badjeros	Grey, E R O
Bagot	Renfrew, S R O
Bagotville	Chicoutimi Q
Baie de la Trinité	Saguenay Q
Baie St. Paul	Marquette M
Baie Verte	Westmoreland N B
Baie Verte Road	Westmoreland N B
Bailey's Brook	Pictou N S
Baillieboro'	Peterboro', W R O
Baillargeon	Lévis Q
Baillie	Charlotte N B
Bairdsville	Victoria N B
Bala	Muskoka O
Balderson	Lanark, S R O
Baldhill	Queen's N B
Baldoon	Kent O
Baldwin	York, N R O
Baldwin's Mills	Stanstead Q
Ballantrae	York, N R O
Ballantyne's Station	Frontenac O
Ballinafad	Wellington, S R O
Ballycroy	Cardwell O
Ballyduff	Durham, E R O
Ballymote	Middlesex, E R O
Balmoral	Haldimand O
Balmoral	Restigouche N B
Balmoral	Lisgar M
Balsam	Ontario, S R O
Balsam Lake	Victoria, N R O
Baltimore	Northumb., W R O
Bamberg	Waterloo, N R O
Bancroft	Hastings, N R O
Banda	Simcoe, S R O
Bandon	Huron, C R O
Banks	Grey, E R O
Bannockburn	Hastings, N R O
Barachois	Westmoreland N B
Barachois de Malbaie	Gaspé Q
Barclay	Victoria, S R O
Bardsville	Muskoka O
Barkerville	Cariboo B C
Bark Lake	Renfrew, S R O
Barkway	Muskoka O
Barnaby River	Northumberl'd. N B
Barnesville	King's N B
Barnett	Wellington, C R O
Barney's River	Pictou N S
Barnston	Stanstead Q
Barrett	Muskoka O
Barrettsholme	Albert N B
Barrett's Cross	Prince P E I
**Barrie*	Simcoe, N R O
Barriefield	Frontenac O
Barrington	Huntingdon Q
Barrington	Shelburne N S
Barrio's Beach	Antigonishe N S
Barry's Bay	Renfrew, N R O
Barronsfield	Cumberland N S
Bar Settlement	Hants N S
Bartibog	Northumberl'd N B
Bartibogue Bridge	Northumberl'd N B
Bartlett Mills	Charlotte N B
Bartonville	Wentworth, S R O
Basin River Inhab	Richmond N S
Bassin du Lievre	Ottawa O
Bass River	Colchester N S
Bass River	Kent N B
Basswood Ridge	Charlotte N B
Bateston	Cape Breton N S
**Bath*	Lennox O
Bath	Carleton N B
Bathurst	Gloucester N B
Bathurst Village	Gloucester N B
Batiscan	Champlain Q
Batiscan Bridge	Champlain Q
Batteau	Simcoe, N R O
Battersea	Frontenac O
Battleford	North-W. Territories
Baxter's Harbour	Kings N S
Bay du Vin	Northumberl'd N B
Bay du Vin Mills	Northumberl'd N B
** Bayfield*	Huron, S R O
Bayfield	Westmoreland N B
Bayfield	Antigonishe N S
Bay Fortune	Kings P E I
Bayham	Elgin, E R O
Bayside	Charlotte N B
Bay St. Lawrence	Victoria N S
Baysville	Muskoka O
Bayswater	King's N B
Bay View	St John N B
Bayview	Queen's P E I
Bayview	Grey, E R O
Beachburg	Renfrew, N R O
Beach Point	King's P E I
Beaconsfield	Oxford, S R O
Beach Hill	Albert N B
Beach Meadows	Queen's N S
**Beachville*	Oxford, S R O
**Beamsville*	Lincoln O
Bear Brook	Russell O
Bear Island	York N S
Bear Point	Shelburne N S
Bear R. (W. side)	Digby N S
Bear River	King's P E I
Beaton's Mills	Queen's P E I
Beatrice	Muskoka O
**Beauharnois*	Beauharnois Q
Beaulac	Montcalm Q
Beaulieu	Montmorency Q
Beaumont	Bellechasse Q
Beauport	Quebec Q
Beaver	Prescott O
Beaurivage	Lotbinière Q
Beaver Bank	Halifax N S
Beaver Brook	Albert N B
Beaver Cove	Cape Breton N S
Beaver Harbour	Charlotte N B
Beaver River	Digby N S
Beaver River Corner	Digby N S
**Beaverton*	Ontario, N R O
Becancour	Nicolet Q
Beacancour Station	Megantic Q
Bedeque	Prince P E I
Bedford	Missisquoi Q
Beebe Plain	Stanstead Q
Beech Ridge	Argenteuil Q
Beechwood	Huron, C R O
Beeton	Simcoe, S R O
Bedford Basin	Halifax N S
Bedford Mills	Frontenac O
Beggsboro'	Muskoka O
Bégon	Temiscouata Q
Belfast	Huron, N R O
Belfast	Queen's P E I
Belford	York, E R O
Belfountain	Cardwell O
Belgrave	Huron, N R O
Belhaven	York, N R O
Belledune	Gloucester N B
Bell Ewart	Simcoe, S R O
Belle Creek	Queen's P E I
Belledune River	Gloucester N B
Belleisle	Annapolis N S
Belleisle Bay	King's N B
Belleisle Creek	King's N B
Bellenden	Queen's N B
Belle River	Essex O
Belle Rivière	Two Mountains Q
Belle Vallée	St John's Q
**Belleville*	Hastings, W R O
Belleville	Carleton N P
Belliveaux Cove	Digby N S
Belliveaux Village	Westmoreland N B
Bellrock	Addington O
Bell's Corners	Carleton O
Belmont	Middlesex, E R O
Belmont	Colchester N S
Belmore	Huron, N R O
Belœil Station	Verchères Q
Belœil Village	Verchères Q
Belton	Middlesex, E R O
Belyea's Cove	Queen's N B
Benacadie	Cape Breton N S
Benlomond	York, E R O
Benmiller	Huron, C R O
Bennington	Oxford, N R O
Bensfort	Peterboro', W R O
Benton	Carleton N B
Bergerville	Quebec Q
Berkeley	Grey, N R O
**Berlin*	Waterloo, N R O
Berry Mill Station	Westmoreland, N B
Berryton	Albert N B
Bersimis	Saguenay Q
Berthier (*en bas*)	Montmagny Q
**Berthier (en haut)*	Berthier Q
Bervie	Bruce, S R O
Berwick	King's N S
Berwick	Stormont O
Berwick Station	King's N S
Bethany	Durham, E R O
Bethesda	York, N R O
Bewdley	Northumb., W R O
Bexley	Victoria, N R O
Bic	Rimouski Q
Bienville	Lévis Q
Big Bank	Victoria N S
Big Bras d'Or	Victoria N S
Big Brook	Inverness N S
Big Cove	Queen's N B
Big Harbour	Victoria N S
Big Intervale (Mar.)	Victoria N S
Big Island	Pictou N S
Big Loraine	Cape Breton N S
Big Marsh	King's P E I
Big Pond	Cape Breton N S
Big Portle Bear	Shelburne N S
Big Tracadie	Antigonishe N S
Billings' Bridge	Russell O
Bill Town	King's N S
Binbrook	Wentworth, S R O
Bingham Road	Haldimand O
Binkham	Wellington, S R O
Birchton	Compton Q
Birds Hill	Lisgar M
Birchtown	Shelburne N S
Birdton	York N B
Birkhall	Lambton O
Birmingham	Frontenac O
Birnam	Lambton O
Birr	Middlesex, E R O
Birtle	N, W. Territory.
Bishop's Mills	Grenville, N R O
Bishop's Crossing	Wolfe Q
Bismarck	Monck O
Bisson	Beauce Q
Black Bank	Simcoe, S R O
Black Brook	North'mb'rl'd. N B
Black Brook	Cape Breton N S
Blackburn	Russell O
Black Cape	Bonaventure Q
Black Creek	Welland O
Black's Corners	Wellington, N R O
Black Heath	Wentworth, S R O
Black Land	Restigouche N B
Black Point	Restigouche N B
Black Point	Halifax N S
Black River	North'mb'rl'd. N B
Black River	St. John N B
Black River	Antigonishe N S
Black River Bridge	Prince Edward O
Black River Bridge	North'mb'rl'd. N B
Black Rock	Cumberland N S
Black Rock	Gloucester N B
Blackville	North'mb'rl'd. N B
Blair	Waterloo, S R O
Blair Athol	Restigouche N B
Blairton	Peterboro', E R O
Blake	Huron, S R O
Blake	N. W. Territories.
Blakeney	Lanark, N R O
Blanchard Road	Pictou N S
Blanche	Ottawa Q
Blandford	Arthabaska Q
Blandford	Lunenburg N S
Blantyre	Grey, E R O
Blayney Ridge	York N B
Blessington	Hastings, E R O
Blind River	Algoma O
Blissfield	North'mb'rl'd. N B
Blissville	Sunbury N B
Block House	Lunenburg N S
Bloomfield	Prince Edward O
Bloomfield	Prince P E I
Bloomfield	Carleton N B
Bloomfield	King's N B
Bloomfield Ridge	York N B
Bloomingdal	Waterloo, N R O
Bloomington	York, N R O
Bloomsburg	Norfolk, N R O
Blueberry	Queen's N S
Blue Mountain	Pictou N S
Blue's Mill	Inverness N S
Bluevale	Huron, N R O
Blythe	Huron, N R O
Blythfield	Marquette M
Blytheswood	Essex O
**Bobcaygeon*	Victoria, S R O
Bocabec	Charlotte N B
Bogart	Hastings, E R O
Bognor	Grey, N R O
Boiestown	North'mb'rl'd. N B
Boisdale Barachois	Cape Breton N S
Boisdale Chapel	Cape Breton N S
Bolingbroke	Lanark, S R O
Bolsover	Victoria, N R O
Bolton Centre	Brome Q
Bolton Forest	Brome Q
Bomanton	Northumb., W R O
Bonaventure River	Bonaventure Q
**Bondhead*	Simcoe, S R O
Bongard's Corners	Prince Edward O
Bonnechere	Renfrew, N R O
Bonne Esperance	Saguenay Q
Bonshaw	Queen's P E I
Bookton	Norfolk, N R O
Boom	Inverness N S
Bord à Plouffe	Laval Q
Bourdeaux	Hochelaga Q
Bornholm	Perth, N R O
Bornish	Middlesex, N R O
Buclouche	King's N S
Boscobel	Shefford Q
Boskung	Peterboro', E R O
Boston	Norfolk, N R O
Boston Mills	Peel O
Bosworth	Wellington, C R O
Botany	Bothwell O
**Bothwell*	Bothwell O
Bothwell	King's P E I
Botsford Portage	Westmoreland N B
Boucherville	Chambly Q
Bouchette	Ottawa Q
Bouck's Hill	Dundas O
Boudreau Village	Westmoreland N B
Bougie	Jacques Cartier Q
Bourdeau	Muskoka O
Boulardarie	Victoria N S
Boulardarie B. Lands	Cape Breton N S
Boulter	Hastings, N R O
Boundary Creek	Westmoreland N B
Boundary, Presqu'ile	Carleton N B
Bourgecis	Kent N B
Bourg Louis	Portneuf Q
Bowling Green	Wellington, N R O
**Bowmanville*	Durham, W R O
Bowood	Middlesex, N R O
Box Grove	York, E R O
Boylston	Guysboro' N S
Boyne	Halton O
Boynton	Stanstead Q
**Bracebridge*	Muskoka O
Brackenrig	Muskoka O
Brackley Point	Queen's P E I
Brackley Point R'd.	Queen's P E I
**Bradford*	Simcoe, S R O
Bradshaw	Bothwell O
Brae	Prince P E I
Braemar	Oxford, N R O
Braeside	Renfrew, S R O
Brae Station	Prince P E I
Bramley	Simcoe, S R O
**Brampton*	Peel O
Branchton	Waterloo, S R O
Brandy Creek	Norfolk, N R O
**Brantford*	Brant, S R O
Breadalbane	Glengarry O
Breadalbane	Restigouche N B
Brechin	Ontario, N R O
Brentwood	Simcoe, N R O
Breslau	Waterloo, N R O
Brewer's Mills	Frontenac O
Brewster	Huron, S R O
Brickley	Northumb., E R O
Bridge Creek	N. W. Territories.
Bridgedale	Albert N B
Bridge End	Glengarry O
Bridgenorth	Peterboro', W R O
Bridgeport	Waterloo, N R O
Bridgeport	Cape Breton N S
Bridgetown	Annapolis N S
Bridgeville	Pictou N S
**Bridgewater*	Hastings, N R O
Bridgewater	Lunenburg N S
Brigden	Lambton O
Brigg's Corner	Queen's N B
Brigham	Brome Q
**Bright*	Oxford, N R O
**Brighton*	Northumb., E R O
Brightside	Lanark, N R O
Brinkworth	Hastings, N R O
Brinsley	Middlesex, N R O
Brinston's Corners	Dundas O
Brisbane	Wellington, S R O
Bristol	Pontiac Q
Bristol	Carleton N B
Bristol Corners	Pontiac Q
Britannia	Peel O
Britannia Mills	Bagot Q
Britonville	Argenteuil Q
Broadbent	Muskoka O
Broad Cove Chapel	Inverness N S
Broad Cove (Lunen.)	Lunenburg N S
Broad Cove (Marsh)	Inverness N S
Broadlands	Bonaventure Q
Brockton	York, W R O
**Brockville*	Brockville O
Brodhagen	Perth, N. R. O
Brome	Brome Q
Brompton	Richmond Q
Brompton Falls	Richmond Q
Bronson	Hastings, N R O
Bronte	Halton O
Brookbury	Compton Q
Brookfield	Colchester N S
Brookfield	Queen's N S
Brookfield Station	Welland O
Brookholm	Grey, N R O
Brookland	Pictou N S
**Brooklin*	Ontario, S R O
Brooklyn	King's P E I
Brooklyn	Queen's N S
Brooksdale	Oxford, N R O
Brookvale	Queen's N B
Brookvale	Halifax N S
Brook Village	Inverness N S
Brookville	Cumberland N S
Brookville	Pictou N S
Brougham	Ontario, S R O
Broughton	Beauce Q
Brouseville	Grenville, S R O
Brown's Brook	Cumberland N S
Brownsburg	Argenteuil Q
Brown's Mountain	Antigonishe N S
Brownsville	Oxford, S R O
Brucefield	Huron, C R O
Bruce Mines	Algoma O
Brudenell	Renfrew, S R O
Brule	Colchester N S
Brunner	Perth, N R O
Brunswick	Durham, E R O
**Brussels*	Huron, C R O
Bryanston	Middlesex, E R O
Bryson	Pontiac Q
Buckhorn	Kent O
**Buckingham*	Ottawa Q
Buckland	Bellechasse Q
Bucklaw	Victoria N S
Buckley's	King's N S
Buctouche	Kent N B
Bulger	Renfrew, N R O
Bull Creek	King's P E I
Bullock's Corners	Wentworth, N R O
Bulstrode	Arthabaska Q
Bulwer	Compton Q
Bumfrau	Carleton N B
Bunessan	Grey, S R O
Bunyan	Lambton O
Burford	Brant, S R O
Burgessville	Oxford, S R O
Burgoyne	Bruce, N R O
Burk's Falls	Muskoka O
Burleigh	Peterboro', E R O
Burleigh Falls	Peterboro', E R O
**Burlington*	Halton O
Burlington	Prince P E I
Burlington	King's N S
Burnbrae	Northumb., E R O
Burnhamthorpe	Peel O
Burnley	Northumb., W R O
Burns	Perth, N R O
Burnside	Marquette M
Burnside	Two Mountains Q
Burnstown	Renfrew, S R O
Burnt Church	Northumberl'd N B
Burntcoat	Hants N S
Burnt River	Victoria, N R O
Burrard Inlet	N. Westminster B C
Burritt's Rapids	Grenville, N R O
Burtch	Brant, S R O
Burton	Durham, E R O
Burton	Sunbury N B
Bury's Green	Victoria, N R O
Busbfield	Huron, N R O
Bute	Megantic Q
Butternut Ridge	King's N B
Buttonville	York, E R O
Buxton	Kent O
Byng	Monck O
Byng Inlet	Muskoka O
Byrnedale	Essex O
Byron	Middlesex, E R O
Cable Head	King's P E I
Cache Creek	Yale B C
Cacouna	Temiscouata Q
Cadmus	Durham, W R O
Caesarea	Durham, W R O
Cain's River	North'mb'rl'd. N B
Cainsville	Brant, N R O
Caintown	Leeds, S R O
Cairngorm	Middlesex, W R O
Cairnside	Chateauguay Q
Caistorville	Monck O
Calabogie	Renfrew, S R O
Calder	Middlesex, W R O
Caldwell	Cardwell O
Caledon	Caldwell O
Caledon, East	Cardwell O
Caledonia	Haldimand O
Caledonia	Queen's P E I
Caledonia Corner	Queen's N S
Caledonia Mills	Antigonishe N S
Caledonia Mines	Cape Breton N S
Caledonia, St. Mary's	Guysboro' N S
Caledonia Settlem't.	Albert N B
Caledonia Springs	Prescott O
Calf Mountain	Marquette M
Calhoun	Westmoreland N B
Calton	Elgin, E R O
Calumet Island	Pontiac Q
Camborne	Northumb., W R O
Cambray	Victoria N R O
Cambria	Argenteuil Q
Cambridge	Queen's N S
Cambridge	Hants N S
Cambridge Station	King's N S
Camden, East	Addington O
Cameron	Victoria, N R O
Cameron town	Glengarry O
Camilla	Cardwell O
Camlachie	Lambton O
**Campbellford*	Northumb., E R O
Campbell's Cross	Peel O
Campbell Settlem't.	King's N B
Campbell Settlem't.	York N B
Campbellton	Elgin, W R O
Campbellton	Restigouche N B
Campbellville	Halton O
Campbellville	Marquette M
Campden	Lincoln O
Campo Bello	Charlotte N B
Canaan	Russell O
Canaan	King's N S
Canaan Rapids	Queen's N B
Canaan Station	Westmoreland N B
Canada Creek	King's N S
Canard	King's N S
Canard River	Essex O
Canboro'	Monck O
Candasville	Monck O
Canfield	Haldimand O
Cannifton	Hastings, E R O
Canning	Oxford, N R O
Canning	King's N S
**Cannington*	Ontario, N R O
Cannonville	Cumberland N S
Canrobert	Rouville Q
Canso	Guysboro' N S
**Chambly Canton*	Chambly Q
Canterbury	Compton Q
Canterbury	York N B
Canterbury Station	York N B
Cantley	Ottawa Q
Canton	Durham, E R O
Cap à l'Aigle (sub)	Charlevoix Q
Cap Chat	Gaspé Q
Cape Bald	Westmoreland N B
Cap des Roslers	Gaspé Q
Cape Cove	Gaspe Q
Cape Croker	Bruce, N R O
Cap de Moselle Creek	Albert N B
Cape George	Antigonishe N S
Cape George Harbor	Richmond N S
Cape George (N side)	Antigonishe N S
Cape John	Pictou N S
Capelton	Sherbrooke Q
Cape Mabou	Inverness N S
Cape North	Victoria N S
Cape Negro	Shelburne N S
Cape Ozo	Gaspé Q
Cape Rich	Grey, E R O
Cape Sable Island	Shelburne N S
Cap Santé	Portneuf Q
Cape Spear	Westmoreland N B
Cape Traverse	Prince P E I
Cape Wolfe	Prince P E I
Cap Magdeleine	Champlain Q
Cap Rouge	Quebec Q
Cap St. Ignace	Montmagny Q
Cap St. Michel	Vercheres Q
Capucins	Rimouski Q
Caraquet	Gloucester N B
Carden	Victoria, N R O
Cardigan Bridge	King's P E I
Cardigan Road	King's P E I
Cardinal	Grenville, S R O
Cargill	Bruce, S R O
Carillon	Argenteuil Q
Carleton	Bonaventure Q
Carleton	St. John N B
Carleton	Prince P E I
Carleton	N. West Territories
**Carleton Place*	Lanark, S R O
Carleton Station	Northumberl'd N B
Carling	Muskoka O
Carlingford	Perth, S R O
Carlisle	Wentworth, N R O
Carlisle	Carleton N B
Carlow	Huron, C R O
Carlow	Carleton N B
Carlsruhe	Bruce, S R O
Carlton	Yarmouth N S
Carlton West	York, W R O
Carluke	Wentworth, S R O
Carmunnock	Huron, C R O
Carnarvon	Peterboro', E R O
Caron Brook	Victoria N B
Carp	Carleton O
Carpenter	Queen's N B
Carriboo Cove	Richmond N S
Carriboo Marsh	Cape Breton N S
Carriboo River	Pictou N S
Carroll's Corners	Halifax N S
Carrville	York, W R O
Carsonby	Carleton O
Carsonville	King's N B
Carswell	Renfrew, S R O
Carthage	Perth, N R O
Carteret	Muskoka O
Carter's Point	King's N B
Cartwright	Durham, W R O
Cascades	Ottawa Q
Case Settlement	King's N B
Cashel	York, E R O
Cashion's Glen	Glengarry O
Cashmere	Middlesex, W R O
Cashtown	Simcoe, N R O
Cass Bridge	Dundas O
Cassburn	Prescott O
Cassel	Oxford, N R O
Casselman	Russell O
Cassiar	B C
Castile	Renfrew, N R O
Castlebar	Richmond Q
Castledorg	Grenville, S R O
Castleford	Renfrew, S R O
Castlemore	Peel O
Castleton	Northumb., E R O
Castleton	Cape Breton N S
Catalone Gut	Cape Breton N S
Cataract	Cardwell O
Cataraqui	Frontenac O
Cathcart	Brant, S R O
Caughnawaga	Laprairie Q
Causapscal	Rimouski Q
Cavan	Durham, E R O
Cavendish	Queen's P E I
Cavendish Road	Queen's P E I
Cayuga	Haldimand O
**Campbellford*	Northumb., E R O
Cazaville	Huntingdon Q
Cedar Dale	Ontario, S R O
Cedar Grove	York, E R O
Cedar Hill	Lanark, N R O
Cedar Lake	Digby N S
Cedar Mills	Cardwell O
Cedars	Soulanges Q
Cedarville	Grey, E R O
Central Argyle	Yarmouth N S
Central Blissville	Sunbury N B
Central Clarence	Annapolis N S
Central Cambridge	Queen's N B
Central Chebogue	Yarmouth N S
Centralia	Huron, S R O
Central Kingsclear	York N B
Central New Annan	Colchester N S
Central Norton	King's N B
Central Onslow	Colchester N S
Centre Augusta	Grenville, S R O
Centreton	Northumb, W R O
Centre Village	Westmoreland N B
Centreville	Addington O
Centreville	Carleton N B
Centreville	King's N S
Centreville	Digby N S
Chalk River	Renfrew, N R O
Chambly Basin	Chambly Q
**Chambly Canton*	Chambly Q
Chambord	Chicoutimi Q
Champlain	Champlain Q
Chance Harbour	St John N B
Chandos	Peterboro', E R O
Chantelle	Montcalm Q
Chantry	Leeds, S R O
Chapman	Hastings, E R O
Chapman	Westmoreland N B
Chapman Settlement	Cumberland N S
Chard	Prescott O
Charing Cross	Kent O
Charlemagne	L'Assomption Q
Charrington	Compton Q

NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.
Charlesbourg	Quebec Q
Charleston	Leeds, S R O
Charleston	Carleton N B
Charleville	Grenville, S R O
Charlos' Cove	Guysboro' N S
Charlottetown	Queen's P E I
Chartierville	Compton Q
Chatboro'	Argenteuil Q
Chateauguay	Chateauguay Q
Chateauguay Basin	Chateauguay Q
Chateau Richer	Montmorency Q
**Chatham*	Kent O
Chatham	Northumb'rl'd N B
Chatillon	Yamaska Q
Chatsworth	Grey, N R O
Chaudière Mills	Lévis Q
Chaudière Station	Lévis Q
Cheapside	Haldimand O
Chebogue Point	Yarmouth N S
Cheddar	Peterboro', E R O
Chegoggin	Yarmouth N S
Chelmsford	Northumberl'd N B
**Chelsea*	Ottawa Q
Chelsea	Lunenburg N S
Cheltenham	Peel O
Chemainus	Vancouver B C
Chemin Tache	Temiscouata Q
Chepstow	King's P E I
Chepstowe	Bruce, S R O
Cherry Grove	King's P E I
Cherry Grove	Middlesex, E R O
Cherry River	Sherbrooke Q
Cherry Vale	Queen's N B
Cherry Valley	Prince Edward O
Cherry Valley	Queen's P E I
Cherrywood	Ontario, S R O
Chesley	Bruce, N R O
Chesley's Corners	Lunenburg N S
Chester	Arthabaska Q
Chester	Lunenburg N S
Chester	Carleton N B
Chester Basin	Lunenburg N S
Chesterfield	Oxford, N R O
Chester Grant	Lunenburg N S
Chesterville	Dundas O
Cheticamp	Inverness N S
Chevalier	Essex O
Cheverie	Hants N S
Cheviot	Bruce, S R O
Chichester	Pontiac Q
Chicoutimi	Chicoutimi Q
Chilliwack	N.Westminster, B C
Chimney Corner	Inverness N S
Chipman	Queen's N B
Chipman's Brook	King's N S
Chipman's Corners	King's N S
**Chippawa*	Welland O
Chippawa Hill	Bruce, N R O
Chiselhurst	Huron, C R O
Chisholm	Prince Edward O
Chlorydormes	Gaspé Q
Christina	Middlesex, W R O
Christie's Corners	Grenville, N R O
Christmas Island	Cape Breton N S
Churchill	Simcoe, S R O
Church Hill	Albert N B
Church Point	Northumberl'd N B
Churchstreet	King's N S
Churchville	Peel O
Churchville	Pictou N S
Chute à Blondeau	Prescott O
Chute's Cove	Annapolis N S
Clachan	Bothwell O
Clairvaux (sub)	Charlevoix Q
Clam Harbour	Halifax N S
Clanbrassil	Haldimand O
Clandeboye	Carleton O
Clandeboye	Lisgar M
Clapham	Megantic Q
Claremont	Ontario, S R O
Claremont	Cumberland N S
Clarence	Russell O
Clarence Creek	Russell O
Clarenceville	Missisquoi Q
Clarendon Front	Pontiac Q
Clarendon	Charlotte N B
Clarina	Shefford Q
Clarke	Durham, W R O
Clarke's Harbour	Shelburne N S
**Clarksburg*	Grey, E R O
Clarkson	Peel O
Claude	Peel O
Clavering	Grey, N R O
Clayton	Lanark, N R O
Clear Creek	Norfolk, S R O
Clear Spring	King's P E I
Clear Springs	Provencher M
**Clearville*	Bothwell O
Clementsport	Annapolis N S
Clementsvale	Annapolis N S
Clermont	Prince P E I
**Clifford*	Wellington, N R O
Clifton	Welland O
Clifton	Gloucester N B
Clifton	King's N B
Clifton	Colchester N S
Clifton House (sub)	Welland O
Clinch's Mills	St. John N B
Clinton	Cariboo B C
**Clinton*	Huron, S R O
Clones	Queen's N B
Clontarf	Renfrew, S R O
Close Mills	Lennox O
Clover Hill	Simcoe, S R O
Cloyne	Addington O
Clyde	Wentworth, N R O
Clyde River	Shelburne N S
Clydesdale	Peterboro', E R O
Clyde Station	Queen's P E I
Coal Branch	Kent N B
Coal Branch Station	Kent N B
Coal Creek	Queen's N B
Coal Mines	Queen's N B
Coates' Mills	Kent N B
**Coaticook*	Stanstead Q
Cobden	Renfrew, N R O
** Cobourg*	Northumb., W R O
Cocagne	Kent N B
Cocaigne River	Kent N B
Cody's	Queen's N B
Cogmagun River	Hants N S
Colbeck	Wellington, N R O
**Colborne*	Northumb., E R O
Colchester	Essex O
Cold Brook Station	King's N S
Codrington	Northumb., E R O
Coldstream	Middlesex, N R O
Coldstream	Carleton N B
Cold tream	Colchester N S
** Coldwater*	Simcoe, N R O
Colebrook	Addington O
Cole Harbour	Guysboro' N S
Coleman	York, E R O
Coleraine	Peel O
Cole's Corners	Lambton O
Cole's Island	Queen's N B
Colenso	Gray, E R O
Colinville	Lambton O
Colgan	Simcoe, S R O
Colfield	Pontiac Q
Collina	King's N B
**Collingwood*	Simcoe, N R O
Collin's Bay	Frontenac O
Colpoy's Bay	Bruce, N R O
Columbus	Ontario, S R O
Colwell	Simcoe, S R O
Comber	Essex O
Combermere	Renfrew, S R O
Comet	Essex O
Comeauville	Digby N S
Commanda Creek	Muskoka O
Como	Vaudreuil Q
Comox	Vancouver B C
**Compton*	Compton Q
Conboyville	Brant, N R O
Concord	York, W R O
Condon Settlement	King's N S
Conestogo	Waterloo, N R O
Coningsby	Wellington, S R O
Conn	Wellington, N R O
Connaught	Dundas O
Connell	Carleton N B
Connor	Cardwell O
Conquerall Bank	Lunenburg N S
Conroy	Perth, S R O
Conroy's Farm	Hastings, N R O
Consecon	Prince Edward O
Constance	Huron, C R O
Contrecœur	Verchères Q
Conway	Lennox O
Cook's Brook	Halifax N S
Cook's Cove	Guysborough N S
Cook's Creek	Lisgar M
Cookshire	Compton Q
**Cookstown*	Simcoe, S R O
Cooksville	Peel O
Cookville	Westmoreland, N B
Cooper	Hastings, N R O
Cooper's Falls	Ontario, N R O
Copenhagen	Elgin, E R O
Copetown	Wentworth, N R O
Copleston	Lambton O
Corberrie	Digby N S
Corbett	Middlesex, N R O
Corbin	Huntingdon Q
Corinth	Elgin, E R O
Cork Station	York N B
Cornell	Oxford, S R O
Corn Hill	King's N B
Corner of the Beach	Gaspe Q
**Cornwall*	Cornwall O
Cornwall Centre	Cornwall O
Cornwall	Queen's P E I
Corseley	Elgin, W R O
Corunna	Lambton O
Corwhin	Wellington, S R O
Côteau du Lac	Soulanges Q
Côteau Landing	Soulanges Q
Côteau Station	Soulanges Q
Côte des Neiges	Hochelaga Q
Côte St. Antoine	Hochelaga Q
Côte St Michel	Hochelaga Q
Côte St. Paul	Hochelaga Q
Cote St. Louis	Hochelaga Q
Côte Visitation	Hochelaga Q
Cotswold	Wellington, N R O
Cottam	Essex O
Coulson	Simcoe, N R O
County Line	Queen's P E I
Courtland	Norfolk, N R O
Courtright	Lambton O
Covehead	Queen's P E I
Covehead Road	Queen's P E I
Coventry	Cardwell O
Coverdale	Albert N B
Coverley	Grey, S R O
Covey Hill	Huntingdon Q
Cowal	Elgin, W R O
Cowansville	Missisquoi Q
Cow Bay	Cape Breton N S
Cowichan	Vancouver B C
Coxheath	Cape Breton N S
Cox's Point	Queen's N B
Craighurst	Simcoe, N R O
Craigleith	Grey, E R O
Craigsholme	Wellington, C R O
Craig Road Station	Lévis Q
Craigvale	Simcoe, S R O
Cranbourne	Dorchester Q
Cranbrook	Huron, C R O
Cranston	Haldimand O
Cranworth	Leeds, S R O
Crapaud	Queen's P E I
Crathie	Middlesex, N R O
Crawford	Grey, S R O
Credit	Peel O
Crediton	Huron, S R O
Creek Bank	Wellington, C R O
Creek Town	Simcoe, N R O
**Creemore*	Simcoe, N R O
Creighton	Simcoe, N R O
Cressy	Prince Edward O
Crieff	Wellington, S R O
Crinan	Elgin, W R O
Cripplegate	Muskoka O
Crofton	Prince Edward O
Cromarty	Perth, S R O
Crosshill	Waterloo, N R O
Cross Lake	Keewatin
Crossland	Simcoe, N R O
Crosspoint	Bonaventure Q
Cross Rds., Cy. Har.	Guysborough N S
Cross Rds., M. Mal'd	Guysborough N S
Cross Roads, Ohio	Antigonishe N S
Cross Rds., St.G.Chl.	Richmond N S
Crowell	Shelburne N S
Crow Harbour	Guysborough N S
Crowland	Welland O
Crown Hill	Simcoe, N R O
Croydon	Addington O
Cruickshank	Gr-y, N R O
Crumlin	Middlesex, E R O
Crysler	Stormont O
Crystal City	Marquette M
Culloden	Oxford, S R O
Culloden	Digby N S
Cultus	Norfolk, S R O
Cumberland	Russell O
Cumberland Bay	Queen's N B
Cumberland Mills	Beauce Q
Cumberland Point	Queen's N B
Cumming's Bridge	Rupell O
Cumming's Cove	Charlotte N B
Cumminsville	Halton O
Cumnock	Wellington, C R O
Curran	Prescott O
Currie's Crossing	Oxford, S R O
Curry Hill	Glengarry O
Curryville	Albert N B
Cushing	Argenteuil Q
Cyprus	Muskoka O
Dacre	Renfrew, S R O
Daillebout	Joliette Q
Dale	Durham, E R O
Dalesville	Argenteuil Q
Dalhousie	Restigouche N B
Dalhousie, East	King's N S
Dalhousie Mills	Glengarry O
Dalhousie Road	Lunenburg N S
Dalhousie Settlem't.	Pictou N S
Dalibaire	Rimouski Q
Dalkeith	Glengarry O
Dalling	Shefford Q
Dalrymple	Victoria, N R O
Dalston	Simcoe, N R O
Damascus	Wellington, N R O
Danby	Drummond Q
Danford Lake	Pontiac Q
Danforth	York, E R O
Daniel	Queen's N B
**Danville*	Richmond Q
D'Arcy	Frontenac O
Darlington	Queen's P E I
Darnley	Prince P E I
Darrell	Kent O
Dartford	Northumb., E R O
Dartmoor	Victoria, N R O
Dartmouth	Halifax N S
Dashwood	Huron, S R O
D'Auteuil	Arthabaska Q
Davenport	York, W R O
Davison Street	King's N S
Davisville	York, E R O
Dawn Mills	Bothwell O
Dawson	Russell O
Dawson Settlement	Albert N B
Dayton	York, W R O
Daywood	Grey, N R O
Dealtown	Kent O
Dean	Halifax N S
Deans	Haldimand Q
Debeck	Carleton N B
Debert Station	Colchester N S
Debert Village	Colchester N S
De Cewsville	Haldimand O
Deebank	Muskoka O
Deep Brook	Annapolis N S
Deerdock	Addington O
Deerfield	Yarmouth N S
Deerhurst	Simcoe, S R O
Deer Park	York, E R O
Dee Side	Bonaventure Q
De Gros Marsh	King's P E I
Delaware	Middlesex, W R O
Delhi	Norfolk, N R O
Delta	Leeds, S R O
Demorestville	Prince Edward O
Dempsey's Corner	King's N S
Denbigh	Addington O
Denfield	Middlesex, E R O
Denison's Mills	Richmond Q
Densmore's Mills	Hants N S
De Ramsay	Joliette Q
Derby	Northumberl'd N B
Derrynane	Wellington, N R O
Derryville	Ontario, N R O
Derry, West	Peel O
Derwent	Middlesex, E R O
De Sable	Queen's P E I
Desboro'	Grey, N R O
Deschambault	Portneuf Q
Desert Lake	Addington O
Desmond	Addington O
Deux Rivières	Dist. of Nipissing O
Devil's Creek	Peterboro', E R O
Devizes	Middlesex, E R O
Dewittville	Huntingdon Q
Dexter	Elgin, E R O
Diamond	Carleton O
Dickens	Leeds, S R O
Dickinson's Landing	Stormont O
Digby	Digby N S
Dillonton	Brome Q
Dingwall	Bruce, S R O
Dipper Harbour	St. John N B
Discourse	Richmond N S
Dixie	Peel O
Dixson	Stormont O
Dixon's Corners	Dundas O
Dixon's Point	Kent N B
Dixville	Stanstead Q
Doaktown	Northumb. N B
Dobbinton	Bruce, N R O
Doctor's Brook	Antigonishe N S
Doctor's Cove	Shelburne N S
Doe Lake	Muskoka O
Doherty	Sunbury N B
Doherty's Mills	Kent N B
Dog Creek	Cariboo B C
Dollar	York, E R O
Domaine de Gentilly	Nicolet Q
Dominionville	Glengarry O
Don	York, E R O
Doncaster	York, E R O
Donegal	Perth, N R O
Donegal	King's N B
Don Mount	York, E R O
Doon	Waterloo, S R O
Dorchester	Westmoreland N B
Dorchester Crossing	Westmoreland N B
Dorchester Station	Middlesex, E R O
Dorking	Wellington, N R O
Dorset	Peterboro, E R O
Dorland	Lennox O
Dorval	Jacques Cartier Q
Douglas	Renfrew, N R O
Douglas	York N B
Douglas	Antigonishe N S
Douglas Harbour	Queen's N B
Douglastown	Gaspé Q
Douglastown	Northumb N B
Dover	Westmoreland N B
Dover, South	Kent O
Dover, West	Halifax N S
Downeyville	Victoria, S R O
Downsview	York, W R O
Doyle	Pontiac Q
Doyle Settlement	Restigouche N B
Drayton	Wellington, C R O
** Dresden*	Bothwell O
Drew	Wellington, N R O
Dromore	Grey, S R O
Dromore	Queen's P E I
Drum	Durham, E R O
Drumbo	Oxford, N R O
**Drummondville, E.*	Drummond Q
** Drummondville, W.*	Welland O
Drumquin	Halton O
Drysdale	Huron, S R O
Duart	Bothwell O
Dublin	Perth, S R O
Dublin Shore	Lunenburg N S
Duck and Pringle	Yale B C
Dudswell Centre	Wolfe Q
Dufferin Bridge	Muskoka O
Dumbarton Station	Charlotte N B
Dumblane	Bruce, N R O
Dumfries	York N B
Dunany	Argenteuil Q
Dunbar	Dundas O
Dunbarton	Ontario, S R O
Dunboro'	Missisquoi Q
Duncan	Grey, E R O
Duncan	Lunenburg N S
Dunchurch	Muskoka O
Duncrief	Middlesex, N R O
** Dundalk Station*	Grey, E R O
**Dundas*	Wentworth, N R O
Dundas	King's P E I
Dundee	Huntingdon Q
Dundee	Restigouche N B
Dundee	Lisgar M
Dundee Centre	Huntingdon Q
Dundela	Dundas O
Dundonald	Northumb., E R O
Dunedin	Simcoe, N R O
**Dungannon*	Huron, N R O
Dungiven	Westmoreland N B
Dunham	Missisquoi Q
Dunkeld	Bruce, S R O
Dunmore	Antigonishe N S
Dunvegan	Glengarry O
**Dunnville*	Monck O
Dunphy	Northumb. N B
Dunraven	Pontiac Q
Dunrobin	Carleton O
Dunsford	Victoria, S R O
Duntroon	Simcoe, N R O
Dupey's Corner	Westmoreland. N B
**Durham*	Grey, S R O
Durham	Pictou N S
Dutch Village	Halifax N S
Dutton Station	Elgin, W R O
Dwight	Muskoka O
Dwyer Hill	Carleton O
Dynevor	Lisgar M
Eagle	Elgin, W R O
Eagle Lake	Peterboro', E R O
Eamer's Corners	Cornwall Q
Eardley	Ottawa Q
Earltown	Colchester N S
East Arthabaska	Arthabaska Q
East Baltic	King's P E I
East Bay	Cape Breton N S
East Bay, N. Side	Cape Breton N S
East Bolton	Brome Q
East Broughton	Beauce Q
East Cheboque	Yarmouth N S
East Clifton	Compton Q
East Dudswell	Wolfe Q
East Dunham	Missisquoi Q
Eastern Harbour	Inverness N S
East Farnham	Brome Q
East Folly Mountain	Colchester N S
East Hawkesbury	Prescott O
East Hereford	Compton Q
East Jeddore	Halifax N S
East Magdala	Megantic Q
East Margaree	Inverness N S
Eastman's Springs	Russell O
East New Annan	Colchester N S
Easton's Corners	Grenville, N R O
East Oro	Simcoe, N R O
East Point	King's P E I
East Port Medway	Queen's N S
East River	Lunenburg N S
East River St.Mary's	Pictou N S
East Scotch Sett.	King's N B
E side Pub. Harbour	Yarmouth N S
E side Ragged Isla'd	Shelburne N S
East Templeton	Ottawa Q
Eastville	Colchester N S
East Williamsburgh	Dundas O
Eastwood	Oxford, S R O
Eaton	Compton Q
Echo River	Algoma O
Echo Vale	Compton Q
Economy	Colchester N S
Ecum Secum	Guysborough N S
Eddystone	Northumb., W R O
Eden	Elgin, E R O
Eden	N. W. Territories.
Eden Dale	Argenteuil Q
Eden Grove	Bruce, S R O
Eden Mills	Wellington, S R O
Elgar	Simcoe, N R O
Edgeley	York, W R O
Edgett's Landing	Albert N B
Edgeworth	Kent O
Edgington	Muskoka O
Edina	Argenteuil Q
Edmonton	Peel O
Edmonton	N. W. Territories N B
Edmundston	Victoria N B
Edwardsville	Perth, N R O
Eel Brook	Yarmouth N S
Eel Creek	Cumberland N S
Eel Lake	Yarmouth N S
Eel River	Restigouche N B
Effingham	Monck O
Eganville	Renfrew, S R O
Egbert	Simcoe, S R O
Egerton	Wellington, N R O
Eglington	York, E R O
Egmondville	Huron, C R O
Egmont Bay	Prince P E I
Egremont	Grey, S R O
Egypte	Shefford Q
Eig Mountain	Antigonishe N S
Elba	Cardwell O
Elcho	Monck O
Elder	Cardwell O
Elder's Mills	York, W R O
Eldon Station	Victoria, N R O
Eldorado	Hastings, N R O
Elfrida	Wentworth, S R O
Elgin	Leeds, S R O
Elgin	Pictou N S
Elgin	Albert N B
Elginburg	Frontenac O
Elginfield	Middlesex, E R O
Elgin Road	L'Islet Q
Elgin Road	Albert B
Elia	York, W R O
Elimville	Huron, S R O
Elizabethville	Durham, E R O
Ellaton	Norfolk, N R O
Ellengowan	Bruce, S R O
Ellershouse	Hants N S
Ellesmere	York E R O
Elliott	Lanark, S R O
Elliott's Mills	Queen's P E I
Ellisville	Leeds, S R O
Elm	Carleton O
Elmbank	Peel O
Elmgrove	Simcoe, S R O
**Elmira*	Waterloo, N R O
Elmsdale	Hants N S
Elmsdale	Prince P E I
Elmsville	Charlotte N B
Elmvale	Simcoe, N R O
Elmwood	Bruce, S R O
Elmwood	King's N B
**Elora*	Wellington, C R O
Elphin	Lanark, N R O
Elsinore	Bruce, N R O
Ely	Muskoka O
Emberson	Muskoka O
**Embro*	Oxford, N R O
Embrun	Russell O
Emerald	Lennox O
Emerson	Provencher M
Emigrant Road	Westmoreland N B
Emigrant Settlem't.	Westmoreland N B
Emmett	Renfrew, N R O
Emsdale	Muskoka O
Emyvale	Queen's P E I
Enfield	Durham, W R O
Enfield	Hants N S
English Corner	Halifax N S
English Settlement	King's N B
English Town	Victoria N S
Enniskillen	Durham, W R O
Enniskillen Station	Queen's N B
Ennismore	Peterboro', W R O
Enon	Cape Breton N S
Enterprise	Addington O
Epping	Grey, E R O
Epsom	Ontario, N R O
Eramosa	Wellington, S R O
Erbsville	Waterloo, N R O
Erie	Haldimand O
**Erin*	Wellington, S R O
Erinsville	Addington O
Erinville	Guysboro' N S
Erie	Wolfe Q
Ernestown Station	Lennox O
Erroll	Lambton O
Escott	Leeds, S R O
Escuminac	Bonaventure Q
Escuminac	Northumb. N B
Esdraelon	Carleton N B
Eskasoni	Cape Breton N S
Eskdale	Bruce, N R O
Esquesing	Halton O
Esquimalt	Victoria B C
Esquimaux Point	Saguenay Q
Essex Centre	Essex O
Etang du Nord	Gaspé Q
Etchemin	Levis Q
Ethel	Huron, C R O
Etna	King's N S
Ettrick	Middlesex, E R O
Eugenia	Grey, E R O
Evangeline	Drummond Q
Evelyn	Middlesex, E R O
Everett	Simcoe, S R O
Eversley	York, N R O
Everton	Wellington, S R O
**Exeter*	Huron, S R O
Factory Dale	King's N S
Fafard	Lotbinière Q
Fairbank	York, W R O
Fairfield	Kent O
Fairfield	King's P E I
Fairfield, East	Brockville O
Fairfield	St. John N B
Fairfield Plain	Brant, S R O
Fairhaven	Charlotte N B
Fairholme	Muskoka O
Fairmount	Grey, E R O
Fairview	Perth, S R O
Fair Valley	Simcoe, N R O
Fairville	St. John N B
Falding	Muskoka O
Falkenburg	Muskoka O
Falkirk	Middlesex, N R O
Falkland	Brant, S R O
Falkland	Halifax N S
Fallbrook	Lanark, S R O
Fallowfield	Carleton O
Falmouth	Hants N S
Falmouth, Winsor Br	Hants N S
Faraday	Hastings, N R O
Farmerston	Carleton N B
Farmersville	Leeds, S R O
Farmington	Wellington, N R O
Farmington	King's P E I
Farnboro'	Brome Q
Farndon	Missisquoi Q
Farnham Centre	Brome Q
Farquhar	Huron, S R O
Farran's Point	Stormont O
Father Point	Rimouski Q
Fawcett Hill	Westmoreland N B
Fawkham	Ontario, N R O
Fawn	Ontario, N R O
Fellows	Lennox O
Fennell's	Simcoe, S R O
Fenaghvale	Prescott O
Fenella	Northumb., W R O
**Fenelon Falls*	Victoria, N R O
Fenwick	Monck O
Fenwick	King's N B
Fenwick	Cumberland N S
**Fergus*	Wellington, C R O
Ferguson's Falls	Lanark, S R O
Fergusonville	Simcoe, N R O
Fermoy	Addington O
Fernetville	Berthier Q
Fernhill	Middlesex, N R O
Ferris	Queen's N B
Ferryville	Carleton N B
Fesserton	Simcoe, N R O
Fetherston	Muskoka O
Feversham	Grey, E R O
Fifteen Point	Prince P E I
**Fingal*	Elgin, W R O
Fintona	Cardwell O
Fish Creek	Perth, S R O
Fisherville	Haldimand Q
Fitch Bay	Stanstead Q
Fitzgerald Station	Prince P E I
Fitzroy Harbour	Carleton O
Five Islands	Colchester N S
Five Mile River	Hants N S
Flatlands	Restigouche N B
Flat River	Queen's P E I
Fleetwood	Durham E R O
**Flesherton*	Grey, E R O
Flesherton Station	Grey, E R O
Fletcher	Kent O
Fletcher's Station	Halifax N S
Fleurant	Bonaventure Q
Flinton	Addington O
Flodden	Richmond Q
Floradale	Waterloo, N R O
Florence	Bothwell O
Florenceville	Carleton N B
Florenceville, East	Carleton N B
Flowers' Cove	Queen's N B
Foley	Ontario, S R O
Folly Lake	Colchester N S
Folly Mountain	Colchester N S
Folly Village	Colchester N S
Fontenoy	Richmond Q
**Fonthill*	Monck O
Forbes	Colchester N S
Fordwich	Huron, N R O
Fordyce	Huron, N R O
** Forest*	Lambton O
Forester's Falls	Renfrew, N R O
Forest Hill	King's P E I
Forest Mills	Lennox O
Foreston	Carleton N B
Forestville	Norfolk, S R O
Forfar	Leeds, S R O
Forks	Queen's N B
Forks, Baddeck	Victoria N S
Formosa	Bruce, S R O
Fort Coulonge	Pontiac Q
Fort Augustus	Queen's P E I
Fort Edmonton	N. W. Territories
Fort Ellice	N. W. Territories
**Fort Erie*	Welland O
Fort Frances	Keewatin
Forties Settlement	Lunenburg N S
Fort William	Algoma O
Fort William	Pontiac Q
Fort Saskatchewan	N. W. Territories
Foster	Brome Q
Foster's	Lunenburg N S
Foster's Cove	Victoria N B
Fouchie	Richmond N S
Four Mile House	Halifax N S
Fournier	Prescott O
Fowler's Corners	Peterboro' W R O
Foxboro'	Hastings, E R O
Fox Bay	Gaspé Q
Fox Creek	Westmoreland N B
Fox Harbour	Cumberland N S
Foxmead	Simcoe, N R O
Foxton	Lisgar M
Fox River	Gaspé Q
Fox River	Cumberland N S
Framboise	Richmond N S
Frampton	Dorchester Q
Frankford	Hastings, W R O
Frank Hill	Victoria, S R O
Franklin	Durham, E R O
Franklin Centre	Huntingdon Q
Franktown	Lanark, S R O
Frankville	Leeds, N R O
Fraser's Grant	Antigonishe N S
Frazerville	Peterboro', W R O
Fredericton	York N B
Fredericton Junction	Sunbury N B
Fredericton Road	Westmoreland N B
Fredericton Station	Queen's P E I
Freelton	Wentworth, N R O
Freeman	Waterloo, S R O
Freeport	Halton O
Freetown	Prince P E I
Freiburg	Waterloo, N R O
** Frelighsburg*	Missisquoi Q
French Lake	Sunbury N B
French River	Pictou N S
French River	Queen's P E I
French Road	Cape Breton N S
Frenchvale	Cape Breton N S
French Village	Drummond Q
French Village	Queen's P E I
French Village	King's N B
French Village	Halifax N S
Frome	Elgin, W R O
Frontier	Huntingdon Q
Frost Village	Shefford Q
Fulford	Brome Q
Fullarton	Perth, S R O
Fuller	Hastings, N R O
Grafton	Northumb'd, W R O
Grafton	Carleton N B
Grafton	King's N S
Graham's Road	Queen's P E I
Grahamsville	Peel O
Granboro	Shefford Q
Granby	Shefford Q
Grand Anse	Richmond N S
Grande Anse	Gloucester N B
Grand Bay	King's N B
Grand Bend	Lambton O
Grand Valley	N. W. Territories
Grande Baie	Chicoutimi Q
Grande Greniere	Two Mountains Q
Grande Grève	Gaspé Q
Grande Ligne	St. John's Q
Grand Entry, W O	Gaspé Q
Grande Coudées	Beauce Q
Grand Etang	Inverness N S
Grande Vallée	Gaspé Q
Grand Falls	Victoria N B
Grand Falls Portage	Victoria N B
Grandigue	Kent N B
Grandigue Ferry	Richmond N S
Grandin	N. W. Territories
Grand Jogpin	Digby N S
Grand Lake Station	Halifax N S
Grand Manan	Charlotte N B
Grand Mira, North	Cape Breton N S
Grand Mira, South	Cape Breton N S
Grand Narrows, S	Cape Breton N S
Grand Narrows	Victoria N S
Grand Pabos	Gaspé Q
Grand Pre	King's N S
Grand River	Gaspé Q
Grand River	Victoria N B
Grand River	Richmond N S
Grand Tracadie	Queen's P E I
Grand Valley	N. W. Territories
Granville	N. Westminster, B C
Grandville	Queen's P E I
Granville Cent.	Annapolis N S
Granville Ferry	Annapolis N S
Grant	Russell O
Grant	Westmoreland, N B
Grantley	Dundas O
Granton	Middlesex, N R O
Granton	Pictou N S
Graphite City	Ottawa Q
Grass Hill	Victoria, S R O
Grassmere	Muskoka O
Gravel Hill	Stormont O
**Gravenhurst*	Muskoka O
Graystock	Peterboro', E R O
Great Shemogue	Westmoreland N B
Great Village	Colchester N S
Greenbank	Ontario, N R O
Green Bay	Algoma O
Greenbush	Brockville O
Greenfield	Glengarry O
Greenfield	Carleton N B
Greenfield	Queen's N S
Greenfield, St.Marys	Guysboro' N S
Green Hill	Pictou N S
Greenock	Bruce, S R O
Green Point	Prince Edward O
Green Ridge	Provencher M
Green River	Temiscouata Q
Green River	Ontario, S R O
Green River	Victoria N B
Green's Creek	Colchester N S
Greensville	Wentworth, N R O
Green Valley	Glengarry O
Greenview	Hastings, N R O
Greenville	Cumberland N S
Greenville Station	Cumberland N S
Greenway	Huron, S R O
Greenwich Hill	King's N B
Greenwood	Lisgar M
Greenwood	King's N S
Greenwood	Ontario, S R O
Greer	St. John N B
Gregory	Muskoka O
Grenfel	Simcoe, N R O
Grenville	Argenteuil Q
Gresham	Bruce, N R O
Gretna	Lennox O
Greystead	Middlesex, N R O
Grey's Mills	King's N B
Griersville	Grey, E R O
Gribbin	Peel O
Griffith	Renfrew, S R O
**Grimsby*	Lincoln O
Grimsby Camp	Lincoln O
Grindstone Island	Gaspé Q
Grondines	Portneuf Q
Grosses Coques	Digby N S
Grosvenor	Guysboro' N S
Grosvesnd	Elgin, E R O
Groves Point	Cape Breton N S
Gueguen	Kent N B
**Guelph*	Wellington, S R O
Guigues	Ottawa Q
Guilds	Kent O
Guizot	Megantic Q
Gulf Shore	Cumberland N S
Gunning Cove	Shelburne N S
Guthrie	Simcoe, N R O
Guysborough	Norfolk, N R O
Guysborough	Guysboro' N S
Guysboro' Intervale	Guysboro' N S
Hackett's Cove	Halifax N S
Hadlow Cove	Levis Q
**Hagersville*	Haldimand O
Hagerman's Corners	York, E R O
Hainsville	Digby N S
Hayley Station	Renfrew, N R O
Hallane Hill	Muskoka O
Half Island Cove	Guysboro' N S
Halfway Cove	Guysboro' N S
Halfway Brook	Colchester N S
Halfway River	Cumberland N S
**Haliburton*	Peterboro', E R, O
Halifax	Halifax N S
Halkerton	Huntingdon Q
Halloway	Hastings, E R O
Hallowell Grant	Antigonishe N S
Hall's Bridge	Peterboro', W R, O
Hall's Glen	Peterboro', E R, O
Hall's Harbour	King's N S
Hallsford	N. W. Territories
Hallville	Dundas O
Halston	Hastings, E R O
Halverson	Pontiac Q
**Hamilton*	Hamilton O
Hamilton	Prince P E I
Hammond	Perth, N R O
Hammondvale	King's N B
Hampshire Mills	Simcoe, N R O
Hampstead	Perth, N R O
Hampstead	Queen's N B
Hampden	Grey, S R O
Hampton	Durham, W R O
Hampton	Queen's P E I
Hampton	King's N B
Hamtown	York N B
Hanlan	Peel O
Hannon	Wentworth, S R, O

NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.
Hanover	Grey, S R O
Hansford	Cumberland N S
Hantsport	Hants N S
Hanwell	York N B
Harbour au Bouche	Antigonishe N S
Harbour Road	Antigonishe N S
Harbourville	King's N S
Harcourt	Renfrew, S R O
Harlinge	Addington O
Harding ville	St. John N B
Hardwicke	Northumb N B
Hardwood Lands	Hants N S
Harewood	Westmoreland N B
Harkaway	Grey, E R O
Harlem	Leeds, S R O
Harley	Brant, S R O
Harley Road	Queen's N B
Harlock	Huron, C R O
Harlowe	Addington O
Harmony	King's N S
Harmony	Perth S R O
Harmony Mills	Queen's N S
Harold	Hastings, N R O
Harper	Lanark, S R O
Harpley	Huron, S R O
Harrietsville	Middlesex, E R O
Harrigan Cove	Halifax N S
Harrington, East	Argenteuil Q
Harrington, West	Oxford, N R O
Harrisburg	Brant, N R O
Harrison's Corners	Cornwall O
*Harriston	Wellington, N R, O
Harrow	Essex O
Harrowsmith	Addington O
Hartford	Norfolk, N R O
Hartford	Cumberland N S
Hartington	Addington O
Hartland	Carleton N B
Hartley	Victoria, N R O
Hartman	York, N R O
Hart's Mills	Sunbury N B
Hartsville	Queen's P E I
Hartwell	Ottawa Q
Harvey	Albert N B
Harvey Creek	Cariboo B C
Harvey Station	York N B
Harvey Hill Mines	Megantic Q
Harwich	Kent O
Harwich Centre	Kent O
Harwood	Northumb'd, WR, O
Haseville	Missisquoi Q
Hastings	Peterboro', E R O
Hastings	Cumberland N S
Hastings	Albert N B
Hatley	Stanstead Q
Haultain	Peterboro', E R O
Havelock	Peterboro', E R O
Havelock	Digby N S
Hawkesbury	Prescott O
Hawkestone	Simcoe, N R O
Hawkesville	Waterloo, N R O
Hawley	Lennox O
Hawthorne	Russell O
Hawtrey	Oxford, S R O
Hay	Huron, S R O
Hay Bay	Lennox O
Haydon	Durham, W R O
Hayesland	Wentworth, N R, O
Hay's River	Inverness N S
Haysville	Waterloo, S R O
Hayward's Falls	Grey, S R O
Hazel Grove	Queen's P E I
Hazel lean	N. W. Territories.
Hazledean	Carleton O
Headford	York, E R O
Headingly	Selkirk M
Head Lake	Victoria, N R O
Head of Amherst	Cumberland N S
Head of Chezzetcook	Halifax N S
Head Ind. Har. Lake	Guysborough N S
Head of Jeddore	Halifax N S
Head of Jordan River	Shelburne N S
H. St. Margaret's Bay	Halifax N S
H. of St. Mary's Bay	Digby N S
Head St. Peter's Bay	King's P E I
H. South River Lake	Antigonishe N S
H. Tatamagouche B.	Colchester N S
Head of Tide	Restigouche N B
Head of Wallace Bay	Cumberland N S
H. Wallace B. (N. Side)	Cumberland N S
Heather	Lambton O
Heatherton	Antigonishe N S
Heathcote	Grey, E R O
Hebb's Cross	Lunenburg N S
Hebron	Albert N B
Hebron	Yarmouth N S
Heckston	Grenville, N R O
Hedleyville	Quebec Q
Heidelburg	Waterloo, N R O
Helena	Huntingdon Q
Hemford	Lunenburg N S
Hemlsoa	Dorchester Q
Hemmingford	Huntingdon Q
Henderson	Essex O
Henderson Settlm't	Queen's N B
Henderson Settlem't	Cumberland N S
Heafryn	Huron, C R O
Henfrick	Middlesex, W R, O
Hennigar	Hants N S
Henry	Prescott O
Henrysburg	St. John's Q
Henryville	Iberville Q
Hensall	Huron, S'R O
Hepworth	Grey, N R O
Herdman	Huntingdon Q
Hereford	Compton Q
Hereward	Wellington, C R, O
Hermon	Hastings, N R O
Heron Island	Restigouche N B
Herring Cove	Halifax N S
*Hespeler	Waterloo, S R O
Heyworth	Ottawa Q
Hiawatha	Peterboro', E R, O
Hibernia	Queen's N B
Higgins' Road	Prince P E I
High Bluff	Marquette M
Highbury	King's N. S
High Falls	Renfrew, S R O
Highfield	York, W R O
Highfield	Hants N S
Highgate	Bothwell O
Highland Creek	York, E R O
Highland Village	Colchester N S
Highlands	Carleton N B
Hightotham	Wellington, N R O
Hillier	Prince Edward O
Hillsborough	Lambton O
Hillsborough	Inverness N S
Hillsborough	Albert N B
Hillsburgh	Wellington, S R, O
Hillsdale	Simcoe, N R O
Hillsdale	King's N B
Hill's Green	Huron, S R O
Hillside	Cape Breton N S
Hillside	Albert N B
Hill's Grove	Algoma O
Hillsea	Northumb'd, E R, O
Hinch	Addington O
Hintonburg	Carleton O
Hiram	Albert N. B
Hobbs	Dundas O
Hoath Head	Grey, N R O
Hochelaga	Hochelaga Q
Hockley	Cardwell O
Hobart	Simcoe, N. R O
Holland Harbour	Guysboro' N. S
Holson	Pictou N S
Holbrook	Oxford, S R O

NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.
Holderville	King's N B
Holland Landing	York, N R O
Hollen	Wellington, N R, O
Holly	Simcoe, S R O
Holly Park	York, N R O
Holmes' Mills	Queen's P E I
Holmesville	Carleton N B
Holmesville	Huron, S R O
Holstein	Grey, S R O
Holt	York, N R O
Holyrood	Bruce, S R O
Homer	Lincoln O
Honeywood	Simcoe, S R O
Hoodstown	Muskoka O
Hope	Yale B C
Hope Bay	Bruce, N R O
Hopefield	Renfrew, S R O
Hope River	Queen's P E I
Hopetown	Lanark, N R O
Hopetown	Bonaventure Q
Hopeville	Grey, E R O
Hopewell	Albert N B
Hopewell	Pictou N S
Hopewell Cape	Albert N B
Hopewell Corner	Albert N B
Hopewell Hill	Albert N B
Hopper	Albert N B
Hornby	Halton O
Horning's Mills	Grey, E R O
Hornsey	Cumberland N S
Horse Shoe Bridge	Peterboro', E R, O
Horton Landing	King's N S
Hotspur	Peterboro, E R, O
Houghton	Norfolk, S R O
House Harbour	Gaspé Q
Housey's Rapids	Muskoka O
Howe Island	Frontenac O
Howick	Chateauguay Q
Hoyt Station	Sunbury N B
Hubbard's Cove	Halifax N S
Hudson	Vaudreuil Q
*Hull	Ottawa O
Humber	York, W R O
Humberstone	Welland O
Hunter's Home	Queen's N B
Hunter's Mountain	Victoria N S
Hunter's River	Queen's P E I
Hunterstown	Maskinongé Q
*Huntingdon	Huntingdon Q
Huntingville	Sherbrooke Q
Huntley	Carleton O
Hunt's Point	Queen's N S
*Huntsville	Muskoka O
Hurdman's Bridge	Russell O
Hurdville	Muskoka O
Husavick	East Lake K
Huston	Wellington, N R, O
Huttonsville	Peel O
Hybla	Hastings, N. R O
Hyde Park Corner	Middlesex, E R O
Ida	Durham, E R O
Ida	Queen's N B
Ilderton	Middlesex, E R O
Ilfracombe	Muskoka O
Indian Brook	Victoria N S
Indian Harbour	Halifax N S
Indian Island	Charlotte N B
Indian Mountain	Westmoreland, N B
Indian Point	Lunenburg N S
Indian River	Peterboro', S R, O
Indian River	Prince P E I
Indian Town	St. John N B
Ingersoll	Oxford, S R O
Inglisville	Annapolis N S
Ingoldsby	Peterboro', E R, O
Ingonish	Victoria N S
Ingram River	Halifax N S
Inistioge	Grey, E R O
Inkerman	Dundas O
Innerkip	Oxford, N R O
Inverhaugh	Wellington, C R, O
Inverhuron	Bruce, N R O
Invermay	Bruce, N R O
*Inverness	Megantic Q
Inverness	Prince P E I
Inwood	Lambton O
Iona	Elgin, W R O
Iona Station	Elgin, W R O
Irena	Dundas O
Irish Cove	Cape Breton N S
Irishtown	Westmoreland, N B
Iron Hill	Brome Q
Ironside	Ottawa Q
Irvin	Megantic Q
Irving Settlement	Albert N B
Isaac's Harbour	Guysboro' N S
Isaac's Har. (E. Side)	Guysboro' N S
Island Brook	Compton Q
Islay	Victoria, N R O
Isle aux Coudres	Charlevoix Q
Isle aux Grues	Montmagny Q
Isle Bizard	Jacques Cartier Q
Isle Dupas	Berthier Q
Isle Perrot	Vaudreuil Q
Isle Perrot, nord	Vaudreuil Q
Isle Verte	Temiscouata Q
Islington	York W R O
Ivan	Middlesex, N R O
Ivanhoe	Hastings, N R O
Ivy	Simcoe, S R O
Jackson	Cumberland N S
Jackson	Grey, N R O
Jackson Road	King's N S
Jacksontown	Carleton N B
Jacksonville	Carleton N B
Jacksonville	Cape Breton N S
Jaffa	Elgin, E R O
James River	Huron, C R O
Jamestown	Carleton N B
Janetville	Durham, E R O
Janeville	Gloucester N B
Jarratt's Corners	Simcoe, N R O
Jarvis	Haldimand O
Komoka	Middlesex, N R O
Kootenay (sub)	Yale B C
Korah	Algoma O
Kossuth	Waterloo, S R O
Kouchibouguac	Kent N B
La Baie	Yamaska Q
Laberge	Chateauguay Q
Labarre	Chicoutimi Q
La Beauce	Beauce Q
L'Acadie	St. John's Q
Lachenaie	L'Assomption Q
Lachine	Jacques Cartier Q
Lachine Rapids	Jacques Cartier Q
La Conception	Ottawa Q
Lac La Hache	Cariboo B C
Lacombe	Argenteuil Q
Lac Masson	Terrebonne Q
Lac Noir	L'Islet Q
Lacolle	St. John's Q
Ladner's Landing	N. Westminster, B C
La Fayette	Bellechasse Q
Lafontaine	Simcoe, N R O
Laggan	Glengarry Q
La Guerre	Huntingdon Q
La Have Cross Roads	Lunenburg N S
Lake Ainslie (w. s.)	Inverness N S
Lake Ainslie (e. s.)	Inverness N S
Lake Ainslie (s. s.)	Inverness N S
Lake Aylmer	Wolfe Q

NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.
Kagawong	Algoma O
Kaladar	Addington O
Kamloops	Yale B C
Kamouraska	Kamouraska Q
Kars	Carleton O
Kars	King's N B
Kars	Stanstead Q
Katevale	Muskoka O
Katrine	Ottawa Q
Kazubazua	Grey, N R O
Kay Settlement	Westmoreland, N B
Keady	Grey, N R O
Kearney	Muskoka O
Keats	Westmoreland N B
Keatsville	Muskoka O
Keenansville	Cardwell O
Keene	Peterboro', E R, O
Keith	Compton Q
Kelly's Cross	Queen's P E I
Kelly's Cove	Yarmouth N S
Kelso	Huntingdon Q
Kelvin	Norfolk, N R O
Kemble	Grey, N R O
Kempt	Queen's N S
Kempt Head	Victoria N S
Kempt Road	Richmond N S
Kempt Shore	Hants N S
Kempt Town	Colchester N S
Kemptville	Grenville, N R O
Kemptville	Yarmouth N S
Kendal	Durham, W R O
Kennaway	Peterboro', N R O
Kennebec Line	Beauce Q
Kenilworth	Wellington, N R, O
Kenmore	Russell O
Kennetcook	Hants N S
Kennington Cove	Cape Breton N S
Kennoway	Bruce, N R O
Kerrowgare	Pictou N S
Kent Bridge	Kent O
Kentville	King's N S
Keohan	King's N B
Keppoch	Antigonishe N S
Kerrwood	Middlesex, N R, O
Kerry	Albert N B
Kerry	Prescott O
Kertch	Lambton O
Keswick	York, N R O
Keswick Ridge	York N B
Ketch Harbour	Halifax N S
*Ketleby	York, N R O
Kewstoke	Inverness N S
Keyser	Middlesex, N R O
Khyva	Huron, S R O
Kilbride	Halton O
Kilburn's Landing	Victoria N B
Kildare	Joliette Q
Kildare	Prince P E I
Kildonan	Selkirk M
Kilkenny Lake	Cape Breton N S
Killaloe	Renfrew, N R O
Killarney	Algoma O
Killean	Wellington, S R, O
Killerby	Elgin, E R O
Killyleagh	Simcoe, S R O
Kilmanagh	Peel O
Kilmarnock	Grenville, N R O
Kilmartin	Middlesex, W R, O
Kilmaurs	Carleton O
Kilsyth	Grey, N R O
Kimball	Lambton O
Kimberley	Grey, E R O
Kinburn	Carleton O
*Kincardine	Bruce, S R O
Kincardine	Victoria N B
King	York, N R O
King Creek	York, N R O
Kinglake	Norfolk, S R O
Kingsbridge	Huron, N R O
Kingsbury	Richmond Q
Kingsbury	Lunenburg N S
Kingsclear	York N B
Kingsey	Drummond Q
Kingsey Falls	Drummond Q
Kingsford	Hastings, E R O
Kingsley	York N B
Kingsmere	Ottawa Q
Kingsmill	Elgin, E R O
Kingsport	King's N S
*Kingston	Kingston O
Kingston	King's N B
Kingston	Kent N B
Kingston Mills	Frontenac O
Kingston Station	King's N S
Kingston Village	King's N S
*Kingsville	Essex O
Kinkora	Perth, N R O
Kinloss	Bruce, S R O
Kinlough	Bruce, S R O
*Kinmount	Victoria, N R O
Kinnaird	Lambton O
Kinnear's Mills	Megantic Q
Kinross	Queen's P E I
Kinsale	Ontario, S R O
Kinsman's Corners	King's N S
Kintail	Huron, N R O
Kintore	Oxford, N R O
Kintore	Victoria N B
Kippen	Huron, C R O
Kippewa	Pontiac Q
Kirby	Durham, W R O
Kirkdale	Drummond Q
*Kirkfield	Victoria, N R O
Kirkhill	Glengarry O
Kirkhill	Cumberland N S
Kirkland	Carleton N B
Kirk's Ferry	Ottawa Q
Kirkton	Huron, S R O
Kirkwall	Wentworth, N R, O
Klondburg	York, W R O
Klock's Mills	Dist. of Nipissing O
Knapdale	Middlesex, W R, O
Knatchbull	Halton O
Knowlesville	Carleton N B
*Knowlton	Brome Q
Knowlton Landing	Brome Q
Knox ford	Carleton N B
Knoydart	Pictou N S
Kolbeck	Cumberland N S
Kohler	Haldimand O
*Komoka	Middlesex, N R O
Korah	Algoma O
Kossuth	Waterloo, S R O
*Kouchibouguac	Kent N B
La Baie	Yamaska Q
Laberge	Chateauguay Q
Labarre	Chicoutimi Q
La Beauce	Beauce Q
L'Acadie	St. John's Q
Lachenaie	L'Assomption Q
Lachine	Jacques Cartier Q
Lachine Rapids	Jacques Cartier Q
La Conception	Ottawa Q
Lac La Hache	Cariboo B C
Lacombe	Argenteuil Q
Lac Masson	Terrebonne Q
Lac Noir	L'Islet Q
Lacolle	St. John's Q
Ladner's Landing	N. Westminster, B C
La Fayette	Bellechasse Q
Lafontaine	Simcoe, N R O
Laggan	Glengarry Q
La Guerre	Huntingdon Q
La Have Cross Roads	Lunenburg N S
Lake Ainslie (w. s.)	Inverness N S
Lake Ainslie (e. s.)	Inverness N S
Lake Ainslie (s. s.)	Inverness N S
Lake Aylmer	Wolfe Q

NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.
Lake Beauport	Quebec Q
Lake Doré	Renfrew, N R O
Lake Egmont	Halifax N S
Lake Etchemin	Dorchester Q
Lakefield	Argenteuil Q
Lakefield	King's N B
*Lakefield	Peterboro', E R O
Lake George	York N B
Lake George	King's N S
Lake George	Yarmouth N S
Lakehurst	Peterboro', E R O
Lakelands	Cumberland N S
Lake Law	Inverness N S
Lake Opinicon	Frontenac O
Lake Paul	King's N S
Lake Road	Albert N B
Lake Road	Cumberland N S
Lakeside	Oxford, N R O
Lakeside	Marquette M
Lake Tallown	Dist. of Nipissing O
Lake Temiscamingue	Pontiac Q
Lakevale	Antigonishe N S
Lakeview	Queen's N B
Lakeview	Argenteuil Q
Lakeville	Carleton N B
Lakeville	King's N S
Lakeville Corner	Sunbury N B
Lake Weedon	Wolfe Q
L'Amable	Hastings, N R O
L'Amaroux	York, E R O
Lamartine	L'Islet Q
Lambeth	Middlesex, E R O
Lambton	Beauce Q
Lambton Mills	York, W R O
Lamlash	Grey, S R O
Lamon	Middlesex, N R O
*Lanark	Lanark, N R O
Lancaster	Glengarry Q
Lancelot	Muskoka O
Landreville	Beauharnois Q
Lands End	King's N B
Land Villa	Montmagny Q
Lanes	Huron, N R O
Lang	Peterboro', E R O
Langevin	Dorchester Q
Langford	Brant, N R O
Langille's	Lunenberg N S
Langley	N. Westm'ster, B C
Langside	Bruce, S R O
Langstaff	York, E R O
Langton	Norfolk, S R O
Lanorate	Berthier Q
Lansdown	Leeds, S R O
L'Anse à Giles	Montmagny Q
L'Anse au Foin	Chicoutimi Q
L'Anse aux Gascons	Bonaventure Q
Lansing	York, E R O
L'Anse St. Jean	Chicoutimi Q
Lantz	Lunenburg N S
La Patrie	Compton Q
LaP. R. St. Franç(sue)	Charlevoix Q
La Pigeonnière	Napierville Q
LaPlaine	Terrebonne Q
*Laprairie	Laprairie Q
La Présentation	St. Hyacinthe Q
L'Ardoise	Richmond N S
Largie	Elgin, W R O
Larochelle	Megantic Q
Larry's River	Guysboro' N S
Laskay	York, N R O
L'Assomption	L'Assomption Q
La Salette	Norfolk, N R O
Laterrière	Chicoutimi Q
Latimer	Frontenac O
Latona	Grey, S R O
Lattie's Brook	Hants N S
Laurel	Wellington, N R O
Launching Place	King's P E I
Lauzon	Lévis Q
Laval	Montmorency Q
Lavaltrie	Berthier Q
Lavant	Lanark, N R O
Lavender	Simcoe, S R O
L'Avenir	Drummond Q
Lawfield	Queen's N B
Lawrence Station	Charlotte N B
Lawrence Station	Elgin, W R O
Lawrencetown	Annapolis N S
Lawrencetown	Halifax N S
Lawrenceville	Shefford Q
Lawson	Queen's N B
Layton	Ontario, N R O
Leadbury	Huron, E R O
*Leamington	Essex O
Learned Plain	Compton Q
Leaskdale	Ontario, N R O
Lebanon	Wellington, N R O
Le Breton Flats	Carleton O
Leclercville	Lotbinière Q
Ledge	Charlotte N B
*Leeds	Megantic Q
Leeds Village	Megantic Q
Lefaivre	Prescott O
Lefroy	Simcoe, S R O
Leicester	Cumberland N S
Leinster	Lennox O
Leitches Creek	Cape Breton N S
Leith	Grey, N R O
Lemesurier	Megantic Q
Lemieux	Prescott O
Lemonville	York, N R O
Lennox	Simcoe, S R O
Lennox Ferry	Richmond N S
*Lennoxville	Sherbrooke Q
L'Epiphanie	L'Assomption Q
Lepreaux	Charlotte N B
Lequille	Annapolis N S
Les Eboulemens	Charlevoix Q
Les Ecureuils	Portneuf Q
Les Escoumains	Saguenay Q
Leskard	Durham, W R O
Leslie	York, E R O
Les Pet. Bergeronnes	Saguenay Q
Lethbridge	Muskoka O
L'Etete	Charlotte N B
Letterkenny	Renfrew, S R O
Lévis	Lévis Q
Lewis Bay	Cape Breton N S
Lewis Head	Shelburne N S
Lewis Mountain	Westmoreland N B
Lewisville	Westmoreland N B
Libbytown	Stanstead Q
Lieury	Middlesex, N R O
Lifford	Durham, E R O
Lilly Lake	King's N B
Lilloet	Cariboo B C
Limehouse	Halton O
Lime Lake	Hastings, E R O
Lime Ridge	Wolf Q
Lime Rock	Pictou N S
Lincoln	Sunbury N B
Linden	Compton Q
Linden Valley	Victoria, S R O
*Lindsay	Victoria, S R O
Lindsay	Carleton N B
Lineboro'	Stanstead Q
Linière	Beauce Q
Linton	York, N R O
Linton's	Sunbury N B
Linwood	Waterloo, N R O
Lion's Head	Bruce, N R O
Lisbon	Perth, N R O
Lisburn	Bruce, S R O
Liscombe	Guysboro' N S
Liscomb Mills	Guysboro' N S
Lisgar Station	Drummond Q

NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.
Lisle	Simcoe, S R O
L'Islet	L'Islet Q
Lismore	Pictou N S
*Listowel	Perth, N R O
Little Bass River	Colchester N S
Little Branch	Northumb'd N B
Little Bras D'Or	Cape Breton N S
Little Britain	Victoria, S R O
Little Current	Algoma O
Little Glace Bay	Cape Breton N S
Lunenburg	Lunenburg N S
Little Harbour	King's P E I
Little Harbour	Pictou N S
Little Judique	Inverness N S
Little Lepreaux	Charlotte N B
Little Lorraine	Cape Breton N S
Little Narrows	Victoria N S
Little Rideau	Prescott O
Little Ridge	Albert N B
L. River (Coverdale)	Albert N B
Little River (Elgin)	Albert N B
Little River	Sunbury N B
Little River	Cumberland N S
Little River	Digby N S
Lit. Riv. (Mid. Musq)	Halifax N S
Little Rocher	Albert N B
Little Sands	King's P E I
Little Shemogue	Westmoreland, N B
Lit. Shippigan, W O	Gloucester N B
Little Tignish	Prince P E I
Little Tracadie	Antigonishe N S
Littlewood	Shelburne N S
Little York	Queen's P E I
Liverpool	Queen's N S
Liverpool Market	Ontario, S R O
Livingston's Cove	Antigonishe N S
Lloydtown	York, N R O
Lobo	Middlesex, N R O
Lochaber	Antigonishe N S
Lochaber Bay	Ottawa Q
Lochalsh	Huron, N R O
Lochhartville	King's N S
Loch Garry	Glengarry O
Lochiel	Glengarry O
Lochinvar	Glengarry O
Loch Lomond	St. John N B
Loch Lomond	Richmond N S
Lochside	Richmond N S
Loch Winnoch	Renfrew, S R O
Lockeport	Shelburne N S
Lockton	Cardwell O
Lockville	Dundas O
Lodi	Stormont O
Logan ville	Pictou N S
Logierait	Lambton O
Lombardy	Leeds, N R O
Londesborough	Huron, C R O
*London	London O
London, East	Middlesex, E R O
Londonderry	King's N S
Londonderry Stat'n	Colchester N S
Long Creek	Queen's P E I
Long Creek	Queen's N B
Longford Mills	Ontario, N R O
Long Island	Digby N S
Long Island	King's N S
Long Lake	Addington O
Long Point	Hochelaga Q
Long Point	Inverness N S
Long Point	King's N B
Long Reach	King's N B
Long River	Queen's P E I
Long Settlement	Carleton N B
Longueuil	Chambly Q
Longwood	Middlesex, W R O
Longwood Station	Middlesex, W R O
Lonsdale	Hastings, E R O
Lord's Cove	Charlotte N B
Lorette	Quebec Q
Loretto	Cardwell O
Loretto	Selkirk M
*L'Orignal	Prescott O
Lorne	Bruce, S R O
Lorne	Richmond Q
Lorne	Marquette M
Lorne	Pictou N S
Lorneville	Victoria, N R O
Lorraine	Cardwell O
Lorway Mines	Cape Breton N S
Lost River	Argenteuil Q
Lotbinière	Lotbinière Q
Lot 1	Prince P E I
" 4	Prince P E I
" 6	Prince P E I
" 8	Prince P E I
" 10	Prince P E I
" 11	Prince P E I
" 12	Prince P E I
" 14	Prince P E I
" 16	Prince P E I
" 30	Queen's P E I
" 35	Queen's P E I
" 45	King's P E I
" 56	King's P E I
" 67	Queen's P E I
Lotus	Durham, E R O
Louisa	Argenteuil Q
Lovering	Simcoe, N R O
*Loughborough	Addington O
Louisburg	Cape Breton N S
Louisville	Kent O
Lourdes	Russell O
Lovat	Bruce, S R O
Lovat	Pictou N S
Low	Ottawa Q
Lowlanks	Monck Q
Lower Argyle	Yarmouth N S
Lower Barney's Riv.	Pictou N S
Lower Brighton	Carleton N B
Lower Caledonia	Guysborough N S
Lower Canard	King's N S
Lower Canterbury	York N B
Lower Cape	Albert N B
Lower Cove	Cumberland N S
Lower Coverdale	Albert N B
Lower East Pubnico	Yarmouth N S
Lower Economy	Colchester N S
Lower Five Islands	Colchester N S
Lower Fort Garry	Lisgar M
Lower Freetown	Prince P E I
L. French Vil.	York N B
Lower Gagetown	Queens N B
Lower Granville	Annapolis N S
Lower Hayneville	York N B
Lower Ireland	Megantic Q
Lower La Have	Lunenburg N S
Lower L'Ardoise	Richmond N S
L. Line. Queensbury	York N B
Lower Maccan	Cumberland N S
Lower Montague	King's P E I
Lower Newcastle	North'mb'rl'd. N B
Lower Pereaux	King's N S
Lower Pockmouche	Gloucester N B
Lower Poquiock	York N B
Low. Prince William	York N B
Lower Prospect	Halifax N S
Lower Queensbury	York N B
L. River Inhabitants	Richmond N S
Lower Selmah	Hants N S
L. Set. Mid. River	Victoria N S
L. Set. South River	Antigonishe N S
L. Ship Harbour	Halifax N S
L. Southampton	York N B
*Lower Stewiacke	Colchester N S
L. Turtle Creek	Albert N B
Lower Wakefield	Carleton N B
Lower Wentworth	Cumberland N B
L. West Pubnico	Yarmouth N S
L. Wood Harbour	Shelburne N S

NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.
Lower Woodstock	Carleton N B
Low Point	Inverness N S
Lowville	Halton O
Lozier Settlement	Gloucester N B
*Lucan	Middlesex, N R O
Lucerne	Ottawa Q
*Lucknow	Bruce, S R O
Ludlow	Northumb N B
Lumley	Huron, S R O
Lunenburg	Stormont O
Lunenburg	Lunenburg N S
Lurgan	Bruce, S R O
Lutes Mountain	Westmoreland N B
Luther	Wellington, N R O
Luton	Elgin, E R O
Luttrell	Essex O
*Lyn	Brockville O
Lynden	Wentworth, N R O
Lyndhurst	Leeds, S R O
Lynedoch	Norfolk, S R O
Lynn	Colchester N S
Lynnfield	Charlotte N B
Lynn Valley	Norfolk, N R O
Lynnville	Norfolk, N R O
Lyons	Elgin, E R O
Lysander	Megantic Q
Lyster	Megantic Q
Lyster Station	Megantic Q
Lyttleton	Northumb'rl'd N B
Lytton	Yale B C
McAdam Junction	York N B
McAdam's Lake	Cape Breton N S
McAlpine	Queen's N B
McArras Brook	Antigonishe N S
McAulay's	Victoria N S
McCrimmon	Glengarry O
McDonald's Corner	Queen's N B
McDonald's Corners	Lanark, N R O
McDonald's Point	Queen's N B
McDougall Sett	Westmoreland N B
McGillivray	Middlesex, N R O
McGinley	Westmorel'd. N B
McGregor	Essex O
McIntosh Mills	Leeds, S R O
McIver	Bruce, N R O
McIntyre	Grey, E R O
McKay's Point	Victoria N S
McKellar	Muskoka O
McKenzie's Corner	Carleton N B
McKinnon's Harbor	Victoria N S
McLaughlan	Northumberl'd, N B
McLaughlin Road	Kent N B
McLellan's Mount'n	Pictou N S
McLellan's Brook	Pictou N S
McLeods	Cape Breton N S
McLeod's Mills	Kent N B
McMartin's Point	Pontiac Q
McNamee	Northumb N B
McPherson's Ferry	Richmond N S
Maberly	Lanark, S R O
Mabou	Inverness N S
Mabou Coal Mines	Inverness N S
Mabou Harbour	Inverness N S
Macbeth	Prescott O
Maccan	Cumberland N S
MacDougall	Prince P E I
Mace's Bay	Charlotte N B
Macnider	Rimouski Q
Mactaquack	York N B
Macton	Wellington, C R O
Macville	Cardwell O
Maddington	Arthabaska Q
Maddock	Prince P E I
*Madoc	Hastings, N R O
Magaguadavic	York N B
Magdalen Islands	Gaspé Q
Magenta	Rouville Q
Magnetawan	Muskoka O
Magog	Stanstead Q
Magoon's Point	Stanstead Q
Magpie	Saguenay Q
Magundy	York N B
Mahone Bay	Lunenburg N S
Maidstone	Essex O
Mainadieu	Cape Breton N S
Maitland	Grenville, S R O
Maitland	Hants N S
Maitland	Annapolis N S
Maitland	Yarmouth N S
Malagash	Cumberland N S
Malagash Point	Cumberland N S
Malagawatch	Inverness N S
Malakoff	Carleton O
Malcolm	Bruce, S R O
Maliguant Cove	Antigonishe N S
Mallorytown	Leeds, S R O
Malmaison	Missisquoi Q
Malone	Hastings, N R O
Malton	Peel O
Malta	Muskoka O
Malvern	York, E R O
*Manchester	Ontario, N R O
Manilla	Victoria, S R O
Manilla Station	Victoria, S R O
Manitou	Ottawa Q
Manitowaning	Algoma O
Maniwaki	Ottawa Q
Manners Sutton	York N B
Mannheim	Waterloo, S R O
Mansewood	Halton O
Mansfield	Simcoe, S R O
Mansfield	Cumberland N S
Mansonville-Potton	Brome Q
Mansonville Station	Brome Q
Maple	York, W R O
Maple Bay	Vancouver B C
Maple Green	Restigouche N B
Maple Grove	Megantic Q
Maple Hill	Bruce, S R O
Maple Hill	Megantic Q
Maplehurst	Carleton N B
Maple Leaf	Compton Q
Maple Lodge	Middlesex, N R O
Maple Ridge	N. Westminster B C
Mapleton	Elgin, E R O
Mapleton	Albert N B
Mapelton	Cumberland N S
Maple Valley	Simcoe, N R O
Maple View	Victoria N B
Maplewood	Oxford, N R O
Maquapit Lake	Sunbury N B
Mar	Bruce, N R O
Marathon	Carleton O
Marble Mountain	Inverness N S
Marble Rock	Leeds, S R O
Marbleton	Wolfe Q
March	Carleton O
Marchmont	Simcoe, N R O
Marden	Wellington, S R O
Margaree Harbour	Inverness N S
Margaree Forks	Inverness N S
Margaretsville	Annapolis N S
Margate	Prince P E I
Maria	Bonaventure Q
Maria Capes	Bonaventure Q
Marie Bridge	King's P E I
Marie Joseph	Guysboro' N S
Marion Bridge	Cape Breton N S
Maritana	Huntingdon Q
Markdale	Grey, S R O
Markham	York, E R O
Markhamville	King's N B
Marksville	Algoma O
Marlbank	Hastings, E R O
Marlow	Beauce Q
Marmion	Grey, N R O

NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.
Marmora	Hastings, N R O
Marnoch	Huron, N R O
Marriott's Cove	Lunenburg N S
Marsboro'	Compton Q
Marsden	Compton Q
Marsh	Pictou N S
Marshall's Town	Digby N S
Marshfield	Queen's P E I
Marsh Hill	Ontario, N R O
Marshville	Mon

NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.
Millville	King's N S
Millville	York N B
Millville	Gloucester P E I
Milnesville	York, E R O
Milton	Queen's N S
Milton, East	Shefford Q
Milton Station	Queen's P E I
Milton, West	Halton O
Milverton	Perth, N R O
Mimico	York, W R O
Miminegash	Prince P E I
Mimosa	Wellington, S R O
Minden	Victoria, N R N S
Mineral	Carleton N B
Minesing	Simcoe, N R O
Mingan	Saguenay Q
Minnewashta	Marquette M
Minudie	Cumberland N S
Mira Gut	Cape Breton N S
Miramichi	Missisquoi Q
Miscou Light House	Gloucester N B
Miscouche	Prince P E I
Mispec	St. John N B
Mississippi Station	Addington O
Mitchell	Perth, S R O
Mitchell's Bay	Kent O
Mitchell Square	Simcoe, N R O
Moe's River	Compton Q
Moffat	Halton O
Mohawk	Brant, S R O
Mohr's Corners	Carleton O
Moira	Hastings, N R O
Moisie	Saguenay Q
Molesworth	Perth, N R O
Monaghan	Queen's P E I
Monck	Wellington, N R O
Monckland	Stormont O
Moncrieff	Huron, C R O
Moncton	Westmoreland, N B
Moncton Road	Westmoreland, N B
Moneymore	Hastings, E R O
Mongenais	Vaudreuil Q
Mongolia	York, E R O
Monkton	Perth O
Mono Centre	Cardwell O
Mono Mills	Cardwell O
Mono Road Station	Cardwell O
Monsell	Muskoka O
Montague	Lanark, S R O
Montague Bridge	King's P E I
Montague Cross	Queen's P E I
Montague G'd Mines	Halifax N S
Montalembert	Rimouski Q
Monticello	Wellington, N R O
Montcalm	Montcalm Q
Monteagle Valley	Hastings, N R O
Monte Bello	Ottawa O
Mont Louis	Gaspé Q
Montmagny	Montmagny Q
Montmorency Falls	Quebec Q
Montmorin	Terrebonne Q
Mont St. Nicholas	St. John's Q
Montreal	Montreal Q
Montrose	Welland O
Montrose	Prince P E I
Mt. St. Hilaire	Rouville Q
Monument Settlem't	Carleton N B
Moodyville	N. Westminster, B C
Moore	Lambton O
Moorefield	Wellington, N R O
Moore's Falls	Victoria, N R O
Moore's Mills	Charlotte N B
Moore's Station	Missisquoi Q
Mooresville	Middlesex, N R O
Moose Brook	Hants N S
Moose Creek	Stormont O
Mooseland	Halifax N O
Moose River	Pictou N S
Moray	Middlesex, N R O
Morden	King's N S
Morell	King's P E I
Morell Rear	King's P E I
Morewood	Dundas O
Morganstown	Northumb'd, E R O
Morin Flats	Argenteuil Q
Morley	Grey, E R O
Morley Road	Cape Breton N S
Morningdale Mills	Perth, N R O
Morpeth	Bothwell O
Morrisbank	Huron, N R O
Morrisburg	Dundas O
Morriston	Wellington, S R O
Morristown	Antigonishe N S
Morristown	King's N S
Morton	Leeds, S R O
Morton's Corner	Lunenburg N S
Mortonville	Hants N S
Morven	Lennox O
Mosborough	Wellington, S R O
Moscow	Addington O
Moser's River	Halifax N S
Mosherville	Hants N S
Moss Glen	King's N B
Mosside	Lambton O
Mossley	Middlesex, E R O
Mossman's Grant	Lunenburg N S
Motherwell	Perth, S R O
Moulie's River	Kent N B
Moulinette	Stormont O
Moulton Station	Monck O
Mountain Brook	Restigouche N B
Mountain City	Marquette M
Mountain Grove	Addington O
Mountain View	Prince Edward O
Mount Albert	York, N R O
Mount Albion	Wentworth, S R O
Mount Albion	Queen's P E I
Mount Bridges	Middlesex, W R O
Mount Carmel	Kamouraska Q
Mount Charles	Peel O
Mount Denison	Hants N S
Mount Elgin	Oxford, S R O
Mount Forest	Wellington, N R O
Mount Hanly	Annapolis N S
Mount Healy	Haldimand O
Mount Horeb	Victoria, S R O
Mount Irwin	Peterboro', E R O
Mount Johnson	Iberville Q
Mount Loyal	Montcalm Q
Mount Oscar	Vaudreuil Q
Mount Pleasant	Durham, E R O
Mount Pleasant	Prince P E I
Mount Pleasant	Cumberland N S
Mount Pleasant	Carleton N B
Mount St. Louis	Simcoe, N R O
Mount St. Patrick	Renfrew, S R O
Mount Salem	Elgin, E R O
Mountsberg	Wentworth, N R O
Mount Sherwood	Carleton O
Mount Stewart	Queen's P E I
Mount Thom Set'm't	Pictou N S
Mount Uniacke	Hants N S
Mount Vernon	Brant, S R O
Mount Whatley, W O.	Westmoreland, N B
Mount Wolf	Cardwell O
Mouth of Jemseg	Queen's N B
Mouth of Keswick	York N B
Mouth of Nerepis	King's N B
Muddy Creek	Prince P E I
Muir Kirk	Bothwell O
Mulgrave	Welland O
Mull River	Inverness N S
Mulmur	Simcoe, S R O
Muncey	Middlesex, W R O
Monroe's Mills	Glengarry O
Munster	Carleton O
Murchyville	Halifax N S
Murdoch	Grey, S R O
Murray	Northumb'd, E R O
Murray Bay	Charlevoix Q
Murray Harbour, N	King's P E I
Murray Harbour, Rd	Queen's P E I
Murray Harbour, S.	King's P E I
Murray River	King's P E I
Murray Road	Westmoreland, N B
Murray's Corner	Westmoreland, N B
Murvale	Addington O
Muskoka Falls	Muskoka O
Musquash	St. John N B
Musquodoboit Har.	Halifax N S
Musselburg	Perth, N R O
Myrehall	Hastings, E R O
Myrtle	Ontario, S R O
Mystic	Missisquoi Q
Nackawick	York N B
Namur	Ottawa Q
Nanaimo	Vancouver B C
Nail Pond	Prince P E I
Nairn	Middlesex, N R O
Nanticoke	Haldimand O
Napanee	Lennox O
Napanee Mills	Addington O
Napier	Middlesex, W R O
Napierville	Napierville Q
Nappan	Cumberland N S
Nappan Station	Cumberland N S
Napperton	Middlesex, N R O
Narrows	Queen's N B
Narrows Creek	King's P E I
Nash's Creek	Bonaventure Q
Nashwaak Bridge	York N B
Nashwaaksis	York N B
Nashwaak Station	York N B
Nashwaak Village	York N B
Nassagaweya	Halton O
Natashquan	Saguenay Q
Nauwigewauk	King's N B
Navan	Russell O
Necum Teuch	Halifax N S
Neguac	Northumb'rl'd N B
Neigette	Rimouski Q
Nelles Corners	Haldimand O
Nelson	Halton O
Nelsonville	Marquette M
Nenagh	Grey, S R O
Nerepis Station	King's N B
Netherby	Welland O
Neustadt	Grey, S R O
New Albany	Annapolis N S
New Annan	Prince P E I
Newark	Oxford, S R O
New Armagh	Lotbinière Q
New Bandon	Gloucester N B
Newbliss	Leeds, N R O
Newbois	Lotbinière Q
Newboro'	Leeds, S R O
New Boston	Cape Bretou N S
Newboyne	Leeds, S R O
Newbridge	Huron, N R O
Newburgh	Addington O
Newburgh	Carleton N B
Newbury	Middlesex, W R O
New Campbellton	Victoria N S
New Canaan	Queen's N B
New Canada	Lunenburg N S
New Carlisle	Bonaventure Q
Newcastle	Durham, W R O
Newcastle	Northumb'rl'd N B
Newcastle Bridge	Queen's N B
Newcastle Creek	Queen's N B
Newcomb Corner	Halifax N S
Newcombe Mills	Northumb'd, E R O
New Cornwall	Lunenburg N S
New Dublin	Brockville O
New Dundee	Waterloo, S R O
New Durham	Brant, S R O
New Edinburgh	Russell O
New Gairloch	Pictou N S
New Germany	Lunenburg N S
New Germany	Waterloo, N R O
New Glasgow	Queen's P E I
New Glasgow	Terrebonne Q
New Glasgow	Pictou N S
New Hamburg	Waterloo, S R O
New Harbour	Guysborough, N S
Newhaven	Marquette M
New Haven	Queen's P E I
Newholm	Muskoka O
New Horton	Albert N B
Newington	Stormont O
New Ireland	Megantic Q
New Ireland	Albert N B
New Ireland Road	Albert N B
New Jerusalem	Queen's N B
New Larig	Pictou N S
New Liverpool	Lévis Q
New London	Queen's P E I
New Lowell	Simcoe, N R O
Newmarket	York, N R O
New Maryland	York N B
New Mills	Restigouche N B
New Minas	King's N S
New Perth	King's P E I
Newport	Brant, S R O
Newport	Gaspé Q
Newport	Hants N S
Newport Corner	Hants N S
Newport Landing	Hants N S
Newport Point	Gaspé Q
North Alton	King's N S
Northam	Prince P E I
Northampton	Carleton N B
North Augusta	Grenville, S R O
North Beaver Bank	Halifax N S
North Bedeque	Prince P E I
North Bristol	Pontiac Q
North Brookfield	Queen's N S
North Bruce	Bruce, N R O
North Buxton	Kent O
North Coaticooke	Stanstead Q
Northcote	Renfrew, S R O
N. E. Br., Margaree	Inverness N S
N. E. Harbour	Shelburne N S
N. Esk Boom	Northumb'd N B
Northfield	Cornwall O
Northfield	Sunbury N B
Northfield	Lunenburg N S
Northfield Centre	Brant, S R O
North Forks, Sal. Cr.	Sunbury N B
North Georgetown	Chateauguay Q
North Glanford	Wentworth, S R O
North Gower	Carleton O
North Ham	Wolfe Q
North Hatley	Stanstead Q
North Hill	Compton Q
North Keppel	Grey, N R O
North Lake	King's P E I
North Lake	York N B
North Lancaster	Glengarry O
North Medford	King's N B
North Mountain	Dundas O
North Mountain	King's N S
North Nation Mills	Ottawa Q
North Onslow	Pontiac Q
North Pelham	Monck O
North Pinnacle	Missisquoi Q
North Port	Prince Edward O
Northport	Cumberland N S
North Range Corner	Dighy N S
North Ridge	Essex O
North River	Queen's P E I
North River	Westmoreland, N B
North River	Colchester N S
N. River Bridge	Colchester N S
N. River Bridge	Victoria N S
North River Platform	Westmoreland, N B
North Rustico	Queen's P E I
North Salem	Hants N S
N. Sec. Earltown	Colchester N S
North Seneca	Haldimand O
North Seguin	Muskoka O
North Shore	Cumberland N S
North Shore	Victoria N S
North Stanbridge	Missisquoi Q
North Stoke	Richmond Q
North Stukely	Shefford Q
North Sutton	Brome Q
North Sydney	Cape Breton N S
North Tryon	Prince P E I
North Valley	Stormont O
North Wakefield	Ottawa Q
North West Arm	Cape Breton N S
North West Bridge	Northumb'd N B
North West Cove	Lunenburg N S
North Williamsburg	Dundas O
North Winchester	Dundas O
Norton	King's N B
Northwood	Kent O
Norton Creek	Chateauguay Q
Norton Dale	York N B
Norton Station	King's N B
Norval	Halton O
Norway	York, E R O
Norwich	Oxford, S R O
Norwood	Peterboro', E R O
N. Dame des Anges	Portneuf Q
N. Dame du Laus	Ottawa O
N. Dame de l'I. Verte	Temiscouata Q
Notre Dame de Grace	Hochelaga Q
Notre Dame des Bois	Compton Q
Notre Dame du Lac	Temiscouata Q
Notre Dame du Port.	Temiscouata Q
Nottawa	Simcoe, N R O
Nouvelle (sub)	Bonaventure Q
Noyan	Missisquoi Q
Nutt's Corners	Missisquoi Q
Oak Bay	Charlotte N B
Oakfield	Halifax N S
Oakham	Queen's N B
Oak Hill	Victoria, N R O
Oak Hill	Charlotte N B
Oakland	Brant, S R O
Oakland	Marquette Q
Oak Park	Shelburne N S
Oak Point	Bonaventure Q
Oak Point	King's N B
Oak Point	Northumb'd N B
Oak Point	Marquette Q
Oak Ridges	York, N R O
Oak River	N. W. Territories
Oakville	Halton O
Oakville	Carleton N B
Oakwood	Victoria, S R O
Oates	Frontenac Q
Oban	Lambton O
Ochil	Lanark, N R O
O'Connell	Pontiac Q
Odelltown	St. Johns Q
Odessa	Lennox O
Offa	Huron, S R O
Ogden	Guysboro N S
Ogema	Lambton O
Ogilvie	King's N S
Ohio	Antigonishe N S
Ohsweken	Brant, S R O
Oil City	Lambton O
Oil Springs	Lambton Q
Oka	Two Mountains Q
Okanagon	Yale B C
Okanagon Mission	Yale B C
Old Barns	Colchester N S
Oldcastle	Essex O
Oldfield	Kent O
Oldham	Halifax N S
Old Montrose	Kent O
O'Leary Road	Prince P E I
O'Leary Station	Prince P E I
Olinda	Essex O
Olinville	Queen's N B
Oliphant	Bruce, N R O
Oliver	Oxford, N R O
Oliver	Stanstead Q
Omagh	Halton O
Omemee	Victoria, S R O
Ompah	Addington O
150 Mile House	Cariboo B C
Oneida	Haldimand Q
Onondaga	Brant, N R O
Onslow	Pontiac Q
Onslow	Colchester N S
Orangedale	Inverness N S
Orangeville	Wellington, C R O
Orchard	Grey, S R O
Oriel	Oxford, S R O
Orkney	Wentworth, N R O
Orillia	Simcoe, N R O
Orleans	Russell O
Ormond	Dundas O
Ormstown	Chateauguay Q
Oromocto	Sunbury N B
Orono	Durham, W R O
Orwell	Elgin, E R O
Orwell	Queen's P E I
Orwell Cove	Queen's P E I
Osaca	Durham, E. R O
Osborne	Lambton O
Osceola	Renfrew, N R O
Oshawa	Ontario, S R O
Osman	Middlesex, W R O
Oso Station	Addington O
Ospringe	Wellington, S R O
Ossekeag	King's N B
Ossian	Lambton O
Ossowo	Marquette M
Ostrander	Oxford, S R O
Otnabog	Queen's N B
Ottawa	Ottawa O
Otterburne	Provencher M
Otter Lake	Pontiac Q
Otterville	Oxford, S R O
Oungah	Kent O
Oustic	Wellington, S R O
Outer Isl'd Port Hood	Inverness N S
Outlet of L. Ainslie	Inverness N S
Ouvry	Kent O
Overton	Addington O
Owen Sound	Grey, N R O
Owl's Head Harbour	Halifax N S
Oxenden	Grey, N R O
*Oxford	Cumberland N S
Oxford Centre	Oxford, S R O
Oxford Mills	Grenville, N R O
Oxford Station	Grenville, N R O
Oxley	Essex O
Oyster Bed Bridge	Queen's P E I
Oyster Ponds	Guysborough, N S
Oznabruck Centre	Stormont O
Painsec	Westmoreland N B
Painswick	Simcoe, S R O
Paisley	Bruce, N R O
Pakenham	Lanark, N R O
Palermo	Halton O
Palgrave	Cardwell O
Palmer Rapids	Renfrew, S R O
Palmer Road	Prince P E I
Palmer's Road	King's N S
Palmerston	Perth, N R O
Palmyra	Bothwell O
Panmure	Carleton O
Papineauville	Ottawa Q
Paquette	Compton Q
Paquetville	Gloucester N B
Paradise Lane	Annapolis N S
Parham	Addington O
Park Corner	Queen's P E I
Paris	Brant, N R O
Paris Station	Brant, N R O
Parker	Wellington, C R O
Parkdale	York, W R O
Parker's Cove	Annapolis N S
Park Head	Bruce, N R O
Park Hill	Middlesex, N R O
Parkhurst	Lotbinière Q
Park's Creek	Lunenburg N S
Park's Creek	Lisgar M
Parma	Lennox O
Parrsborough	Cumberland N S
Parrsborough Shore	Cumberland N S
Parry Harbour	Muskoka O
Parry Sound	Muskoka O
Partridge Island	Cumberland N S
Paspébiac	Bonaventure Q
Passekeag	King's N B
Patillo	Essex O
Patterson	York, W R O
Patterson Setlem't.	Sunbury N B
Paudash	Peterboro', E R O
Pavilion	Cariboo B C
Peabody	Grey, N R O
Peake's St'n, No. 38	King's N B
Pearceley	Muskoka O
Pearceton	Missisquoi Q
Pearson's	King's N B
Peebles	Oxford, S R O
Peel	Carleton N B
Pelee Island	Essex O
Pembina Crossing	Marquette M
Pembroke	Hants N S
*Pembroke	Renfrew, N R O
Pembroke	Carleton N B
Pendleton	Prescott O
Penetanguishene	Simcoe, N R O
Peniac	York N B
Peninsula-Gaspé	Gaspé Q
Pennfield	Charlotte N B
Pennfield Ridge	Charlotte N B
Penobsquis	King's N B
Pentland	Wellington, C R O
Penville	Simcoe, S R O
Percé	Gaspé Q
Perch Station	Lambton O
Perkins	Ottawa Q
Perm	Simcoe, S R O
Perretton	Renfrew, N R O
Perryboro'	Compton Q
Perry Settlement	King's N B
Perrytown	Durham, E R O
*Perth	Lanark, S R O
Perth	Victoria N B
Perth Centre	Victoria N B
Perth Road	Addington O
Petawawa	Renfrew, N R O
*Peterborough	Peterboro', W R O
Petersburg	Waterloo, S R O
Peter's Road	King's P E I
Peterson's Corners	Peterboro', E R O
Petersville	Queen's N B
Petersville	London O
Petersville Church	Queen's N B
Peterville	Prince P E I
Pethertou	Wellington, N R O
Petitcodiac	Westmoreland, N B
Petite de Grat	Richmond N S
Petite Matane	Rimouski Q
Petit Passage	Digby N S
Petite Riv. Bridge	Lunenburg N S
Petit Métis	Rimouski Q
Petit Rocher	Gloucester N B
Petits Mechins	Rimouski Q
Petapaswick Harb'r.	Halifax N S
*Petrolea	Lambton O
Petworth	Addington O
Peveril	Vaudreuil Q
Phelpston	Simcoe, N R O
Philipsburg, East	Missisquoi Q
Philipsburg, West	Waterloo, S R O
Philipston	Hastings, E R O
Philipsville	Leeds, S R O
*Pickering	Ontario, S R O
*Picton	Prince Edward O
Pictou	Pictou N S
Pictou Landing	Pictou N S
Piedmont	Terrebonne Q
Piedmont Valley	Pictou N S
Pierreville	Yamaska Q
Pierreville Mills	Yamaska Q
Pigeon Hill	Missisquoi Q
Pigeon Lake	Marquette M
Pike Bay	Bruce, N R O
Pike River	Missisquoi Q
Pine Dale	Ontario, N R O
Pine Falls	Keewatin
Pine Grove	York, W R O
Pine Orchard	York, N R O
Pine Ridge	Kent N B
Pine River	Bruce, S R O
Pinette	Queen's P E I
Pine Tree	Pictou N S
Pinkerton	Bruce, S R O
Pioneer	Carleton N B
Piopolis	Compton Q
Pirate Harbour	Guysboro' N S
Pisarinco	St. John N B
Pisquid	Queen's P E I
Pisquid Road	Queen's P E I
Pitts Ferry	Frontenac O
Pittston	Grenville, S R O
Plainfield	Hastings, E R O
Plainfield	Pictou N S
Plainville	Northumb'd, W R O
*Plantagenet	Prescott O
Playfair	Lanark, S R O
Pleasant Bay	Inverness N S
Pleasant Lake	Yarmouth N S
Pleasant Point	Halifax N S
Pleasant Ridge	Charlotte N B
Pleasant River	Queen's N S
Pleasant Vale	Albert N B
Pleasant Valley	Digby N S
Pleasant Valley	Pictou N S
Pleasant Valley	Dundas O
Plevna	Addington O
Plum Hollow	Leeds, S R O
Plymouth	Yarmouth N S
Plymouth	Carleton N B
Plympton	Selkirk
Pockmouche	Gloucester N B
Pockshaw	Gloucester N B
Point Alexander	Renfrew, N R O
Point Clear	Victoria N S
Pointe à Pic	Charlevoix Q
Pointe au Bouleau	Saguenay Q
Pointe au Chêne	Argenteuil Q
Pointe aux Pins	Algoma O
Pointe aux Trembles	Hochelaga Q
Pointe aux Trembles	Portneuf Q
Pointe aux Orignaux	Kamouraska Q
Pointe Bleue	Chicoutimi Q
Pointe Claire	Jacques Cartier Q
Pointe de Bute	Westmoreland, N B
Pointe du Chêne	Westmoreland, N B
Pointe du Lac	St. Maurice Q
Point Edward	Lambton O
Point Edward	Cape Breton N S
Point Fortune	Vaudreuil Q
Point Kaye	Muskoka O
Point la Nim	Restigouche N B
Point of Cape	Antigonishe N S
Point Petre	Prince Edward O
Point Platon	Lotbinière Q
Point Prim	Queen's P E I
*Point St. Charles	Jacques Cartier Q
Point St. Peter	Gaspé Q
Point Sapin	Kent N B
Point Traverse	Prince Edward O
Point Wolfe	Albert N B
Poland	Lanark, N R O
Pollett River	Westmoreland, N B
Pomeroy	Marquette M
Pomeroy Ridge	Charlotte N B
Pomona	Grey, S R O
Pomquet Chapel	Antigonishe N S
Ponds	Pictou N S
Ponsonby	Wellington, C R O
Pont Chateau	Soulanges Q
Pont de Maskinongé	Maskinongé Q
Pont Rouge	Portneuf Q
Pont Viau	Laval Q
Poodiac	King's N B
Poole	Perth, N R O
Poplar Hill	Pictou N S
Poplar Heights	Marquette M
Poplar Point	Marquette M
Poquiock	York N B
Port Acadie	Digby N S
Portage du Fort	Pontiac Q
Portage la Prairie	Marquette M
Portage River	Northumberl'd N B
Port Albert	Huron, N R O
Portapique	Colchester N S
Portapique Mount'n	Colchester N S
Port au Persil	Charlevoix Q
Port Beckerton	Guysboro' N S
Port Bruce	Elgin, E R O
Port Burwell	Elgin, E R O
Port Caledonia	Cape Breton N S
Port Carling	Muskoka O
Port Clyde	Shelburne N S
Port Cockburn	Muskoka O
Port Colborne	Welland O
Port Credit	Peel O
Port Dalhousie	Lincoln O
Port Daniel	Bonaventure Q
Port Dover	Norfolk, S R O
Port Elgin	Bruce, N R O
Port Elgin	Westmoreland, N B
Port Elmsley	Lanark, S R O
Porter's Hill	Huron, S R O
Porter's Lake	Halifax N S
Port Felix	Guysboro' N S
Port Franks	Lambton O
Port George	Annapolis N S
Port Granby	Durham, W R O
Port Greville	Cumberland N S
Port Hastings	Inverness N S
Port Hawkesbury	Inverness N S
Port Hillford	Guysborough N S
Port Hill	Prince P E I
Port Hood	Inverness N S
Port Hood Island	Inverness N S
Port Hoover	Victoria, S R O
Port Hope	Durham, E R O
Port Joli	Queen's N S
Port Lambton	Bothwell O
Portland	Leeds, S R O
Port la Tour	Shelburne N S
Port Lewis	Huntingdon Q
Port Lorne	Annapolis N S
Port Maitland	Monck Q
Port Matoon	Queen's N S
Port Medway	Queen's N S
Port Mulgrave	Guysborough, N S
Port Nelson	Halton O
Portneuf	Portneuf Q
Portneuf Station	Portneuf Q
Port Perry	Ontario, N R O
Port Richmond	Richmond N S
Port Robinson	Welland O
Port Rowan	Norfolk, S R O
Port Royal	Norfolk, S R O
Port Royal	Richmond N S
Port Ryerse	Norfolk, S R O
River John	Pictou N S
Port Severn (sub)	Simcoe, N R O
Portsmouth	Frontenac O
Port Stanley	Elgin, E R O
Port Sydney	Muskoka O
Port Talbot	Elgin, W R O
Portuguese Cove	Halifax N S
Port Union	Ontario, S R O
Port Williams	King's N S
Port Williams Stat.	King's N S
Pottageville	York, N R O
Powell	Carleton O
Powerscourt	Huntingdon Q
Pownall	Queen's P E I
Prairie Grove	Selkirk M
Pred'enhaut	Westmoreland, N B
*Prescott	Grenville, S R O
Presqu' Isle	Grey, N R O
*Preston	Waterloo, S R O
Preston Road	Halifax N S
Price's Corner	Simcoe, N R O
Priceville	Grey, E R O
Primrose	Cardwell O
Prince Albert	N. W. Territories
Prince Albert	Ontario, N R O
Prince of Wales	St. John N B
Princeport	Colchester N S
Princeton	Oxford, N R O
Princetown	Prince P E I
Princetown Road	Queen's P E I
Princeville	Inverness N S
Prince William	York N B
Prince William Stat.	York N B
Prinyer	Prince Edward O
Prospect	Lanark, S R O
Prospect	Halifax N S
Prospect	Marquette M
Prosser Brook	Albert N B
Providence Bay	Algoma O
Pubnico Beach	Shelburne N S
Pubnico Harbour	Yarmouth N S
Pugwash	Cumberland N S
Pugwash River	Cumberland N S
Purdy	Hastings, N R O
Purlbrook	Antigonishe N S
Purple Grove	Bruce, S R O
Purpleville	York, W R O
Puslinch	Wellington, S R O
Putnam	Middlesex, E R O
Rockland	Westmoreland N B
Quaco Road	St. John N B
Quadra	Vancouver B C
Quai de Rimouski	Rimouski Q
Quebec	Quebec N S
Queensborough	Hastings, N R O
Queensbury	York N B
Queen Hill	Bruce, N R O
Queenston	Niagara O
Queensville	York, N R O
Queensville	Inverness N S
Quesnelle	Cariboo B C
Quisibus	Victoria N B
Racine	Shefford Q
Radstock	Joliette Q
Ragged Head	Guysboro' N S
Ragged Island	Shelburne N S
Raglan	Ontario, S R O
Railton	Addington O
Rainham	Haldimand O
Rainham Centre	Haldimand O
Rama	Ontario, N R O
Ramsay's Corners	Russell O
Randwick	Simcoe, S R O
Ranelagh	Norfolk, N R O
Rankin	Renfrew, N R O
Raper	Middlesex, W R O
Rapid City	N. W. Territory
Rapids des Joachims	Pontiac Q
Rathburn	Ontario, N R O
Ratho	Oxford, N R O
Ratter's Corner	King's N B
Rat Portage	Keewatin
Rat River	Provencher M
Ravenna	Grey, E R O
Ravenscliffe	Muskoka O
Ravenshoe	York, N R O
Ravenswood	Lambton O
Rawdon	Montcalm Q
Rawdon	Hants N S
Raymond	Muskoka O
Reaboro	Victoria, S R O
Read	Westmoreland N B
Read	Hastings, E R O
Reading	Wellington, C R O
Rear of Black River	Richmond N S
Rear Judique	Inverness N S
Rear L., Sporting Mt	Richmond N S
Rear Ball's Creek	Cape Breton N S
Reay	Muskoka O
Red Bank	Northumberl'd N B
Redickville	Grey, E R O
Red Islands	Richmond N S
Rednersville	Prince Edward O
Red Rocks	Algoma O
Red Point	Kings P E I
Red Wing	Grey, E R O
Reedsdale	Megantic Q
Relessey	Cardwell O
Renaud's Mills	Kent N B
Renforth	Wentworth, S R O
Renfrew	Renfrew, S R O
Renfrew	Hants N S
Renous Bridge	Northumberl'd N B
Renous River	Northumberl'd N B
Renton	Norfolk, N R O
Renton Station	Wentworth, S R O
Repentigny	L'Assomption Q
Reserve Mines	Cape Breton N S
Restoule	Muskoka O
Reynardton	Yarmouth N S
Rhodes	King's N S
Riceburg	Missisquoi Q
Riceville	Prescott Q
Richardville	Megantic Q
Richby	Compton Q
Richibucto	Kent N B
Richibucto Village	Kent N B
Richmond Corner	Carleton N B
Richmond, East	Richmond Q
Richmond, West	Carleton Q
Richmond Hill	York, W R O
Richmond Station	Richmond Q
Richmond	Halifax N S
Richmond	N. W. Territories
Richview	Peel O
Richwood	Oxford, N R O
Ridgetown	Bothwell O
Ridgeville	Monck O
Ridgeville	Provencher M
Ridgeway	Welland O
Rigaud	Vaudreuil Q
Riley Brook	Victoria N B
Rimington	Hastings, N R O
Rimouski	Rimouski Q
Ringwood	York, N R O
Ripon	Ottawa Q
Riverbank	Wellington, N R O
Riverbank	Carleton N B
River Beaudette	Soulanges Q
River Bourgeoise	Richmond N S
River Charlo	Restigouche N B
River David	Yamaska Q
River Dennis	Inverness N S
River Dennis Road	Inverness N S
River Désert	Ottawa Q
River Gilbert	Beauce Q
River Hebert	Cumberland N S
River Inhab. Bridge	Richmond N S
River John	Pictou N S
River John Road	Colchester N S
River Joseph	Ottawa Q
River Louison	Restigouche N B
River Philip	Cumberland N S
Riversdale	Bruce, S R O
Riversdale	Colchester N S
River Side	Albert N B
Riverstown	Wellington, N R O
River View	Albert N B
Riviere a Claude	Gaspé Q
Rivière à la Martre	Gaspé Q
Rivière aux Pins	Quebec Q
Rivière aux Vaches	Yamaska Q
Rivière Bois Clair	Lotbinière Q
Rivière des Caches	Northumberl'd N B
Rivière des Prairies	Hochelaga Q
Riv. du Loup (en bas)	Temiscouata Q
R. du Loup (en haut)	Maskinongé Q
Riv. du Loup Stat'n.	Temiscouata Q
Rivière Gagnon	Terrebonne Q
Rivière la Fleur	Montmorenci Q
Rivière la Madeleine	Gaspé Q
Rivière Ouelle	Kamouraska Q
Rivière Raisin	Glengarry O
Revière St. Jean	Saguenay Q
Riv. Trois Pistoles	Temiscouata Q
Rivington	Argenteuil O
Roach's Point	York, N R O
Roach Vale	Guysboro' N S
Robertson's Point	Queen's N B
Roberval	Chicoutimi Q
Robichaud	Westmoreland N B
Robinson	Compton Q
Roblin	Lennox O
Rob Roy	Grey, E R O
Roche Capitaine	Pontiac Q
Rochelle	Shefford Q
Rochesterville	Carleton Q
Rock Barra	King's P E I
Rockburn	Huntingdon Q
Rockford	Norfolk, N R O
Rock Forest	Sherbrooke Q
Rockingham	Renfrew, S R O
Rockingham	Yarmouth N S
Rock Island	Stanstead Q
Rockland	Russell O
Rockland	Westmoreland N B
Rockland	Richmond Q
Rockland Station	Westmoreland, N B
Rockliffe	Renfrew, N R O
Rocklin	Pictou N S
Rockly	Cumberland N S
Rocklyn	Grey, E R O
Rockport	Leeds, S R O
Rockport	Westmoreland, N B
Rockside	Cardwell O
Rockton	Wentworth, N R O
Rock Village	Russell O
Rockville	King's N B
Rockville	Yarmouth N S
Rockwell Settlement	Cumberland N S
Rockwood	Wellington, S R O
Rockwood	Lisgar M
Rocky Bay	Richmond N S
Rocky Mountain	Pictou N S
Rodgerville	Huron, S R O
Rodney	Elgin, W R O
Roebuck	Grenville, S R O
Rogers Hill	Pictou N S
Rollo Bay	King's P E I
Rollo Bay Cross	King's P E I
Rolling Dam	Charlotte N B
Roman's Valley	Guysboro' N S
Romilly	Cardwell O
Romney	Kent O
Rona	Queen's P E I
Rondeau	Kent O
Rondeau Harbour	Kent O
Ronson	Norfolk, N R O
Rosebank	Brant, N R O
Rosedale	Victoria, N R O
Rosedale	Carleton N B
Rosedene	Monck O
Rosehall	Prince Edward O
Rosemont	Simcoe, S R O
Roseneath	Northumb., W R O
Rosetta	Lanark, N R O
Rose Vale	Albert N B
Rose Valley	Queen's P E I
Roseville	Waterloo, S R O
Roseway	Shelburne N S
Roslin	Hastings, E R O
Roslin	Cumberland N

NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.
St. Ann's	Provencher ... M
St. Ann's	Queen's ... P E I
St. Ann's	Monck ... O
St. Anselme	Dorchester ... Q
St. Anthony	Kent ... N B
St. Antoine, Lotbi're	Lotbinière ... Q
St. Antoine, Riv. Ric.	Verchères ... Q
St. Antonin	Temiscouata ... Q
St. Apollinaire	Lotbinière ... Q
St. Armand Centre	Missisquoi ... Q
St. Armand Station	Missisquoi ... Q
St. Arsene	Temiscouata ... Q
St. Athanase	Iberville ... Q
St. Aubert	L'Islet ... Q
St. Augustin, P'tneuf	Portneuf ... Q
St. Augustin, Two M.	Two Mountains ... Q
St. Barnabé, R. Yam.	St. Hyacinthe ... Q
St. Barnabé, St. Mau.	St. Maurice ... Q
St. Barthélémi	Berthier ... Q
St. Bazile de Portn'f	Portneuf ... Q
St. Bazile le Grand	Chambly ... Q
Ste. Beatrix	Joliette ... Q
St. Benoit	Two Mountains ... Q
St. Bernard de Dorc'r	Dorchester ... Q
St. Bernard (sub.)	St. John's ... Q
St. Bonaventure	Drummond ... Q
St. Boniface	Selkirk ... M
Ste. Brigide	Iberville ... Q
Ste. Brigitte des Saints	Nicolet ... Q
St. Bruno	Chambly ... Q
St. Calixte, Kilkenny	Montcalm ... Q
St. Camille	Wolfe ... Q
St. Canute	Two Mountains ... Q
St. Casimir	Portneuf ... Q
St. Cassien des Caps	Charlevoix ... Q
St. Catharines, East	Portneuf ... Q
St. Catharines, West	Lincoln ... O
Ste. Cec. de Levrard	Nicolet ... Q
St. Célestin	Nicolet ... Q
St. Césaire	Rouville ... Q
St. Charles	Selkirk ... M
St. Charles de Caplan	Bonaventure ... Q
St. Ch. de Stanbridge	Missisquoi ... Q
St. Chas., Riv. Boyer	Bellechasse ... Q
St. Chas. Riv., Rich'u	St. Hyacinthe ... Q
Ste. Claire	Dorchester ... Q
St. Clements	Waterloo, N R ... O
St. Clement	Temiscouata ... Q
St. Clet	Soulanges ... Q
Ste. Clothilde	Arthabaska ... Q
St. Columbin	Two Mountains ... Q
St. Côme	Joliette ... Q
St. Constant	Laprairie ... Q
St. Croix	Hants ... N S
St. Croix	York ... N B
Ste. Croix	Lotbinière ... Q
St. Cunegonde	Hochelaga ... Q
St. Cuthbert	Berthier ... Q
St. Cyriac	Chicoutimi ... Q
St. Cyrille de L'Islet	L'Islet ... Q
St. Cyrille de Wend.	Drummond ... Q
St. Damase	St. Hyacinthe ... Q
St. Damie. de Brandon	Berthier ... Q
St. David de Lévis	Levis ... Q
St. David's	Niagara ... O
St. Denis de la Bout're	Kamouraska ... Q
St. Denis, Riv. Rich.	St. Hyacinthe ... Q
St. Didace	Maskinongé ... Q
St. Dom. de Bagot	Bagot ... Q
St. Dominique Statn	Soulanges ... Q
St. Dom. des Cedres	Soulanges ... Q
St. Donat	Rimouski ... Q
St. Donat de Mont.	Montcalm ... Q
Ste. Dorothee	Laval ... Q
St. Edouard de Nap.	Napierville ... Q
St. Ed. de Fram. (sub.)	Dorchester ... Q
St. Edwidge	Compton ... Q
St. Eleanors	Prince ... P E I
St. Eleuthere	Kamouraska ... Q
St. Elie	St. Maurice ... Q
Ste. Elizabeth	Joliette ... Q
St. Eloi	Temiscouata ... Q
St. Elzéar	Beauce ... Q
Ste. Eme. de l'Energie	Joliette ... Q
St. Ephrem de Tring.	Beauce ... Q
St. Ephrem d'Upton	Bagot ... Q
St. Esprit	Montcalm ... Q
St. Esprit	Richmond ... N S
St. Et. de Beauhar's.	Beauharnois ... Q
St. Etienne de Bolt'n	Brome ... Q
St. Etienne des Gres	St. Maurice ... Q
St. Eugène	Prescott ... O
Ste. Eulalie	Nicolet ... Q
St. Eustache	Two Mountains ... Q
St. Evar. de Forsyth.	Beauce ... Q
St. Fabien	Rimouski ... Q
St. Faustin	Argenteuil ... Q
Ste. Famille	Montmorency ... Q
St. Félicien	Chicoutimi ... Q
St. Félicité	Rimouski ... Q
St. Félix de Valois	Joliette ... Q
St. Ferdinand	Megantic ... Q
St. Féréol (sub-office)	Montmorency ... Q
St. Fidéle	Charlevoix ... Q
Ste. Flavie	Rimouski ... Q
Ste. Flavie Station	Rimouski ... Q
St. Flavien	Lotbinière ... Q
Ste. Flore	Champlain ... Q
St. Fortunat	Wolfe ... Q
St. Foy	Quebec ... Q
St. François, Beauce	Beauce ... Q
St. François de Sales	Laval ... Q
St. Fran. d'Orléans	Montmorency ... Q
St. François du Lac	Yamaska ... Q
Ste. Françoise	Temiscouata ... Q
St. François, Mont'ny	Montmagny ... Q
St. François Xavier	Marquette ... M
St. Fran. X. d. Vig	Temiscouata ... Q
St. Frédéric	Beauce ... Q
St. Gab. de Brandon	Berthier ... Q
St. Gédéon	Chicoutimi ... Q
Ste. Geneviéve	Jacques Cartier ... Q
St. George	Charlotte ... N B
St. George, Beauce	Beauce ... Q
St. George, Brant	Brant, N R ... O
St. Geo. de Windsor	Richmond ... Q
St. George's Channel	Richmond ... N S
St. Ger. de Grantham	Drummond ... Q
Ste. Gertrude	Nicolet ... Q
St. Gervais	Bellechasse ... Q
St. Giles	Lotbinière ... Q
St. Gobert	Rimouski ... Q
St. Grégoire	Nicolet ... Q
St. Guill'me d'Upton	Drummond ... Q
Ste. Hélène de Kam.	Kamouraska ... Q
Ste. Hélène de Bagot	Bagot ... Q
Ste. Hel. de Chester.	Arthabaska ... Q
St. Helen's	Huron N. R ... O
Ste. Hénédine	Dorchester ... Q
St. Henri de Lévis	Lévis ... Q
St. Hen. de Montreal.	Hochelaga ... Q
St. Henri Station	Lévis ... Q
St. Hermas	Two Mountains ... Q
St. Herménégilde	Stanstead ... Q
St. Hilaire	Victoria ... N B
St. Hilaire Station	Rouville ... Q
St. Hilaire Village	Rouville ... Q
St. Hipp. de Kilkenny	Terrebonne ... Q
St. Honoré	Beauce ... Q
St. Hubert	Chambly ... Q
St. Hugues	Bagot ... Q
St. Hyacinthe	St. Hyacinthe ... Q
St. Irénée	Charlevoix ... Q
St. Isidore, Dorch'ter	Dorchester ... Q
St. Isidore, Laprairie	Laprairie ... Q
St. Isidore	Gloucester ... N B
St. Ives	Middlesex, E R ... O
St. Jacob's	Waterloo, N R ... O
St. Jacques	Montcalm ... Q
St. Jacques le Mineur	Laprairie ... Q
St. James	Selkirk ... M
St. James' Park	Middlesex, E R ... O
St. Janvier	Terrebonne ... Q
St. Jean Baptiste	Provencher ... M
St. J. Bp. de Montreal	Hochelaga ... Q
St. J. Bp. de Rouville	Rouville ... Q
St. J. Chr. Chateaug'y	Chateauguay ... Q
St. Jean Chry. Lévis	Lévis ... Q
St Jean des Chaillons	Lotbinière ... Q
St. Jean de Matha	Joliette ... Q
St. Jean d'Orléans	Montmorency ... Q
St. Jean Port Joli	L'Islet ... Q
St. Jerôme	Terrebonne ... Q
St. Joachim de Mont.	Montmorency ... Q
St. Joach. de Sheffford	Shefford ... Q
St. John	St. John ... N B
St. John Suburb	Quebec ... Q
St. John's, East	St. John's ... Q
St. John's, West	Welland ... O
St Joseph d'Alma	Chicoutimi ... Q
St. Joseph de Beauce	Beauce ... Q
St. Joseph	Westmoreland, N B
St. Joseph de Levis.	Lévis ... Q
St. Joseph du Lac	Two Mountains ... Q
St Joseph Island	Algoma ... O
St. Jovite	Argenteuil ... Q
St. Jude	St. Hyacinthe ... Q
Ste. Julie de Verch.	Verchères ... Q
Ste. Julie de Somer't.	Megantic ... Q
Ste. Julienne	Montcalm ... Q
St. Justin	Maskinongé ... Q
Ste. Just. de Newton.	Vaudreuil ... Q
St. Lambert de Lévis	Lévis ... Q
St. Lambert, Mont.	Chambly ... Q
St. Laure't d'Orleans	Montmorency ... Q
St. Laurent, Mont'l.	Jacques Cartier ... Q
St. Laurent	Marquette ... M
St Lawrence	Frontenac ... O
St. Lazare de B. Ile'e	Bellechasse ... Q
St. Lazare de Vaudr'l	Vaudreuil ... Q
St. Léon	Maskinongé ... Q
St. Leon	Marquette ... M
St. Leonard	Nicolet ... Q
St. Leonard's	Victoria ... N B
St. Leonard's	Bagot ... Q
St. Liguori	Montcalm ... Q
St. Liboire	Bagot ... Q
St. Lin	L'Assomption ... Q
St. Louis de Bonsec'rs	Richelieu ... Q
St. Louis de Gonzague	Beauharnois ... Q
St. Louis de Ha Ha	Temiscouata ... Q
St. Louis de Kent	Kent ... N B
Ste. Louise	L'Islet ... Q
St. Luc	St. John's ... Q
Ste. Lucie	Rimouski ... Q
Ste. L. de Doncaster	Montcalm ... Q
Ste. Madeleine	St. Hyacinthe ... Q
St. Magloire	Bellechasse ... Q
St. Malachie	Dorchester ... Q
St. Malo	Compton ... Q
St. Marc	Verchères ... Q
St. Marcel	Richelieu ... Q
St. Margaret's	King's ... P E I
Ste. Marguerite	Dorchester ... Q
Ste. M. de Monnoir	Rouville ... Q
Ste. Marthe	Vaudreuil ... Q
St. Martin	Laval ... Q
St. Martine	Chateauguay ... Q
St. Martin's	St. John ... N B
St. Mary's Bay	Digby ... N S
St. Mary's	Perth, S R ... O
St. Mary's	Kent ... N B
St. Mary's Ferry	York ... N B
St. Mary's Road	King's ... P E I
St. Mathias	Rouville ... Q
St. Mathieu	Rimouski ... Q
St. Maurice	Champlain ... Q
St. Maurice Forges	St. Maurice ... Q
St. Michel de Bellech.	Bellechasse ... Q
St. Michel des Saints	Berthier ... Q
St. Modeste	Témiscouata ... Q
St. Moïse	Rimouski ... Q
Ste. Monique de Nic.	Nicolet ... Q
St. Mon. deux Mont.	Two Mountains ... Q
St. Narcisse	Champlain ... Q
St. Nicholas	Lévis ... Q
St. Norbert	Berthier ... Q
St. Norbert	Provencher ... M
St. Octave	Rimouski ... Q
St. Odilon	Dorchester ... Q
St. Ola	Hastings, N R ... O
St. Oliv. de Garthby	Wolfe ... Q
St. Onézime	Kamouraska ... Q
St. Ours	Richelieu ... Q
St. Pacôme	Kamouraska ... Q
St. Pamphile	L'Islet ... Q
St. Paschal	Kamouraska ... Q
St. Patrick	Temiscouata ... Q
St. Patrick's Channel	Victoria ... N S
St. Patrick's Hill	Arthabaska ... Q
St. Paul de la Croix	Témiscouata ... Q
St. Paul d'Industrie	Joliette ... Q
St. Paul du Buton	Montmagny ... Q
St. Paulin	Maskinongé ... Q
St. Paul l'Hermite	L'Assomption ... Q
St. Paul's	Pictou ... N S
St. Paul's	Kent ... N B
St. Paul's Bay	Charlevoix ... Q
St. Paul's Station	Perth, S R ... O
St. Perpetue	Nicolet ... Q
St. Peter's	Richmond ... N S
St. Philippe de Lap.	Laprairie ... Q
St. Phil d'Argenteuil	Argenteuil ... Q
St. Philippe de Néry	Kamouraska ... Q
Ste. Philomène	Chateauguay ... Q
St. Pie	Bagot ... Q
St. Pie	Provencher ... M
St. Pierre Baptiste	Megantic ... Q
St. Pierre d'Orleans	Montmorency ... Q
St. Pierre les Becquets	Nicolet ... Q
St. Pierre, Montma'y	Montmagny ... Q
St. Placide	Two Mountains ... Q
St. Polycarpe	Soulanges ... Q
St. Prime	Chicoutimi ... Q
St. Prosper	Champlain ... Q
St. Raphaël, East	Bellechasse ... Q
St. Raphaël, West	Glengarry ... O
St. Raymond	Portneuf ... Q
St. Regis	Huntingdon ... Q
St. Rémi	Napierville ... Q
St. Robert	Richelieu ... Q
St. Roch de Quebec	Quebec (City) E. Q
St. Roch de Richelieu	Richelieu ... Q
St. Roch des Aulnais	L'Islet ... Q
St. Roch l'Achigan	L'Assomption ... Q
St. Romaine	Compton ... Q
St. Rosalie	Bagot ... Q
Ste. Rose	Laval ... Q
Ste. Rose du Degele	Temiscouata ... Q
St. Sam. de Gayhurst	Beauce ... Q
St. Sauveur des Mon.	Terrebonne ... Q
St. Sauveur de Quebec	Quebec (City) E. Q
Ste. Scholastique	Two Mountains ... Q
St. Sébastien	Iberville ... Q
St. Sévère	St. Maurice ... Q
St. S. de Beaurivage	Lotbinière ... Q
St. Sim. de Rimouski	Rimouski ... Q
St. Simon de Yamas'a	Bagot ... Q
St. Sophie de Megan.	Megantic ... Q
St. Sophie de Lacorne	Terrebonne ... Q
St. Sophie de Levrard	Nicolet ... Q
St. Stanislas de Ch'n	Champlain ... Q
St. Stanis. de Kostka	Beauharnois ... Q
St. Stephen	Charlotte ... N B
St. Sulpice	L'Assomption ... Q
St. Sylvester	Lotbinière ... Q
St. Sylvester, East	Lotbinière ... Q
Ste. Thecle	Champlain ... Q
St. Telesphore	Soulanges ... Q
St. Theodore d'Acton	Bagot ... Q
St. Theod. de Chertsey	Montcalm ... Q
St. Theodosie	Vercheres ... Q
Ste. Thérèse de Blain	Terrebonne ... Q
St. Thomas	Carleton ... N B
St. Thomas de Joliette	Joliette ... Q
St. Thomas, West	Elgin, E R ... O
St. Timothée	Beauharnois ... Q
St. Tite	Champlain ... Q
St. Tite des Caps	Montmorency ... Q
St. Ubalde	Portneuf ... Q
St. Urbain de Chat	Chateauguay ... Q
St. Urbain de Charl	Charlevoix ... Q
Ste. Ursule	Maskinongé ... Q
St. Valantin	St. John's ... Q
St. Valérien	Shefford ... Q
St. Vallier	Bellechasse ... Q
St. Vallier Station	Bellechasse ... Q
Ste. Victoire	Richelieu ... Q
St. Victor de Tring	Beauce ... Q
St. Vincent de Paul	Laval ... Q
St. Vital	Provencher ... M
St. Wenceslas	Nicolet ... Q
St. Williams	Norfolk, S R ... O
St. Zéphirin	Yamaska ... Q
St. Zotique	Soulanges ... Q
Sable	Middlesex, N R ... O
Sable River	Bruce, N R ... O
Sable River	Shelburne ... N S
Sabrevois	Iberville ... Q
Sackville	Westmoreland, N B
Saintfield	Ontario, N R ... O
Saints Anges	Beauce ... Q
Salem	Wellington, C R ... O
Salem	Albert ... N B
Salem	Cumberland ... N S
Salford	Oxford, S R ... O
Salisbury	Westmoreland, N B
Salisbury	N. W. Territories.
Salmon Beach	Gloucester ... N B
Salmon Creek	Sunbury ... N B
Salmonhurst	Victoria ... N B
Salmon Point	Prince Edward ... O
Salmon River	St John ... N B
Salmon River	Cape Breton ... N S
Salmon River	Digby ... N S
Salmon River	Halifax ... N S
Salmon River (L. S.)	Guysboro' ... N S
Salmonville	Peel ... O
Saltford	Huron, C R ... O
Salt Spring Island	Vancouver ... B C
Salt Springs	King's ... N B
Salt Springs	Pictou ... N S
Salterville	Marquette ... M
Sambro	Halifax ... N S
Sanborn	Wolfe ... Q
Sand Beach	Yarmouth ... N S
Sandford	Ontario, N R ... O
Sandhill	Peel ... O
Sandhurst	Lennox ... O
Sand Point	Renfrew, S R ... O
Sand Point	Guysboro ... N S
Sandwich	Essex ... O
Sandy Beach	Gaspé ... Q
Sandy Beaches	Lunenburgh ... N S
Sandy Cove	Digby ... N S
Sandy Point	Shelburne ... N S
Sarepta	Huron, S R ... O
Sarginson	Hastings, N R ... O
Sarnia	Lambton ... O
Sarsfield	Russell ... O
Saugeen	Bruce, N R ... O
Saulnierville	Digby ... N S
Sault au Cochon	Saguenay ... Q
Sault au Récollet	Hochelaga ... Q
Sault Ste. Marie	Algoma ... O
Savage's Mills	Shefford ... Q
Saw Mill Creek	Annapolis ... N S
Sawyerville	Compton ... Q
Scarboro'	York, E R ... O
Scarboro' Junction	York, E R ... O
Schomberg	York, N R ... O
Scone	Bruce, N R ... O
Scotch Block	Halton ... O
Scotch Ridge	Charlotte ... N B
Scotch Settlement	Westmoreland, N B
Scotch Town	Queen's ... N B
Scotch Village	Hants ... N S
Scotchfort	Queen's ... P E I
Scotia	Muskoka ... O
Scotland	Brant, S R ... O
Scotsburn	Pictou ... N S
Scott's Bay	King's ... N S
Scott's Bay Road	King's ... N S
Scottsmore	Missisquoi ... Q
Scottstown	Compton ... Q
Scovill's Mills	Kent ... N B
Scratching River	Provencher ... M
Scugog	Ontario, N R ... O
Seaforth	Huron, C R ... O
Sea Cow Pond	Prince ... P E I
Sea Dog Cove	King's ... N B
Seagrave	Ontario, N R ... O
Seal Cove	Charlotte ... N B
Seaton	York, W R ... O
Searletown	Prince ... P E I
Sebright	Ontario, N R ... O
Sebringville	Perth, S R ... O
Second Falls	Charlotte ... N B
Second Westcock	Westmoreland, N B
Seely	Muskoka ... O
Seely's Bay	Leeds, S R ... O
Seguin Falls	Muskoka ... O
Selby	Lennox ... O
Selkirk	Lisgar ... M
Selkirk	Haldimand ... O
Selkirk Road	Queen's ... P E I
Selmah	Hants ... N S
Selton	Bothwell ... O
Selwyn	Peterboro', W R ... O
Settrington	Charlevoix ... Q
Severn Bridge	Muskoka ... O
Sevogle	Northumberl'd N B
Shag Harbour	Shelburne ... N S
Shakespeare	Perth, S R ... O
Shamrock	Renfrew, S R ... O
Shanick	Hastings, N R ... O
Shanglee	Westmoreland, N B
Shanklin	St. John ... N B
Shanly	Grenville, S R ... O
Shannon	Queen's ... N B
Shannonvale	Restigouche ... N B
Shannonville	Hastings, E R ... O
Shanty Bay	Simcoe, N R ... O
Sharbot Lake	Addington ... O
Sharon	York, N R ... O
Sharpton	Frontenac ... O
Shawbridge	Terrebonne ... Q
Shawenegan	St. Maurice ... Q
Shawville	Pontiac ... Q
Sheba	Queen's ... N B
Shedden	Victoria, N R ... O
Shediac	Westmoreland, N B
Shediac Bridge	Westmoreland, N B
Shediac Road	Westmoreland, N B
Sheenboro'	Pontiac ... Q
Sheet Harbour	Halifax ... N S
Sheet Harb. Passage	Halifax ... N S
Sheffield	Wentworth, N R. O
Sheffield	Sunbury ... N B
Sheffield Academy	Sunbury ... N B
Sheffield Mills	King's ... N S
Sheffington	Shefford ... Q
Shefford Mountain	Shefford ... Q
Sheguindah	Algoma ... O
Shelburne	Grey, E R ... O
Shelburne	Shelburne ... N S
Sheldon	Cardwell ... O
Sheldrake	Saguenay ... Q
Shepody Road	King's ... N B
Sheppardton	Huron, C R ... O
Sherbrooke	Sherbrooke ... Q
Sherbrooke	Guysboro' ... N S
Sheridan	Halton ... O
Sherkston	Welland ... O
Sherrington	Napierville ... Q
Sherwood	York, W R ... O
Sherwood Spring	Leeds, S R ... O
Shetland	Bothwell ... O
Shigawake	Bonaventure ... Q
Shiloh	Wellington, S R. O
Shinemicas Bridge	Cumberland ... N S
Shinnickburn	Northumber ... N B
Ship Harbour	Halifax ... N S
Ship Harbour Lake	Halifax ... N S
Shipka	Huron, S R ... O
Shipley	Perth, N R ... O
Shippigan	Gloucester ... N B
Shirley	Ontario, N R ... O
Shirley Settlement	Sunbury ... N B
Shoal Bay	Halifax ... N S
Shoal Lake	N. W. Territories.
Shoalbred	Bonaventure ... Q
Short Beach	Yarmouth ... N S
Shrewsbury	Argenteuil ... Q
Shrigley	Grey, E R ... O
Shubenacadie	Hants ... N S
Shulie	Cumberland ... N S
Shunacadie	Cape Breton ... N S
Sidney Crossing	Hastings, W R ... O
Sight Point	Inverness ... N S
Silery Cove	Quebec ... Q
Sillsville	Lennox ... O
Siloam	Ontario, N R ... O
Silver Hill	Norfolk, S R ... O
Silver Islet	Algoma ... O
Silver Lake	Peterboro', E R ... O
Silver Spring	Marquette ... M
Silverstream	Victoria ... N B
Silverton	Richmond ... Q
Simcoe	Norfolk, N R ... O
Sin lairville	Wentworth, S R. O
Sin hampton	Simcoe, N R ... O
Six Mile Brook	Pictou ... N S
Six Mile Road	Cumberland ... N S
Six Portages	Ottawa ... Q
Skead's Mills	Carleton ... O
Skeena	Cariboo ... B C
Skinner's Pond	Prince ... P E I
Skipness	Bruce, N R ... O
Skir Dhu	Victoria ... N S
Skye	Glengarry ... O
Sky Glen	Inverness ... N S
Sligo	Cardwell ... O
Sluice Point	Yarmouth ... N S
Smithfield	Northumb'd, E R. O
Smithfield	Guysboro' ... N S
Smith's	Westmoreland, N B
Smith's Cove	Digby ... N S
Smith's Creek	King's ... N B
Smith's Falls	Lanark, S R ... O
Smith's Mills	Stanstead ... Q
Smith Town	King's ... N B
Smithurst	Wellington, N R. O
Smithville, Lincoln	Lincoln ... O
Snake River	Renfrew, N R ... O
Soda Creek	Cariboo ... B C
Soldier's Cove	Richmond ... N S
Solina	Durham, W R ... O
Sombra	Bothwell ... O
Solway	Bruce, S R ... O
Somenos	Vancouver ... B C
Somerset	Megantic ... Q
Somerset	King's ... N S
Somerset	Prince ... P E I
Somerville	Carleton ... N B
Sonora	Guysboro' ... N S
Sonya	Victoria, N R ... O
Sooke	Vancouver ... B C
Soperton	Leeds, S R ... O
Sorel	Richelieu ... Q
Souris, East	King's ... P E I
Souris, West	King's ... P E I
Southampton	York ... N B
Southampton	Cumberland ... N S
South Bar of Sid. Riv.	Cape Breton ... N S
South Barnston	Stanstead ... Q
South Bay	Prince Edward ... O
South Bay	Victoria ... N S
South Bay	St. John ... N B
South Bolton	Brome ... Q
South Branch	Colchester ... N S
South Branch (Ken.)	King's ... N B
South Br. St. Nicholas R.	Kent ... N B
South Cayuga	Haldimand ... O
South Cove	Victoria ... N S
South Douro	Peterboro', E R ... O
South Dudswell	Wolfe ... Q
South Dummer	Peterboro', E R ... O
South Durham	Drummond ... Q
South-East Passage	Halifax ... N S
South Ely	Shefford ... Q
South End	Welland ... O
S. End of Lochaber	Guysboro' ... N S
South Finch	Stormont ... O
South Gloucester	Russell ... O
South Gower	Grenville, N R ... O
South Granby	Shefford ... Q
S. Gut of St. Ann's	Victoria ... N S
South Ham	Wolfe ... Q
S. Head of Cow Bay	Cape Breton ... N S
South Lake	Leeds, S R ... O
South Lake	King's ... P E I
S. McLellan's M'tain.	Pictou ... N S
South Maitland	Hants ... N S
South March	Carleton ... O
South Middleton	Norfolk, N R ... O
South Monaghan	Peterboro', W R. O
South Mountain	Dundas ... O
South Nelson	Northumberl'd N B
South Ohio	Yarmouth ... N S
Southport	Queen's ... P E I
South Quebec	Lévis ... Q
South Range	Digby ... N S
South Rawdon	Hants ... N S
South Rockland	Westmoreland, N B
South Roxton	Shefford ... Q
S. S. Basin Riv. Denis	Inverness ... N S
S. Side Boulardarie	Victoria ... N S
S. S. Whycocomagh B.	Inverness ... N S
South Tilley	Victoria ... N B
South Vale	Colchester ... N S
South-W. Margaree	Inverness ... N S
South Stukely	Shefford ... Q
South-West Mabou	Inverness ... N S
South-West, Lot 16	Prince ... P E I
South-West Point	Gaspé ... Q
South Wiltshire	Queen's ... P E I
South Woodslee	Essex ... O
South Zorra	Oxford, N R ... O
Spaffordton	Addington ... O
Spanish River	Algoma ... O
Sparta	Elgin, E R ... O
Spa Springs	Annapolis ... N S
Sparrow Lake	Muskoka ... O
Speedside	Wellington, S R. O
Speerville	Carleton ... N B
Speitche's Cove	Digby ... N S
Spence	Muskoka ... O
Spence	Westmoreland, N B
Spencer Cove	Quebec ... Q
Spencer's Island	Cumberland ... N S
Spencerville	Grenville, S R ... O
Speyside	Halton ... O
Spring Arbour	Norfolk, S R ... O
Springbank	Middlesex, N R ... O
Spring Brook	Hastings, N R ... O
Springbrook	Dorchester ... Q
Springfield	Elgin, E R ... O
Springfield	Lisgar ... M
Springfield	King's ... N B
Springfield	Annapolis ... N S
Springfield	Queen's ... P E I
Springford	Oxford, S R ... O
Spring Hill	Compton ... Q
Spring Hill	York ... N B
Spring Hill Mines	Cumberland ... N S
Springvale	Haldimand ... O
Springville	Peterboro', W R. O
Springville	Pictou ... N S
Spruce Lake	St. John ... N B
Spry	Bruce, N R ... O
Spry Bay	Halifax ... N S
Staffa	Perth, S R ... O
Stafford	Renfrew, N R ... O
Stamford	Welland ... O
Stanbridge, East	Missisquoi ... Q
Stanbridge Ridge	Missisquoi ... Q
Stanbridge Station	Missisquoi ... Q
Stanbury	Missisquoi ... Q
Standon	Dorchester ... Q
Stanfold	Arthabaska ... Q
Stanhope	Stanstead ... Q
Stanley	York, W R ... O
Stanley Bridge	Queen's ... P E I
Stanleydale	Muskoka ... O
Stanley's Mills	Peel ... O
Stanleyville	Lanark, S R ... O
Stanstead	Stanstead ... Q
Stanton	Simcoe, S R ... O
Starkey's, W O	Queen's ... N B
Star Lake	Muskoka ... O
Starnesboro'	Huntingdon ... Q
Starrat	Muskoka ... O
Stayner	Simcoe, N R ... O
Steam Mill Village	King's ... N S
Steele	Simcoe, N R ... O
Steep Creek	Guysboro' ... N S
Steeve's Mountain	Westmoreland, N B
Steeve's Settlement	Westmoreland, N B
Stella	Lennox ... O
Stellarton	Pictou ... N S
Stevensville	Welland ... O
Stewarton	King's ... N B
Stewartville	Renfrew, S R ... O
Stewiacke C. Roads	Colchester ... N S
Still Water	Guysboro' ... N S
Stirling	Hastings, N R ... O
Stirton	Wellington, C R. O
Stittsville	Carleton ... O
Stobart	N. W. Territories.
Stockdale	Northumb'd, E R. O
Stockwell	Chateauguay ... Q
Stoco	Hastings, E R ... O
Stoddarts	Annapolis ... N S
Stodderville	Marquette ... M
Stoke Centre	Richmond ... Q
Stokes Bay	Bruce, N R ... O
Stoketon	Richmond ... Q
Stonefield	Argenteuil ... Q
Stoneham	Quebec ... Q
Stone House	Cumberland ... N S
Stoneleigh	Muskoka ... O
Stoneton	Lincoln ... O
Stonewall	Lisgar ... M
Stony Creek	Wentworth, S R. O
Stony Creek	Albert ... N B
Stony Lake	Peterboro', E R ... O
Stony Point	Essex ... O
Stormont	Guysboro' ... N S
Stornoway	Compton ... Q
Stottville	St. John's ... Q
Stouffville	York, N R ... O
Strabane	Wentworth, N R. O
Straffordville	Elgin, E R ... O
Strange	York, N R ... O
Strasburg	Waterloo, S R ... O
Stratford	Perth, N R ... O
Strathabo	Northumberl'd N B
Strathallan	Oxford, N R ... O
Strathavon	Grey, N R ... O
Strathburn	Middlesex, N R. O
Strathlorn	Inverness ... N S
Strathnairn	Grey, E R ... O
Strathroy	Middlesex, N R. O
Streetsville	Peel ... O
Stromness	Monck ... O
Stronach Mountain	Annapolis ... N S
Stroud	Simcoe, S R ... O
Sturgeon	Haldimand ... O
Sturgeon Bay	Simcoe, N R ... O
Sturgeon Point	Victoria, N R ... O
Stymast Settlement	Northumberl'd N B
Suffolk Road	Queen's ... P E I
Sugar Loaf, W O	Victoria ... N S
Sullivan	Grey, N R ... O
Sumas	N. Westminster B C
Summerfield	Carleton ... N B
Summer Hill	Queen's ... N B
Summerside	Prince ... P E I
Summerside	Antigonishe ... N S
Summerstown	Glengarry ... O
Summerville	Peel ... O
Summerville	King's ... P E I
Summerville	Hants ... N S
Sunbury	Frontenac ... O
Sunderland	Ontario, N R ... O
Sundridge	Pictou ... N S
Sunnybrae	Pictou ... N S
Sunnyside	King's ... N S
Sunnyside	Lisgar ... M
Sunshine	Huron, N R ... O
Surrey	Albert ... N B
Sussex Corner	King's ... N B
Sussex Portage	King's ... N B
Sussex Vale	King's ... N B
Sutherland's Cor.	Bothwell ... O
Sutherland's Mills	Pictou ... N S
Sutherland's River	Pictou ... N S
Sutton	Brome ... Q
Sutton Junction	Brome ... Q
Swan Creek	Sunbury ... N B
Swansburg	Shelburne ... N S
Sweaburg	Oxford, S R ... O
Sweenyville	Kent ... N B
Sweetsburg	Missisquoi ... Q
Sweet's Corners	Leeds, S R ... O
Switzerville	Lennox ... O
Sydenham Place	Drummond ... Q
Sydney	Cape Breton ... N S
Sydney Forks	Cape Breton ... N S
Sydney Mines	Cape Breton ... N S
Sylvan	Middlesex, N R ... O
South Woodslee	Essex ... O
Tabucintac	North'mb'rl'd. N B
Tadousac	Saguenay ... Q
Talbotville Royal	Elgin, W R ... O
Tamworth	Addington ... O
Tangier	Halifax ... N S
Tapleytown	Wentworth, S R. O
Tara	Bruce, N R ... O
Tarbert	Wellington, N R. O
Tatamagouche	Colchester ... N S
Tatamagouche Mt	Colchester ... N S
Tatlock	Lanark, N R ... O
Taunton	Ontario, S R ... O
Tavistock	Perth, S R ... O
Taylor Village	Westmoreland, N B
Tay Mills	York ... N B
Tay Settlement	York ... N B
Tayside	Stormont ... O
Tecumseh	Essex ... O
Teeswater	Bruce, S R ... O
Teeterville	Norfolk, N R ... O
Tehkummah	Algoma ... O
Telfer	Middlesex, E R ... O
Temperance Vale	York ... N B
Temperanceville	York, N R ... O
Templeton	Ottawa ... Q
Tempo	Elgin, W R ... O
Tenecape	Hants ... N S
Ten Mile Creek	St. John ... N B
Tennant's Cove	King's ... N B
Tennyson	Lanark, S R ... O
Terence Bay	Halifax ... N S
*

THE CANADIAN TARIFF OF CUSTOMS,

SHOWING THE DUTIES PAYABLE ON ALL GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE DOMINION.

Acid, Sulphuric.....½ cent per lb.
Acid, Acetic ..... 12 cents per I.G.
Acid, Muriatic and Nitric .....20 per ct.
Acid, Oxalic .....Free.
But Carboys and Demijohns containing acids, vinegar or other liquids, shall be subject to the same duty as if empty.
Advertising Pamphlets, Almanacs, Catalogues and Fashion Pamphlets.. ..... $1.00 per 100.
Advertising Pictures, or Pictorial Show Cards or Bills 30 per ct.
Agaric—"Dye Stuff" .....Free.
Agates, manufactured.....Free.
Agricultural Implements, not otherwise provided for .25 per cent.
Agricultural Implements, parts of, not otherwise specified, to be treated as wholes, excepting mouldboards, land-sides, and shares of steel, for ploughs, cut to shape, not moulded or bored, but as they come from the rollers and shears.
NOTE.—In all cases where manufacturers' articles are imported in parts, or what is technically called "in a knocked down state," they must be valued for duty as if mounted—less cost of putting them together and supplying deficient parts.
Ale, Beer and Porter, in bottles (6 quarts and 12 pints to I.G.).....18 cents per I.G.
Ale, Beer and Porter, in casks, or otherwise than bottles.10 cents per I.G.
Ale, Beer and Porter. Barrels containing bottled ale and porter are considered packages for exportation only, and therefore free of duty.
Alkanet Root .....Free.
Aloes.. .....Free.
Alum and Aluminous Cake .....Free.
Aluminium .....Free.
Ambergris .....Free.
Ammonia, Sulphate of .....Free.
Anchors .....Free.
Animals, Living, of all kinds, not elsewhere specified.20 per ct.
Animals, viz.:—Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine—for improvement of stock under regulations to be made by the Treasury Board, and approved by the Governor-in-Council.....Free.
Animals brought into Canada temporarily, and for a period not exceeding three months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or other association. But a bond shall be first given in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs, with the condition that the full duty to which such animals would otherwise be liable shall be paid in case of their sale in Canada, or if not re-exported within the time specified in such bond.Free.
Annato, liquid or solid and seed.....Free.
Aniline Dyes.....Free.
Aniline Oil, Crude.....Free.
Aniline Salts and Arseniate of .....Free.
Anodes, Nickel.....Free.
Antimony .....Free.
Anvils.....30 per ct.
Apples, dried .....2 cents per lb.
Apples, green .....40 cents per bbl.
Apparel, Wearing, and other personal and household effects (not merchandise) of British subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in Canada .....Free.
Argols, dust and crude.....Free.
Arms, Clothing, Musical Instruments for Bands, Military Stores and Munitions of War, for the use of the Army, Navy and Canadian Militia.....Free.
Arrow Root.....20 per ct.
Arsenic.....Free.
Arseniate of Aniline .....Free.
Articles for use of Governor-General, Foreign Consuls General, Dominion Government, or any of the Departments thereof, or Senate, or House of Commons .....Free.
Artificial Flowers and Feathers .....25 per ct.
Asphaltum Mineral .....10 per ct.
Ashes, Pot, Pearl or Soda .....Free.
Awnings and Tents .....25 per ct.
Atlases .....6 cents per lb.
Axes of all kinds .....30 per ct.
Babbit Metal.....10 per ct.
Bagatelle Tables or Boards, with cues and balls .....35 per ct.
Bacon, Fresh, Salted, Dried or Smoked .....2 cents per lb.
Bags, Cotton, Seamless.....2 cents per lb. and 15 per ct.
Bags, Paper of all kinds ..... 25 per ct.
Bags, " " (if printed).....30 per ct.
Bamboo, unmanufactured.....Free.
Bamboo Reeds, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for Walking Sticks or Canes, or for sticks for Umbrellas, Parasols or Sunshades ...Free.
Barilla .....Free.
Barley .....15 cts. per bush.
Barrels of Canadian manufacture exported filled with Domestic Petroleum and returned empty, under such regulations as the Minister of Customs shall direct .....Free.
Barytes, unmanufactured.....Free.
Bay Rum..... $1.90 per gal. and 30 per ct.
Beans.....15 cts. per bush.
Beer, Ale and Porter, imported in bottles (6 quarts and 12 pints to I. G.).....18 cts. per I. G.
Beer, Ale and Porter, imported in casks, or otherwise than bottles .....10 cts. per I. G.
Bedsteads, Iron... .....25 per ct.
Bedsteads, Wood .....35 per ct.
Benzole, not elsewhere specified.. .....7⅕c. per I. G.
Bells, for Churches.....Free.
Bells, for Builders' Hardware.....30 per ct.
Berries, for dyeing or used for composing dyes.....Free.
Belting, Leather.....25 per ct.
Bibles, Prayer Books, Psalm Books and Hymn Books. 5 per ct.
Bill Heads, printed, lithographed, or copper or steel-plate.....30 per ct.
Billiard Tables, without pockets, 4 feet 6 in. x 9 feet or under.....$22.50 each, and 15 per ct.
Billiard Tables, without pockets, over 4 feet 6 inches x 9 feet or under.....$25,00 each, and 15 per ct.
Billiard Tables, with pockets, 5 feet 6 inches x 11 feet or under.....$35.00 each, and 15 per ct.
Billiard Tables, with pockets, all over 5 feet 6 inches x 11 feet.....$40,00 each, and 15 per ct.
Each table to include 12 cues and one set of 4 balls, with markers, cloths and cases, but no pool balls.
Bird Cages, of all kinds.....30 per ct.
Binders' Cloth.....15 per ct.
Bismuth, Dry.....5 per ct.
Bismuth, Metallic.....Free.
Bitters (See "Spirits").....$1.90 per I. G.
Blacking, Shoe, and Shoe Polish and Shoemakers' Ink.25 per ct.
Blacking, all other.....20 per ct.
Blankets, composed wholly or part of Wool, Worsted, Hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals.7½ cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Blank Books, viz. : Account Books, Copy Books or Books to be drawn or written upon.....30 per ct.
Boilers and Engines and parts of, not elsewhere specified.....25 per ct.
Boiler Drawn Tubing, wrought iron, plain, not coupled, threaded or otherwise manufactured .....15 per ct.
Boiler Drawn Tubing, wrought, coupled or threaded...20 per ct.
Boiler Plate and Tank Iron.....12½ per ct.
Bolts, Washers and Rivets, Iron .....30 per ct.
Bolting Cloths.....Free.
Bone Dust and Bone Ash for manufacture of Phosphates and Fertilizers.....Free.
Bones, crude and not manufactured, burnt, calcined, ground or steamed .....Free.
Bonnets, Hats and Caps, not elsewhere specified, including Knitted Scotch Caps.....25 per ct.
Books, Printed Periodicals and Pamphlets, not elsewhere specified, not being foreign reprints of British copyright works, nor blank Account Books, nor Copy Books, nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor Bibles, Prayer Books, Psalm and Hymn Books.....15 per ct.
Bookbinders' Tools and Implements and Bookbinders' Cloth, including Ruling Machines and Ruling Pens imported by Bookbinders.....15 per ct.
Boots and Shoes, Rubber, Leather and Felt .....25 per ct.
Borax .....Free.
Botany, specimens of.....Free.
Bottles, Glass, of every description, not pressed.....20 per ct.
Bottles, pressed or moulded.....30 per ct.
Braces or Suspenders, of all kinds .....25 per ct.
Brads, Tacks and Sprigs.....30 per ct.
Brandy (see "Spirits) .....$1.45 per I. G.
Brass Wire and Rods cut in lengths.....30 per ct.
Brass, old or scrap, in Bars, Bolts or Sheets; in Wire, round or flat, Seamless Drawn Tubing,, and Plain and Fancy Drawn Tubing.....10 per ct
Brass Sheet cut in strips or sub-divisions .....30 per ct.
Brass and Copper Wire.....10 per ct.
Brass and Copper Wire-Cloth .....20 per ct.
Brass Screws .....30 per ct.
Brass, Agraffe Pins for Pianos, to be treated as part of pianos.....25 per ct.
Brass, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....30 per ct.
Brimstone, Crude or rolled in flour.....Free.
Brim Moulds for Gold Beaters.....Free.
Bristles .....Free.
British Copyright Works, reprints of.....15 per cent., and in addition thereto 12½ per ct. for copyright holder.
Bricks, for building purposes.....20 per ct.
Bridges, Iron.....25 per ct.
Bromine .....Free.
Brooms .....25 per ct.
Broom Corn.....Free.
Bronze, Phosphor, in blocks, bars, sheets or wire.....10 per ct.
Brushes.....25 per ct.
Buckwheat .....10 cts. per bush.
Buckwheat, Meal or Flour.....¼ cent per lb.
Buttons and Button Moulds of all kinds .....25 per ct.
Butter.....4 cents per lb.
Buchu Leaves .....Free.
Bullion, Gold or Silver ..... Free.
Bullion Fringe.....20 per ct.
Bullion Fringe, Silk.....30 per ct.
Burrstones, in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, and not bound up into millstones.....Free.
Burgundy Pitch .....Free.
Cable, submarine, unenumerated.....20 per ct.
Cabinets of Coins, Medals, and other curiosities of antiquity .....Free.
Caoutchouc, unmanufactured .....Free.
Cachous (Breath Sweeteners) .....1 cent per lb. and 35 per ct.
Cambric Muslin. Collectors of Customs are cautioned against an article called "Cambric Muslin," which is found to be white shirting, and should pay 1 cent per yard and .....15 per cent.
Candles, Tallow .....2 cents per lb.
Candles, Parrafine Wax.....5 cents per lb.
Candles, all others, including Sperm.....25 per ct.
Cans or packages made of tin or other material, containing fish of any kind admitted free of duty under any existing law or treaty, not exceeding one quart in contents, one cent and a-half on each can or package ; and when exceeding one quart, an additional duty of one cent and a-half for each additional quart or fractional part thereof.
Canvas for manufacture of floor oil-cloth, not less than 45 inches wide, and not pressed or calendared ....Free.
Canvas or Cotton Duck of Hemp or Flax, when to be used for boats' or ships' sails .....5 per ct.
Canvas, all other not elsewhere specified.....20 per ct.
Cane, Juice, Syrup.....⅘c. per lb. and 30 per ct.
Caps, cloth, wool.....10 cents per lb. and 25 per ct.
Caps, Hats and Bonnets, fur and straw, and all others not elsewhere specified .....25 per ct.
Capes, Fur.....25 per ct.
Cars, Railway.....30 per ct.
Cars, Railway and Street, the seat fixtures for, of cast iron, to be classed as castings..... 25 per ct.
Locks, Hinges, Window-fasteners and similar articles for, to be classed as carriage-makers' hardware .....30 per ct.
Springs (steel), as carriage springs, to pay the same duty as carriage-makers' hardware.....30 per ct.
Carbolic or heavy oil, used in making wooden block pavements, for treating wood for building and railway ties, products of coal tar, weighing 12 to 13 lbs. per gal..... 10 per ct.
Carboys, empty or not.....30 per ct.
Card Clothing machine .....25 per ct.
Cards, Playing, Valentines, Christmas and New Year's Chromo or Embossed Cards, and all other not being business or advertising cards .....25 per ct.
Cards, Printed, Lithographed, or Copper or Steel Plate.30 per ct.
Carpet Bags, Trunks, Valises and Satchels.....25 per ct.
Carpets, treble ingrain, three-ply or two-ply carpets, composed wholly or in part of wool, 10 cents per square yard and.....30 per ct.
Carpets, Dutch.....20 per ct.
Carpets, Jute and Hemp .....20 per ct.
Carpets, two-ply and three-ply ingrain, of which the warp is composed wholly of cotton or other material than wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animal....5 cents per square yard and 20 per ct.
Cartridges, in copper or paper .....25 per ct.
Car Wheels and Axles .....25 per ct.
Carriages .....30 per ct.
Carriage Springs (steel) .....30 per ct.
Carriages, Railway .....30 per ct.
Carriage Tops, Frames, Bodies and Wheels .....30 per ct.
Carriages of travellers, and carriages laden with merchandise, and not to include circus troupes or hawkers, under regulations to be prescribed by Minister of Customs .....Free.
Carriage Dusters or Lap Wraps .....20 per ct.
Cashmere Mufflers.....20 per ct.
Caskets, Burial, of any material .....35 per ct.
Casts, as models for use of schools of design.....Free.
Cathodes, Nickel .....Free.
Catgut Strings or Gut Cord for musical instruments . .Free.
Catgut or Whipgut, unmanufactured .....Free.
Cement, raw or in stone from quarry(13 cubic feet to ton)$1 per ton.
Cement burnt and unground .....7½ cts. per 100 lbs.
Cement, Hydraulic or Waterlime, ground, including barrels .....40 cts. per bbl.
Cement in bulk or bags.....9 cts per bush.
Cement, Portland or Roman .....20 per ct.
Chalk, Cliff stone, unmanufactured.....Free.
Champagne, and all other sparkling wines, in bottles, containing each not more than a quart, and more than a pint..... $3 per doz. btls.
Champagne, containing not more than a pint each, and more than ½ pint.....$1.50 per doz. btls.
Champagne, containing ½ pint each or less ..... 75c. per doz. btls.
Champagne, bottles containing more than one quart each shall pay in addition to $3.00 per dozen bottles at the rate of $1.50 per I. G. on the quantity in excess of one quart, the quarts and pints in each case to be old wine measure.....$1.50 per I. G.
And in addition to above specific duty..... 30 per ct.
All Liquors imported under the name of wine, and containing more than 40 per cent. of spirits of proof of Sykes' Hydrometer, shall be rated for duty as unenumerated spirits.
Chamomile Flowers .....Free.
Charts and Maps (Atlases 6 cents per lb.).....20 per ct.
Chain cables, over ½ inch in diameter, whether shackled or swivelled or not.....5 per ct.
Chain cables, all others not cable, including chain 17-32 of an inch .....20 per ct.
Cheese ..... 3 cents per lb.

NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.
*Vittoria	Norfolk, S R. O
Vivian	York, N R. O
Vogler's Cove	Lunenburg N S
Vroomanton	Ontario, N R. O
Vyner	Lambton O
Waasis Station	Sunbury N B
Wagram	Wellington, N R. O
Wakefield	Ottawa Q
Waldemar	Wellington, N R. O
Wales	Stormont O
Walker's Point	Muskoka O
Walkerton	Bruce, S R. O
Walkerville	Essex O
Wallace	Perth, N R O
Wallace	Cumberland N S
Wallace Bridge	Cumberland N S
*Wallaceburg	Kent O
Wallace Ridge	Cumberland N S
Wallacetown	Elgin, W R O
Wallbridge	Hastings, W R. O
Wallbrook	King's N S
Wallenstein	Waterloo, N R O
Waller	Russell O
Walmer	Oxford, N R O
Walnut	Lambton O
Walsh	Norfolk, S R. O
Walsingham Centre	Norfolk, S R. O
Walter's Falls	Grey, N R O
Waltham	Pontiac O
Walton	Huron, C R O
Walton	Hants N S
Wanstead	Lambton O
Warburton	Leeds, S R. O
Warden	Shefford Q
Ward's Creek Road	King's N B
*Wardsville	Middlesex, W R. O
Wareham	Grey, E R O
Warkworth	Northumb., E R. O
Warminster	Simcoe, N R O
Warner	Monck O
*Warsaw	Peterboro', E R. O
Wartburg	Perth, N R O
Warwick, East	Arthabaska Q
Warwick, West	Lambton O
Washago	Simcoe, N R. O
Washburn	Frontenac O
Washington	Oxford, N R O
Waterborough	Queen's N B
*Waterdown	Wentworth, N R. O
*Waterford	Norfolk, N R. O
Waterford	Digby N S
Waterford	King's N B
*Waterloo, East	Shefford Q
*Waterloo, West	Waterloo, N R O
Waterside	Albert N B
Watervale	Pictou N S
Waterville	Compton Q
Waterville	Carleton N B
Waterville	King's N S
*Watford	Lambton O
Watson's Corners	Lanark, N R. O
Watson Settlement	Carleton N B
Waubamick	Muskoka O
*Waubaushene	Simcoe, N R O
Waubuno	Lambton O
Waugh's River	Colchester N S
Waupoos	Prince Edward O
Waverley	Simcoe, N R O
Waverley	Halifax N S
Waweig	Charlotte N B
Way's Mills	Stanstead Q
Weaver Settlement	Digby N S
Webster's Corner	Queen's P E I
Weedon	Wolfe Q
Weedon Station	Wolfe Q
Weir	Wentworth, S R. O
Weissenburg	Waterloo, N R O
Welcome	Durham, E R. O
Weldford	Kent N B
Weldon	Kent O
*Welland	Welland O
Welland Port	Monck O
*Wellesley	Waterloo, N R O
Wellington	Prince P E I
Wellington	Marquette M
Wellington	Prince Edward O
Wellington	Albert N B
Wellington	Vancouver B C
Wellington	Yarmouth N S
Wellman's Corners	Hastings, N R O
Welsford	Queen's N B
Wendover	Prescott O
Wentworth	Cumberland N S
Wentworth Creek	Hants N S
Wentworth Station	Cumberland N S
West Arichat	Richmond N S
Wesleyville	Durham, E R O
West Bay	Inverness N S
West Boulton	Brome Q
Westbourne	Marquette M
W. Br. St. Nicholas R.	Kent N B
W. Br'ch River John	Pictou N S
W. Br'ch. Riv. Philip	Cumberland N S
West Brome	Brome Q
West Brook	Frontenac O
West Brook	Cumberland N S
West Broughton	Beauce Q
Westbury	Compton Q
West Cape	Prince P E I
West Cariboo	Pictou N S
Westchester	Cumberland N S
Westchester Lake	Cumberland N S
West Chezzetcook	Halifax N S
Westcock	Westmoreland N B
West Ditton	Compton Q
West Dublin	Lunenburg N S
Western Covehead	Queen's P E I
Western Road	Prince P E I
West Essa	Simcoe, S R. O
*West Farnham	Missisquoi Q
Westfield	Huron, N R. O
Westfield	King's N B
West Flamboro'	Wentworth, N R. O
West Glassville	Carleton N B
West Gravenhurst	Muskoka O
West Gore	Hants N S
West Hill	York, E R O
West Grove	Muskoka O
West Huntley	Carleton O
West Huntingdon	Hastings, N R O
West Jeddore	Halifax N S
West La Have Ferry	Co. Lunenburg N S
West Lake	Prince Edward O
West Lorne	Elgin, W R O
West Lynne	Provencher M
West McGillivray	Middlesex, N R. O
West Magdala	Elgin, W R O
Westmeath	Renfrew, N R. O
West Merigomishe	Pictou N S
West Montrose	Waterloo, N R O
Westmoreland Point	Westmoreland, N B
West New Annan	Colchester N S
West Newdy Quoddy	Halifax N S
*Weston	York, W R O
West Osgoode	Russell O
Westover	Wentworth, N R. O
Westport	Leeds, S R O
Westport	Digby N S
West Point	Prince P E I
West Potton	Brome Q
West Pubnico	Yarmouth N S
West Quaco	St. John N B
West River	Pictou N S
West River Station	Pictou N S
West Shefford	Shefford Q
W. Side of Lochaber	Antigonishe N S
W. Side Middle Riv.	Victoria N S
West St. Peter's	King's P E I
Westville	Pictou N S
*West Winchester	Dundas O
Westwood	Peterboro', E R. O
Wexford	York, E R O
Weymouth	Digby N S
Weymouth Bridge	Digby N S
Whalen	Middlesex, N R. O
Wheatland	Drummond Q
Wheatley	Essex O
Wheatley River	Queen's P E I
Wheaton Settlem't.	Westmoreland, N B
Wheeler	Lambton O
Whim Road Cross	King's P E I
Whitburn	Pictou N S
*Whitby	Ontario, S R O
White	Lanark, N R O
Whitehead	Guysboro' N S
Whitehead	King's N B
Whitehurst	Brockville O
White Lake	Renfrew, S R O
White Oak	Middlesex, E R. O
White Point	Victoria N S
White Rock Mills	King's N S
White Rose	York, N R O
White's Cove	Queen's N B
White's Point	Queen's N B
Whitevale	Ontario, S R O
Whitfield	Simcoe, S R O
Whitney	Northumb N B
Whittier's Ridge	Charlotte N B
Whittington	Wellington, N R. O
Whitton	Compton Q
Whycocomagh	Inverness N S
Whycocomagh, Rear	Inverness N S
*Wiarton	Grey, N R O
Wick	Ontario, N R O
Wickham, West	Drummond Q
Wickham	Queen's N B
Wicklow	Northumb., W R. O
Wicklow	Carleton N B
Widder	Lambton O
Wiggins	Queen's N B
Wilberforce	Peterboro', E R. O
Wilfrid	Ontario, N R O
Wilkesport	Bothwell O
Willetsholme	Frontenac O
Williamsdale	Cumberland N S
Williamsford Stat'n.	Grey, N R O
Williamstown	Glengarry O
Williamstown	Carleton N B
Williscroft	Bruce, N R O
Willow Creek	Bruce, N R O
Willowdale	York, W R O
Willowdale	Queen's N B
Willowgrove	Haldimand O
Willowgrove	St. John N B
Wilmot	Annapolis N S
Wilmot Valley	Prince P E I
Wilmur	Frontenac O
Wilson	Norfolk, S R O
Wilson's Beach	Charlotte N B
Wilson's Corners	Ottawa Q
Wilson's Mills	Megantic Q
Wilton	Lennox O
Wilton Grove	Middlesex, E R. O
Winchelsea	Huron, S R O
Winchester Springs	Dundas O
Windermere	Muskoka O
Windfall	Essex O
Windham Centre	Norfolk, N R O
Windham Hill	Cumberland N S
Winding Ledges	Victoria N B
*Windsor	Essex O
Windsor	Carleton N B
Windsor	Hants N S
Windsor Junction	Halifax N S
Windsor Mills	Richmond Q
Wine Harbour	Guysboro' N S
Winfield	Wellington, C R. O
Winger	Monck O
*Wingham	Huron, N R O
*Winnipeg	Selkirk M
Winona	Wentworth, S R. O
Winsloe Road	Queen's P E I
Winterbourne	Waterloo, N R. O
Winthrop	Huron, C R O
Wisbeach	Lambton O
Woburn	Pontiac Q
Woburn	York, E R O
Wolfe Island	Frontenac O
Wolfstown	Wolfe Q
Wolfville	King's N S
Wolseley	Grey, N R O
Wolverton	Oxford, N R O
Woodbourne	Pictou N S
*Woodbridge	York, W R O
Woodburn	Wentworth, S R. O
Woodford	Grey, N R O
Woodham	Perth, S R O
Woodhill	Peel O
Woodlands	Marquette M
Woodlands	Stormont O
Wood Island	Queen's P E I
Wood Point	Westmoreland, N B
Woodrous	Prince Edward O
Woodside	Megantic Q
Woodside	Marquette M
*Woodslee	Essex O
*Woodstock	Oxford, N R O
Woodstock	Carleton N B
Woodstock R. Stat'n	Carleton N B
*Woodville	Victoria, N R O
Woodville	Hants N S
Woodward's Cove	Charlotte N B
Woodworth	Albert N B
Wooler	Northumb., E R. O
Wotton	Wolfe Q
Wreck Cove	Victoria N S
Wright	Ottawa Q
*Wroxeter	Huron, N R O
Wyandot	Wellington, N R. O
Wyebridge	Simcoe, N R O
*Wyoming	Lambton O
Wyevale	Simcoe, E R O
Wyse's Corner	Halifax N S
Yale	Yale B C
Yamachiche	St. Maurice Q
Yamaska	Yamaska Q
Yarker	Addington O
Yarm	Pontiac Q
Yarmouth	Yarmouth N S
Yarmouth Centre	Elgin, E R O
Yatton	Wellington, C R. O
Yelverton	Durham, E R O
Yeovil	Grey, S R O
Yoho	York N B
*York	Haldimand O
York Mills	York, E R O
*Yorkville	York, E R O
Young's Cove	Queen's N B
Young's Point	Peterboro', W R. O
Youngsville	Oxford, N R O
Zealand	Addington O
Zephyr	Ontario, N R O
Zimmerman	Halton O
Zion	Durham, E R O
Ziska	Muskoka O
Zurich	Huron, S R O

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $5,500,000
RESERVE FUND, - - - - - - 475,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - MONTREAL.

BRANCHES.

Belleville,	Berlin,	Brampton,
Chatham,	Galt,	Gananoque,
Hamilton,	Ingersoll,	Kincardine,
Kingston,	London,	Montreal,
Napanee,	Ottawa,	Owen Sound,
Perth,	Prescott,	Quebec,
Renfrew,	Stratford,	St John's, Q.,
St. Thomas, Ont.	Toronto,	Walkerton,
Waterloo, Ont.,	Winnipeg, Man.	Windsor, Ont.

BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN — The Clydesdale Banking Company, 30 Lombard Street, London, Glasgow, and elsewhere.
AGENCY IN NEW YORK — 48 Exchange Place, Henry Hague and John B. Harris, Jr.
BANKERS IN NEW YORK—The Bank of New York, N.B.A.

QUEBEC BANK.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $3,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - QUEBEC.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA.

Ottawa, Ont.	Toronto, Ont.	Pembroke, Ont.
Montreal, Que.	St. Catharines, Ont.	Three Rivers, Q.
	Thorold, Ont.	

AGENTS IN NEW YORK—Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Co.
AGENTS IN LONDON—The Union Bank of London.

STADACONA BANK, QUEBEC.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - - - $1,000,000
Do. PAID UP, - - - - - 990,890

AGENTS IN THE DOMINION—Bank of Montreal.
" CHICAGO—Bank of Montreal.
" NEW YORK—C. F. Smithers and W. Watson.
" LONDON, ENGLAND—National Bank of Scotland.

UNION BANK OF LOWER CANADA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - QUEBEC.

BRANCHES.

Savings Bank (Upper Town, Que.) Montreal,
Ottawa, Three Rivers.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—The London and County Bank. New York—National Park Bank.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $2,500,000
(With power to increase.)

HEAD OFFICE, - - - VICTORIA, B.C.

LONDON OFFICE.—28 Cornhill, London.
Branches at San Francisco, California; Portland, Oregon; Victoria, B.C.; New Westminster, B.C.
AGENTS.—In Canada and the United States—The Bank of Montreal.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - $1,470,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - - 470,000

LONDON AGENTS—Williams, Deacon & Co.
NEW YORK AGENTS—Mechanics' National Bank.
BOSTON AGENTS—Eliot National Bank.

MARITIME BANK OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - $1,000,000

LONDON AGENTS—Imperial Bank (Limited).
NEW YORK AGENTS—J. J. Cisco & Son.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

BOSTON AGENTS—Eliot National Bank.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK,

ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - $200,000
RESERVE, - - - - - - - 50,000

LONDON AGENTS—Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
NEW YORK AGENTS—Bank of New York.
BOSTON AGENTS—Globe National Bank.

NOVA SCOTIA.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - - $1,000,000
RESERVE FUND, - - - - - 230,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - HALIFAX, N. S.

BRANCHES.

Amherst,	Digby,	North Sydney,
Annapolis,	Kentville,	Liverpool, N.S.,
Bridgetown,	New Glasgow,	Yarmouth,
St. John, N. B.,	Pictou,	

FOREIGN AGENTS—London—Williams, Deacon & Co. New York—Bank of New York. Boston—Merchants' National Bank.

BANK OF YARMOUTH,

YARMOUTH, N. S.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - $382,530
RESERVE, - - - - - - - 104,422

CORRESPONDENTS AT
Halifax—The Merchants' Bank of Halifax.
St. John—The Bank of Montreal.
" —The Bank of British North America.
Montreal—The Bank of Montreal.
New York—The National Citizens' Bank.
Boston—The Eliot National Bank.
London—The Union Bank of London.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF WINDSOR,

WINDSOR, N. S.

LONDON AGENTS—Union Bank of London.
NEW YORK AGENTS—Bank of New York.

EXCHANGE BANK OF YARMOUTH,

YARMOUTH, N. S.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - $349,595
SURPLUS, - - - - - - - - 53,000

FOREIGN AGENTS—New York—McTavish & Lawson. Boston—Boylston National Bank.

HALIFAX BANKING CO.,

HALIFAX, N. S.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - $500,000

NEW YORK AGENTS—Bank of New York.
BOSTON AGENTS—Suffolk National Bank.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX.

CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - - - $900,000
RESERVE, - - - - - - - 180,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - HALIFAX, N.S.

AGENCIES.

Antigonish,	Bridgewater,	Pictou,
Sydney, C.B.	Maitland (Hants Co.),	Truro,
Weymouth,	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Summerside.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—Imperial Bank. New York—Bank of New York. Boston—National Hide and Leather Bank.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF HALIFAX.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, - - - - $800,000
CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - - - 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - HALIFAX.

BRANCHES.

Lockeport and Wolfville, N. S.

AGENTS IN LONDON—The Union Bank of London.
" NEW YORK—The Bank of New York.
" BOSTON—Williams & Hall.
" ONT. AND QUE.—The Ontario Bank.

PICTOU BANK,

PICTOU, N.S.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, - - - - $500,000

AGENTS—Halifax—Union Bank of Halifax. Montreal—Bank of Montreal. New York—Bell & Smithers. London, England—Imperial Bank (Limited).

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - $1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - HALIFAX.

AGENCIES.

Halifax and Annapolis, N. S.

NEW YORK AGENTS—National Bank of Commerce.
BOSTON AGENTS—Merchants' National Bank.

PR. EDWARD ISLAND.

BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - $120,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - - 47,000

NEW YORK AGENTS—National Park Bank.
BOSTON AGENTS—National Exchange Bank.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

HEAD OFFICE, - CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

AGENCY AT GEORGETOWN.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—The City Bank. New York—The Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston—The Boston National Bank. Montreal, St. John, and Halifax—The Bank of Montreal.

SUMMERSIDE BANK,

SUMMERSIDE, P.E.I.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - $100,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - - 15,000

BOSTON AGENTS.—Blackstone National Bank.

UNION BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - CHARLOTTETOWN.
BRANCHES, - SUMMERSIDE AND MONTAGU.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—Montreal—Bank of Montreal. New York—National Park Bank. Boston—Merchants' National Bank. London, Eng.—Union Bank of London.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND,

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - $200,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - - 100,000

NEW YORK AGENTS.—National Park Bank.

UNION BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND,

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - $304,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - - 304,000

NEW YORK AGENTS.—National Bank of Commerce

Cheese Cloths..... 1 ct. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Cheques, printed, lithographed or copper or steel plate.30 per ct.
Checked Regattas.....2 cts. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Chicory, or other root or vegetable used as a substitute for coffee, kiln dried, roasted or ground.....4 cents per lb.
Chicory, raw or green .....3 cents per lb.
China-ware and Porcelain-ware.....25 per ct.
Chimneys, lamp, glass.....30 per ct.
Chloride of Lime.....Free.
Churns, "Wood" .....25 per ct.
Cinnabar .....Free.
Cigars..... 60 cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Cigarettes ....60 cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Citrons, rinds of, in brine for candying.....Free.
Clays.....Free.
Clocks, and parts thereof.....35 per ct.
Chronometer Clocks, as clocks .....35 per ct.
Control Clocks, known as watchmen's clocks .....35 per ct.
Chronometer Watches, as watches.....25 per ct.
Cloaks, Fur.. .....25 per ct.
Clout Nails .....30 per ct.
Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Coatings, Overcoatings, Cloakings, Horse Collar Cloth, Felt Cloth of every description not elsewhere specified, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat and other like animals.....7½ cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Clothing, Ready-Made, or Wearing Apparel of every description, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animal, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the Tailor, Seamstress, or Manufacturer, except Knitted Goods... .....10 cts. per lb. and 25 per ct.
Clothing made of Cotton, of which Cotton is the component part of chief value, including Corsets, Cotton, Collars, and Cuffs.....30 per ct.
Clothing, donations for charitable purposes .....Free.
Clothing for use of Army, Navy, and Militia .....Free.
Coal, Anthracite .....50 cts. per ton of 2,000 lbs.
Coal, Bituminous .....60 cts. per ton of 2,000 lbs.
Coal Dust and Coke ... .50 cts. per ton of 2,000 lbs.
Coal Oil and Kerosene, distilled, purified, or refined, not elsewhere specified .....7 1-5 cts. per I. G.
Coal Oil and Kerosene Fixtures and parts thereof .....30 per ct.
Coal Tar .....10 per ct.
Coal Pitch .....10 per ct.
Coats, Fur Hats, Caps, and Capes ..... 25 per ct.
Cobalt, Ore of.....Free.
Cocoanuts.....$1 per 100.
Cocoanut, dessicated, when sweetened .....1 ct. per lb. and 35 per ct.
Cocoa paste and other preparations of cocoa containing sugar ..... 1 ct. per lb. and 25 per ct.
Cocoa-paste and Chocolate, not sweetened.....20 per ct.
Cocoanut Oil and Palm in their natural state .....Free.
Cocoa, Bean, Shell, or Nibs.....Free.
Cod Liver Oil, medicated.....20 per cent.
Cochineal .....Free.
Coffee, green .....2 cts. per lb.
But if imported from U.S., additional.....10 per ct.
Coffee, roasted or ground, and all substitutes thereof not composed of Roots and Vegetables.....3 cents per lb.
Substitutes composed of Roots and Vegetables.....4 cents per lb.
Coffins, of any material.....35 per ct.
Coffin Trimmings, of metal.....30 per ct.
Coins, Gold and Silver, except U. S. silver coin.....Free.
Coir and Coir Yarn.....Free.
Collars, Cuffs and Shirt Fronts, paper.....30 per ct.
Collars, Cuffs and Shirt Fronts of cotton and paper....30 per ct.
Collars, Cuffs and Shirt Fronts, cotton collars, and of cotton and linen.....30 per ct.
Collars, Cuffs and Shirt Fronts, linen.....30 per ct.
Colcothar or Crocus, dry oxide of iron.....Free.
Cologne Water, and Perfumed Spirits, in bottles, flasks or other packages, weighing more than four ounces .....$1.90 per I. G., and 30 per ct.
Cologne Water, and Perfumed Spirits, in bottles, flasks or other packages, not weighing more than 4 oz...40 per ct.
Colors and Paints, ground in oil or any other liquid....25 per ct.
Colors and Paints, Bichromate of Potash, Blue-black, Chinese Blue, Lakes, Scarlet and Marone in pulp, Prussian Blue, Satin and fine-washed White, Ultra-marine, and Umber raw.....Free.
Colors and Paints, not elsewhere specified.. .....20 per ct.
Combs, of Rubber... .....25 per ct.
Combs, for dress or toilet, of all kinds..... .....25 per ct.
Combs, all others.....20 per ct.
Commercial Blank Forms, printed, lithographed or copper or steel plates..... 30 per ct.
Communion Plate, and plated ware for use in churches Free.
Conium Cicuta, or Hemlock, seed and leaf.....Free.
Confectionery and Sugar Candy, brown or white.1c. per lb. and 35 per ct.
Copper, old or scrap, in pigs, bars, rods, bolts, ingots, sheets, and sheathing, not planished, or coated, copper wire, round or flat, or copper seamless drawn tubing.....10 per ct.
Copper Rivets and Burrs, and all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....30 per ct.
Copper Sheets, cut in strips or sub-divisions.....30 per ct.
Copper and Brass Wire .....10 per ct.
Copper and Brass Wire Cloth.....20 per ct.
Cordage, for ships' purposes.....10 per ct.
Cordage, all other except Flax .....20 per ct.
Cordials, (see "Spirits").. .....$1.90 per I. G.
Corn, Indian.....7½ cts. per bush.
Cornmeal.....40 cts. per bbl.
Cornstarch or Flour, Potato Starch, and all preparations having the quality of starch.....2 cts. per lb.
Cornelians, unmanufactured..... .....Free.
Corks, and other manufactures of Corkwood or Cork-bark.....20 per ct.
Corkwood or Bark, unmanufactured .....Free.
Corsets .....30 per ct.
Cotton, Grey or unbleached and bleached, not stained, painted or printed.....1c. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Cotton, Sheetings, Drills, Ducks, Cheese Cloths, Cotton or Canton Flannels, not stained, painted or printed, grey or unbleached or bleached.1c. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Cotton, Jeans, Denims, Drillings, Bed-tickings, Ginghams, Plaids, Cotton or Canton Flannels, Ducks and Drills, Dyed or Colored, Checked or Striped Shirtings, Cottonades, Pantaloon Stuffs, and goods of like description, also Sateens and Galateas.... ..... 2 cts. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Cotton Sewing Thread, on spools..... 20 per ct.
Cotton, Shirts and Drawers, woven or made on frames, and all Cotton hosiery .....30 per ct.
Cotton Sewing Thread, in hanks.....12½ per ct.
Cotton, duck or canvas, of hemp or flax, and sail twine when to be used for boats' or ships' sails .....5 per ct.
Affidavits must accompany entry to substantiate its use.
Cotton, all clothing made of cotton, or of which cotton is the component part of chief value, including Corsets and linen and cotton Collars, Cuffs, Duck Vests and similar articles.....30 per ct.
Cotton, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified, held to embrace: Quilts and Sheets (white or colored), Cotton Diaper, Window Holland, Prints, printed Shirtings, Furniture Prints, Cretonne, Plain Prints, Printed Cotton, Cashmere, Cotton Huckaback, Cotton Damask in pieces and cloths, Towels, Book Muslin, Jaconet, Checked Jaconet, Cambric, Bishop's and Victoria Lawns, Tarletans, Hair Cords, Crinoline, and all kinds of printed Muslins, Leno, Pique, Brilliants, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Curtains known as Swiss, Nottingham, or Lace, etc., if of Cotton, Muslin Lace, all kinds of Cotton Scarfs and Ties, rolled Jaconets, Glove Finished Cambrics, Moleskins, Corduroy, Cotton Velvets and Velveteens, Cotton Parasols and Umbrellas, Cotten Tapes, Ferrets, Stay-bindings, Bed Lace, Boot Web, Carpet Binding, Blind Tassels, Window Leno, Cotton Fringe, Braids, Boot and Stay Laces, Cotton Velvet Ribbons and all kinds of Cotton Laces.....20 per ct.
Cotton, Seamless Bags, irrespective of contents, and when filled Bags may be taken as weighing 16 oz. and of not less value than $3.00 per doz. ..... 2 cents per pound and 15 per ct.
Cotton Prunella .....2 cts. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Cotton Wadding, Batting, Batts and Warps, Carpet Warps, Knitting and Hosiery Yarns, and other Cotton Yarns under No. 40, not elsewhere specified, not bleached, dyed or colored...2 cts. per lb. and 15 per ct.
Cotton Wadding, Batting, Batts and Warps, Carpet Warps, Knitting, and Hosiery Yarns, and other Cotton Yarns under No. 40, not elsewhere specified, bleached, dyed or colored.....3 cts. per lb. and 15 per ct.
Cotton Warps on beams .....1c. per lb. and 15 per ct.
Cotton, or Canton Flannel, grey and unbleached and bleached, not stained, painted or printed..1 ct. per sq. yd. & 15 per ct.
Cotton, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified ...20 per ct.
Cotton Waste .....Free.
Cotton Wool .....Free.
Cotton and Woollen Netting for Boots, Shoes, and Gloves .....10 per ct.
Cotton Umbrellas.....20 per ct.
Cotton Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs, and Neck Ties...20 per ct.
Cotton Seed Cake, Oil Cake, Palm Nut, and Meal Cake.Free.
Coutille, when imported by Corset manufacturers .....Free.
Cream of Tartar, in Crystals .....Free.
Crapes, all kinds.....20 per ct.
Cuffs, Collars, and Shirt Fronts, Paper.....30 per ct.
Cuffs, Collars, and Shirt Fronts, Cotton .....30 per ct.
Cuffs, Collars, and Shirt Fronts, Linen .....30 per ct.
Cutlery, Iron and Steel, not elsewhere specified, including table, pocket and office cutlery; scissors and shears, including sheep shears; butchers' knives and steels; shoe, hunting, glaziers' and farriers' knives; knives for horticultural purposes; and other articles for similar purposes as the above; Horse Clippers, Surgical Instruments and Dental Instruments... .....20 per ct.
Curry Combs and Curry Cards .....30 per ct.
Debaige .....20 per ct.
Demijohns .....30 per ct.
Diamonds, unset, including black diamonds for borers.Free.
Diamond Dust, or Bort..... .....Free.
Drafts, printed, lithographed, or copper or steel plate..30 per ct.
Dragons' Blood .....Free.
Drain Pipes, glazed and unglazed.....20 per ct.
Drain Tile, glazed and unglazed .....20 per ct.
Drawers, cotton, woven or made on frames .....30 per ct.
Drawers, Shirts and Hosiery, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals .....7½ cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Drawings, Paintings, Engravings and Prints.....20 per ct.
Druggets .....20 per ct.
Duck, for Belting and Hose... .....Free.
Duck, for Ships' Sails... .....5 per ct.
Dyeing or Tanning Articles in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, not elsewhere specified.....Free.
Dynamite, Dualin, Giant Powder and Vigorite, and other explosives of which Nitro-glycerine is a constituent part.....5 cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Dyes, other than aniline, prepared.....20 per ct.
Earth Closets .....35 per ct.
Earthenware and Stoneware, and Rockingham Ware and Cane Ware, brown or colored .....25 per ct.
Earthenware, Stoneware and White Granite or Iron-stoneware and "C.C." ware, whether decorated, printed or sponged or not.....30 per ct.
Eggs .....Free.
Egg Boxes, when imported from the United States to be filled with eggs and exported, may be returned to Canada to be refilled without requiring duty a second time, but duty must be paid on first importation .....25 per ct.
Electroplate, and gilt of all kinds, not classed as jewellery .....30 per ct.
Electrotypes and Stereotypes, of standard books, not advertising books, pamphlets or sheets.....10 per ct.
Electrotypes and Stereotypes, for commercial blanks and advertisements .....20 per ct.
Emery.....Free.
Emery Paper, sand and glass paper and cloth .....20 per ct.
Emery Wheels .....25 per ct.
Engines, locomotive and stationery, fire or other steam engines and boilers and other machinery, composed wholly or in part of iron.....25 per ct.
Engravings, paintings, drawings and prints.....20 per ct.
Entomology, specimens of .....Free.
Envelopes, paper, of all kinds, whether printed on or plain, perforated, board, and screen pictures cut out... ..... 25 per ct.
Essences, of Apple, Pear, Pineapple, Raspberry, Strawberry and other fruits and Vanilla.. ..$1.90 per I.G. and 20 per ct.
Essential Oils, for manufacturing purposes.....20 per ct.
Essences, such as Old Tom Gin Essence, Scotch Whiskey, &c .....20 per ct
Esparto or Spanish Grass, and other grasses and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper.....Free.
Excelsior, for Upholsterers' use .....20 per ct.
Extract of Logwood.....Free.
Fans, "Advertising," .....30 per ct.
Fans, all other .....25 per ct.
Farina .....2 cents per lb.
Feathers, Ostrich and Vulture, undressed .....15 per ct.
Feathers, Ostrich and Vultu e, dressed.....25 per ct.
Feathers, for beds .....20 per ct.
Felloes, Spokes, Hubs, and parts of wheels, rough, hewn or sawn only.....15 per ct.
Felloes, Spokes, Hubs, and parts of wheels, when finished.. .....25 per ct.
Felt, for boots and shoes, and skirts, when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories .....15 per ct.
Felt pull-overs for hats .....25 per ct.
Felt, for glove linings, when imported by manufacturers for their use in factory.....10 per ct.
Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels.....Free.
Felt, endless, for papermakers when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories.....10 per ct.
Felt Cloth, of every description, not elsewhere specified .....7½ ct. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Felt Boots and Shoes.....25 per ct.
Fibre, Mexican .....Free.
Fibre, Vegetable, for manufacturing purposes.....Free.
Fibre, Tampico or Istle.. .....Free.
Fibrilla.....Free.
Files .....30 per ct.
Fire-brick or Tiles, for lining stoves and furnaces....20 per ct.
Fire Clay .....Free.
Fire-arms, Muskets, Rifles, Pistols and Shot-guns.....20 per ct.
Fire-arms, for use of Army, Navy and Militia.....Free.
Fireproof Paint, dry.....¼ cent per lb.
Fish, fresh, salted, or smoked, except free by Washington Treaty.....1 cent per lb.
Fish, of all kinds, the produce of the fisheries of the United States, (except fish of the Inland Lakes, or of rivers falling into them, and fish preserved in oil). Free.
Fish, fresh, dried, salted or smoked, Fish Oil and all products of fish and Seal oil the natural products of Newfoundland .....Free.
Fish Oil .....Free.
Fish-bait .....Free.
Fish-hooks, Nets, Seines, Lines and Twines, for the use of the Fisheries, but not to include sporting, fishing tackle, or hooks with flies, or trawling spoons. Free.
Fishing Rods .....30 per ct.
Fish-plates, steel, until 1882.....Free.
Fish-plate, "iron".....17½ per ct.
Flannels, of every description not elsewhere specified .....7½c. per lb and 20 per ct.
Flagstones, dressed.....$1.50 per ton.
Flasks, glass of every description.....30 per ct.
Flax, fibre, scutched.. .....1 cent per lb.
Flax, fibre, hackled .....2 cents per lb.
Flax, tow of, scutched or green .....½ cent per lb.
Flax Seed.....10 cts. per bush.
Flax Seed Oil, boiled or raw . .....25 per ct.
Flint, Flints and ground Flint-stones.....Free.
Flour, Wheat .....50 cents per bbl.
Flour, Buckwheat or meal .....¼ cent per lb.
Flour, Corn .....2 cents per lb.
Flour, Rye .....50 cents per bbl.
Flour, Rice .....2 cents per lb.
Flour, Sago .....2 cents per lb.
Fog Signals, detonating for railway alarms.....20 per ct.
Forks, steel, hay, manure and potato .....30 per ct.
Folia digitalis.....Free.
Fossils.....Free.
Fruit, *dried*, Apples .....2 cents per lb.
Fruit, *dried*, Currants, Dates, Figs, Plums, Prunes, Raisins, and all others not elsewhere specified .....25 per ct.
Fruit, *green*, Apples .....40 cts. per barrel.
Fruit, *green*, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries .....2 cents per quart.
Fruit, *green*, Cherries and Currants.....1 cent per quart.
Fruit, *green*, Cranberries, Plums and Quinces.....30 cents per bush.
Fruit, *green*, Grapes .....2 cents per bush.
Fruit, *green*, Peaches.....40 cents per bush.
Fruit, *green*, Oranges and Lemons .....20 per ct.
Fruit, in air-tight cans, including cans, if sweetened ...3 cents per lb.
Fruit, in air-tight cans, including cans, if not sweetened .....2 cents per lb.
Fruit, preserved in brandy and other spirits.....$1.90 per I. G.
Fruit Jars, glass and preserve jars .....30 per ct.
Fullers' Earth .....Free.
Fuller's Earth, when prepared.....20 per ct.
Furniture, House, cabinet or office, finished or in parts.35 per ct.
Fur Skins, dressed .....15 per ct.
Fur Skins, of all kinds, not dressed in any manner....Free.
Furs, Caps, Hats, Muffs, Tippets, Capes, Coats, Cloaks, and other manufactures of Fur.....25 per ct.
Galateas..... ..2 cents per sq. yd. and 15 per cent.
Game and Poultry of all kinds.....20 per ct.
Gas and Coal Oil Fixtures, or parts thereof .....30 per ct.
Gas Light Shades .....30 per ct.
Gas Pipes of Cast Iron.....25 per ct.
Gentian Root .....Free.
German Silver in Sheets .....10 der ct.
Giant Powder.....5 cents per lb. and 20 per ct.
Gin, Geneva (see "Spirits") .....$1.32½ per I. G.
Gin, Old Tom (see "Spirits) in bulk .....$1.32½ per I. G.
Ginseng Root.....Free.
Glass, bent for the manufacture of show cases.....Free.
Glass, Ornamental, Figured, Enamelled, Stained, in sheets .....30 per ct.
Glass, Carboys and Demijohns, Pressed and Cut Glass Bottles and Decanters, Flasks and Phials of every description, Telegraph and Lightning Rod Insulators, Fruit Jars and Glass Bottles .....30 per ct.
Glass, Lamp and Gas Light Shades, Lamps and Lamp Chimneys, Globes for Lanterns, Lamp and Gas Lights.. .....30 per ct.
Glass, Stained, Tinted, Painted, Vitrified, in sheets..30 per ct.
Glass, Silvered Plate .....25 per ct.
Glass, Window, Stained. .....30 per ct.
Glass, Window, Common and Colorless.....20 per ct.
Glass, Figured, Enamelled and Obscured White, in sheets .....30 per ct.

Paintings, Engravings, Drawings and Prints.....20 per ct.
Paintings in Oil or Water Colors, by Artists of well known merit, or copies of the old Masters by such Artists.....Free.
Palm Leaf, unmanufactured.....Free.
Palm-nut Cake, Meal Cake, Cotton Seed Cake and Oil Cake.....Free.
Pamphlets Periodicals not imported through the Post Office.....15 per ct.
Pamphlets and Periodicals imported through the Post Office for subscribers.....Free.
Paper, Calendered.....22½ per ct.
In its meaning held practically to apply to all writing papers, smooth surfaced papers, whether colored or white, drawing paper and enamelled paper, but does not apply to ordinary printing paper, known to the trade as "news" paper, or to wrapping, tissue, filtering or blotting paper, which latter are.....20 per ct.
Paper, Printing, not calendered.....20 per ct.
Paper Bags, printed.....30 per ct.
Paper Bags, not printed.....25 per ct.
Paper, ruled.....25 per ct.
Paper, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....25 per ct.
Paper, Carpet Lining.....20 per ct.
Paper, Union Collar Cloth, in sheets, not shapen.....10 per ct.
Paper, Envelopes.....25 per ct.
Paper of all kinds, not elsewhere specified.....20 per ct.
Paper, Wall, including Window Shades and Trunk Linings.....30 per ct.
Paper Hangings.....30 per ct.
Paper Machie.....25 per ct.
Paper Borders, Cornices, Edgings, &c., for cigar boxes; perforated or embossed paper; confectionery paper, book marks, tags, cards and cardboard, photographic mats, &c., as manufactures of paper.....25 per ct.
Paris Green, dry.....10 per ct.
Patent Medicines, or any medicine or preparation of which the recipe is kept secret, or the ingredients thereof are kept secret, recommended by advertisement, bill or label, for the relief of any disorder or ailment, in liquid form.....50 per ct.
Patent Medicines, all other than liquid.....25 per ct.
Peas.....10 cts. per bush.
Pearl, Mother of, not manufactured.....Free.
Pencils, lead, in wood or otherwise.....25 per ct.
Pen and Pencil Holders.....20 per ct.
Pelts.....Free.
Percussion Caps, for gun or rifle.....20 per ct.
Percussion Caps, for blasting.....30 per ct.
Periodicals and Pamphlets, imported through Post Office by subscribers.....Free.
Periodicals and Pamphlets, not imported through Post Office.....15 per ct.
Perfumery, including toilet preparations.....30 per ct.
Perfumed Spirits, in bottle or flasks, not weighing more than 4 oz.....40 per ct.
Perfumed Spirits (held to include Bay Rum), in bottles or flasks and other packages weighing more than 4 oz. each.....$1.90 per I.G. and 30 per ct.
Petroleum and products of, not elsewhere specified...7 1-5 cts. per I.G.
Phials, glass, of every description.....30 per ct.
Philosophical Instruments, and apparatus, including globes and pictorial illustrations of insects, etc., when imported by or for the use of colleges and schools, scientific and literary societies.....Free.
Phosphorus.....Free.
Phosphor Bronze, blocks, sheets and wire.....10 per ct.
Pianofortes, square, whether round-cornered or not, not over 7 octaves.....$25.00 each.
Pianofortes, square, all other.....$30.00 each.
Pianofortes, upright.....$30.00 each.
Pianofortes, concert, semi-concert or parlor grand.....$50.00 each.
And in addition to above specific duty.....15 per ct.
Pianofortes, parts of, including brass agraffe pins.....25 per ct.
Pianos—a piano imported, consisting of case, frame, sounding-board, &c., but without the action, should be treated as a piano, liable to the specific duty, and the ad valorem duty on its value in that state.
Picture Frames.....35 per ct.
Pipe Clay in natural condition.....Free.
Pipes, Briar and other.....20 per ct.
Pins, Hooks and Eyes.....20 per ct.
Pistols, not elsewhere specified.....20 per ct.
Pitch-pine.....Free.
Pitch, Coal.....10 per ct.
Plants and Shrubs.....20 per ct.
Plaster of Paris or Gypsum, ground.....20 per ct.
Plaster of Paris or Gypsum, calcined or manufactured.15c. per 100 lbs. or 45 cts. per bbl. of not over 300 lbs.
Plaits, straw, Tuscan or grass.....Free.
Plates, engraved on wood and steel or any other metal.20 per ct.
Plated ware, Electroplate and Gilt of all kinds (not jewelry).....30 per ct.
Playing Cards.....30 per ct.
Plumbago.....10 per ct.
Plumbago, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified20 per ct.
Plush, silk or cotton, for hatters.....10 per ct.
Pomades, French, or flower odors, preserved in fat or oil for the purpose of conserving the odors of flowers which do not bear the heat of distillation, when imported in tins of not less than 10 lbs. each....15 per ct.
Pomatum, or Paste, for hair, mouth, or skin.....30 per ct.
Porter, Ale and Beer, imported in bottles (6 quarts and 12 pints to I. G.).....18 cents per I.G.
Porter, Ale and Beer, imported in casks or otherwise than bottles.....10 cents per I.G.
Potatoes.....10 cents per bush.
Potash, Muriate of, crude.....Free.
Porcelain-ware.....20 per ct.
Porcelain-ware, Lamp Shades, and imitation.....20 per ct.
Posters, printed, lithographed, or copper or steel plate posters.....30 per ct.
Poultry and game of all kinds.....20 per ct.
Prayer Books, Psalm and Hymn Books, and Bibles... 5 per ct.
Prints, Drawings, Engravings and Paintings.....20 per ct.
Printing Presses, not to include type-writers, electric pens, numbering machines or dating stamps.....15 per ct.
Prunella, Cotton and Woollen Netting for boots, shoes and gloves.....10 per ct.
Prunella of Cotton.....2 cents per sq. yard and 15 per ct.

Pumice and Pumice Stone.....Free.
Pumice Stone, ground and powdered.....20 per ct.
Putty.....25 per ct.
Quills.....20 per ct.
Quinine, sulphate of.....20 per ct.
Quicksilver.....10 per ct.
Rags of Cotton, Linen, Jute, Hemp, Paper Waste or clippings and waste of any kind, fit only for manufacture of paper.....Free.
Rags, Woollen.....Free.
Rails, iron, or railway bars for railways or tramways.15 per ct.
Railway Iron, Iron Fish-plates, Frogs, Frog Points, Chairs and Fingerbars.....17½ per ct.
Rakes and Rake-teeth.....30 per ct.
Rattans, unmanufactured.....Free.
Receipts, printed, lithographed or copper or steel plate receipts.....30 per ct.
Reeds, unmanufactured.....Free.
Rennet, raw or prepared.....Free.
Resin.....Free.
Revolvers, not elsewhere specified.....20 per ct.
Rhubarb Root.....Free.
Rice.....1 cent per lb.
Rice Flour.....2 cents per lb.
Rifles, not elsewhere specified.....20 per ct.
Rivets, Bolts and Washers.....30 per ct.
Rose Water, without spirits.....30 per ct.
Rose Water, when without spirits, to be classed as perfumery.
Rum (see "Spirits").....$1.32½ per I.G.
Rye.....10 cents per bush.
Rye Flour.....50 cents per bbl.
Rubber, manufacture of.....25 per ct.
Safes, "Iron," and doors for safes and vaults.....25 per ct.
Saffron Cake.....Free.
Saffron and Safflower, extract of.....Free.
Sago.....20 per ct.
Sago Flour.....20 per ct.
Sails for Boats and Ships.....25 per ct.
Sal-Ammoniac.....Free.
Sal-Soda.....Free.
Salt, imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or imported for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries.....Free
Salt, except salt imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or imported for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries, which shall be free from duty.....8 cts. per 100 lbs.
Salt, in bags, barrels and other packages.....12c. per 100 lbs.
Saltpetre.....20 per ct.
Sand.....Free.
Sand-paper, Glass and Emery-paper and Cloth.....20 per ct.
Satin, silk.....30 per ct.
Satteens, colored as "Jeans".....2 cts. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Satchels, Valises and Carpet-Bags.....30 per ct.
Saw-dust.....25 per ct.
Saws of all kinds.....30 per ct.
Scales, Balances, Weighing Beams and Steelyards.....30 per ct.
Screws, Steel, Iron, called "Wood-Screws".....35 per ct.
Screws, Machine Screws and Wood-Screws.....20 per ct.
Screws, Machine, intended for holding in wood, without nuts or other iron fixtures, to be classed as wood-screws.....35 per ct.
The same imported with nuts are properly screw bolts.....30 per ct.
Screws, with Nuts.....30 per ct.
Sea-grass.....Free.
Sealskin—Imitations in wool to be classed as cloakings.....7½ per lb. and 20 per ct.
Seamless Drawn Tubing, "Zinc".....10 per ct.
Seamless Drawn Tubing, "Brass".....10 per ct.
Seamless Drawn Tubing, "Copper".....10 per ct.
Seamless Cotton Bags.....2 cents per lb. and 15 per ct.
Sea-weed, Moss, and all other Vegetable Substances used for beds and mattrasses, in their natural state or only cleaned.....Free.
Seeds, flower, garden, field and other seeds for agricultural purposes, when in bulk or other large parcels.15 per ct.
Seeds, the same in small papers and parcels.....25 per ct.
Seeds, mustard, unground.....15 per ct.
Seeds, mustard, ground.....25 per ct.
Seeds, for agricultural purposes, do not include Anise, Cardamon, Colchicum, Cummin, Feengreek, Hyoscyamus, Philandri, Stramonium, Worm, Caraway, Canary.
Senna, in leaves.....Free.
Sesame Seed Oil.....20 per ct.
Settlers' Effects—Wearing Apparel, Household Furniture, Professional Books, Implements and Tools of trade, occupation or employment, which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removing to Canada, not to include machinery or live stock, or articles imported for use in any manufactory, establishment, or for sale; provided that any dutiable article entered as Settlers' Effects shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until two years actual use in Canada.....Free.
Also provided that under regulation to be made by the Minister of Customs, Live Stock when imported into Manitoba or the N. W. Territory by intending Settlers, shall be free until otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council.
Sewer Pipes, glazed or unglazed.....20 per ct.
Sewing Machines, whole, or heads or parts of heads of Sewing Machines.....$2 00 each and 20 per ct.
Sewing Machines, parts of, viz.: Stands and table tops, imported separately; stands to be treated as castings, and woodwork as manufactures of wood, both.25 per ct.
Shawls, Woollen, wholly or in part worsted, hair Alpaca goat or other like animals.7½ cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Shawls, Indian or Paramatta.....20 per ct.
Shellac Varnish.....$1.90 per gallon.
Shingles.....20 per ct.
Ships, and all other vessels built in any foreign country, whether steam or sailing vessels, on application for Canadian Register, on the fair market value of the hull, rigging, machinery, and all appurtenances..10 per ct.
Shirts, Cotton, woven or made on frames.....30 per ct.
Shirts, Drawers, and Hoisery, Wool, wholly or in part, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals.....7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Shirtings, Cotton, checked and striped.....2c. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.

Shirt Fronts, Collars and Cuffs, paper.....30 per ct.
Shoes and Boots, leather and rubber.....25 per ct.
Shoe Linings, twilted Cotton.....1c. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Shoe Linings, colored Jeanettes...2s. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Shot, lead.....25 per ct.
Shot Guns, not elsewhere specified.....20 per ct.
Show Cases, of any material.....35 per ct.
Show Cards or Bills.....30 per ct.
Shovels, Spades.....30 per ct.
Shoulders and Sides, fresh, salted, dried or smoked...2 cents per lb.
Shrubs and Trees, ornamental, shade and fruit.....20 per ct.
Silex, or Crystallized Quartz.....Free.
Silicias, plain or beetled, and Casbans.....20 per ct.
Printed.....20 per ct.
Silks, raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted or advanced in manufacture in any way, silk cocoons and silk waste.....Free.
Silk Twist and Sewing Silk.....25 per ct.
Silk Umbrellas.....30 per ct.
Silk Velvets, and all manufactures of silk, of which silk is the component part of chief value.....30 per ct.
Silk, in the gum, not more advanced than singles, tram and thrown organzine, and raw spun silk, not colored.....15 per ct.
Silk—Manufactures of, embrace, glacé, gros grain, ducape, barathea Cashmere, Gros de Naples, black and colored Turquoise, satins, sarsenets, Persians, poplins and all other piece goods of which silk is the component part of chief value; all silk clothing, silk umbrellas and parasols, velvets, terries, chenilles, ribbons, silk plush, hat bands, velvet ribbons, silk braids, fringes, laces, trimmings, tassels, shawls, hosiery and underclothing, ties, scarfs, bows, ferrets, handkerchiefs, Prussian bindings, sofa gimp, orris lace, float race, mantillas or jackets, boot and stay laces, silk warp Paramatta, silk tapestry, silk warp alpaca, &c.....30 per ct
Silver, rolled, and German silver, in sheets.....10 per ct.
Silver or Gold Coins (except United States silver coin).Free.
Silver Leaf.....25 per ct.
Silvered Plate Glass.....25 per ct.
Skates of all kinds.....30 per ct.
Skins, undressed, dried, salted or pickled.....Free.
Slates, School and Writing, and Porcelain and Drawing Slates.....25 per ct.
Slate, Mantels.....20 per ct.
Slates, of all kinds and manufactures of, not otherwise specified.....25 per ct.
Sleighs.....30 per ct.
Snuff and Manufactured Tobacco.....25c. per lb. and 12½ per ct.
Soap, common, brown and yellow, not perfumed.....1½c. per lb.
Soap, common, soft and liquid, not perfumed.....20 per ct.
Soap, Castile and white.....2 cents per lb.
Soap, perfumed or toilet.....30 per ct.
Soap, saddlers' and silver soap.....20 per ct.
Soda Ash.....Free.
Soda, Caustic.....Free.
Soda, Silicate of.....Free.
Soil Pipes, cast iron.....25 per ct.
Spades, Shovels.....30 per ct.
Spanish or Esparto Grass, and other grasses and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper.....Free.
Spectacles and Eye Glasses.....20 per ct.
Spelter, in blocks or pigs.....10 per ct.
Sperm Oil.....20 per ct.
Spices—Ginger and Spices of all kinds (except Mace and Nutmegs) unground.....20 per ct.
Spices, as above, ground.....25 per ct.
Spices, Nutmegs and Mace.....25 per ct.
Spikes and Nails, cut.....½c. per lb. and 10 per ct.
Spikes and Nails, wrought and pressed, whether galvanized or not.....¾c. per lb. and 10 per ct.
Spikes and Nails, composition and sheathing.....20 per ct.
Spirits of Turpentine.....20 per ct.
Spirits and Strong Waters, not having been sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Syke's Hydrometer, for every Imperial Gallon of the strength of proof by such Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than a gallon, viz.:—Geneva Gin, Rum, Whiskey, and unenumerated articles of like kinds.....$1.32½ per I. G.
Spirits, Brandy.....$1.45 per I. G.
Spirits, Whiskey, Geneva Gin and Rum.....$1.32½ per I. G.
Spirits, Old Tom Gin, in bulk.....$1.32½ per I. G.
Spirits, sweetened or mixed so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid, viz.: Rum-Shrub, Cordials, Scheidam Schnaps, Tafia, Bitters, and unenumerated articles of like kind....$1.90 per I. G.
Spirits, Strong Waters imported into Canada mixed with any ingredients, and although thereby coming under the denomination of Patent Medicines, Tinctures, Essences, Extracts, or any other denomination not elsewhere specified, shall be nevertheless deemed spirits or strong waters, and subject to same duty.....$1.90 per I. G.
Spirits and Strong Waters, not elsewhere specified..$1.90 per I. G.
Spokes, Hubs, Felloes, rough or sawn only.....15 per ct.
Spokes, Hubs, Felloes.....25 per ct.
Sprigs, Tacks and Brads.....30 per ct.
Starch, Corn Starch, and all preparations having the quality of starch.....2c. per lb.
Stationery of all kinds, not elsewhere specified.....20 per ct.
The following articles, not specially named in the tariff, may be classed as stationery, viz.: Penholders and pencil cases of all kinds, paper binders and fasteners (metal), pencil sharpeners, mucilage, paper weights and slips, copying pencils, inkstands (except electro-plated), notarial seals, philosophical and mathematical Instruments, drawing pens, tape measures, ink powder, parchment, chalks and crayons, India and China ink, quills and quill and steel pens, ivory knives and folders, wafers and stamps, slate pencils, juvenile and all water colors for artists, pink tape, pastilles, globes, rulers, pen trays, key rings and chains.
Steel and manufactures of, Steel in Ingots, Bars, Sheets and Coils, and Railway Bars or Rails and Fish-plates, on and after Jan. 1, 1882.....10 per ct.
Steel, the same to January 1st, 1882.....Free.
Steel, Locomotive Tires and Bessemer steel in rough...10 per ct.
Steel all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified....20 per ct.

Glass, not Figured, Painted, Enamelled or Engraved..20 per ct.
Glass all others, and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....20 per ct.
Glass Stoppers.....20 per ct.
Glass Balls.....30 per ct.
Glass Paper, Sand, Emery Paper and Cloth.....20 per ct.
Glengarry or Scotch Caps.....25 per ct.
Globes for Lanterns and Lamps.....30 per ct.
Gloves and Mitts of any material.....25 per ct.
Glucose Syrup.....½c. per lb. and 35 per ct.
Glucose and Grape Sugar, to be classed and rated for duty, as sugar according to grade by Dutch standard in color
Gold and Silver Leaf.....25 per ct.
Gold Beaters' Moulds and Skins.....Free.
Granite, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified...20 per ct.
Granite Ware or Iron-stone Ware (not iron).....30 per ct.
Gravel.....Free.
Grease and Grease Scrap, for manufacture of Soap.....Free.
Grindstones.....$2.00 per ton.
Guano, and other animal and vegetable manure (not phosphates).....Free.
Gums, Amber, Arabic, Australian, British, Copal, Damar, Mastac, Sandarac, Shellac and Tragacanth...Free.
Gums, Chewing, sweetened or flavored.1c. per lb, and 35 per ct.
Gums, Chewing, not sweetened.....20 per ct.
Gunpowder, gun, rifle and sporting, in kegs, ½ kegs, ¼ kegs, and similar packages.....5 cts. per lb.
Gunpowder, cannon and musket, in kegs and barrels...4 cts. per lb.
Gunpowder, canister, in pound and ½ pound tins..... 15 cts. per lb,
Gunpowder, blasting and mining.....3 cts. per lb.
Gut and Worm Gut, manufactured and unmanufactured, for whip and other cord.....Free.
Gutta Percha, manufactures of.....25 per ct.
Gutta Percha, crude.....Free.
Gypsum, ground.....20 per ct.
Gypsum, crude (Sulphate of Lime).....Free.
Hair, curled.....20 per ct.
Hair, Angola, Buffalo, Bison, Camel's, Goat, Hog, Horse and Human, cleaned or uncleaned, but not curled or otherwise manufactured; also Cow, Calf, and Deer Hair.....Free.
Hair Oils, Pomatums and Pastes, and all other perfumed preparations used for the hair, mouth or skin.....30 per ct.
Hams, fresh, salted, dried or smoked.....2 cts. per lb.
Handkerchiefs, cotton.....20 per ct.
Hardware, builders', cabinet makers', upholsterers', carriage makers', saddlers' and undertakers'.....30 per ct.
Hats, Caps and Bonnets, not elsewhere specified.....25 per ct.
Hatters' Plush, of silk or cotton.....10 per ct.
Hatters' Furs, not on the skin.....Free.
Hemlock Bark.....Free.
Hemp, undressed.....Free.
Hemp, Indian (crude drug).....Free.
Hides, raw, whether dry, salted or pickled.....Free.
Hoes, Steel.....30 per ct.
Hollow-ware, tinned, glazed, or enamelled, of cast or wrought iron.....25 per ct.
Honey, in the comb or otherwise.....3 cents per lb.
Hoofs.....Free.
Hops.....6 cents per lb.
Horn Strips, used in making Corsets.....Free.
Horse Shoes.....30 per ct.
Horse-shoe Nails.....30 per ct.
Hosiery, cotton of all kinds, not elsewhere specified..30 per ct.
Hosiery, wool of all kinds, not elsewhere specified, 7½ cents per lb. and.....20 per ct.
Hubs, Spokes and Felloes, rough or sawn only.....15 per ct.
Hubs, Spokes and Felloes, when finished.....25 per ct.
Hymn Books.....5 per ct.
Hyoscyamus or Henbane Leaf.....Free.
Ice.....Free.
Indian Corn.....7½ cents per bush.
India Rubber, Boots and Shoes and manufactures of, including Vulcanite and Elastic Web.....25 per ct.
India Rubber, unmanufactured.....Free.
Indigo.....Free.
Ink, for writing.....25 per ct.
Ink, for printing.....20 per ct.
Insulators, Telegraph and Lightning-rod.....30 per ct.
Iron, old and scrap.....$2.00 per ton.
Iron, Pig.....$2.00 per ton.
Iron, in Slabs, Blooms, Loops or Billets, puddled or not, and muck and puddled Bars and Billets.....10 per ct.
Iron, in bars, rolled or hammered, including flats, rounds and squares, nail and spike rods, and all other iron not elsewhere specified.....17½ per ct.
Iron, Band and Hoop, Sheet, smoothed or polished, coated or galvanized, and common or black, 17 gauge or thinner, and Boiler Plate, Tank Iron and Canada Plates.....12½ per cent.
And the above over 17 gauge.....17½ per ct.
Iron Chain, "half-inch chain," so called, is ordinarily made a little over ½ inch, or about 17-32 of an inch, but should be classed as half inch, and pay.20 per ct.
Iron, Nails and Spikes, wrought or pressed, including railroad spikes.....¾c. per lb. and 10 per ct.
Iron, Rolled Beams, Channel, Angle and T Iron.....15 per ct.
Iron, Sheet, Corrugated and Galvanized.....17½ per ct.
Iron, Mill and Mill Cranks, and Wrought Forgings for Mills and Locomotives, or parts thereof, weighing 25 lbs. or more.....20 per ct.
Iron Masts, for ships or parts of.....Free.
Iron, rolled round wire rods in coils under ½ inch diameter.....10 per ct.
Iron and Steel Wire, tinned or coppered, galvanized or not.....15 per ct.
Iron, for bridges and structural work.....25 per ct.
Iron, malleable, castings.....25 per ct.
Iron, Stove and other castings, not elsewhere specified.25 per ct.
Iron Tin Plates—Sheet Iron tinned, commonly called tin plates, and whole sheets of any size, not specially shapen or cut from sheets as originally manufactured.....10 per ct.
Iron Nuts and Bolts, together, classed as bolts.....30 per ct.
Iron Wire Nails, called "Points de Paris,".....30 per ct.
Iron Furniture, including bedsteads, and ornamental iron work and wire work.....25 per ct.
Iron, Wrought, Tubing, plain, not threaded, coupled or otherwise manufactured.....15 per ct.
Iron, Wrought, Tubing, threaded or coupled.....20 per ct.
Iron, and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....20 per ct.
Iris.....Free.

Istle or Tampico Fibre.....Free.
Ivory or Ivory Nuts, unmanufactured.....Free.
Ivory Veneers, sawn or split only, not planed or polished. Free.
Jalap Root.....Free.
Japanned and Tinware, not elsewhere specified.....25 per ct.
Jeannettes.....2 cts. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Jewellery, and manufactures of Gold and Silver.....20 per ct.
Junk, Old.....Free.
Jute, manufactures of.....20 per ct.
Jute, Jute and Hemp Carpets.....20 per ct.
Jute, unmanufactured.....Free.
Jute, Butts.....Free.
Kelp.....Free.
Kerosene and Coal Oil, distilled, purified or refined, not elsewhere specified.....7½ c. per I.G.
Kerosene and Coal Oil Fixtures, or parts thereof.....30 per ct.
Knitting Machines.....25 per ct.
Knife Blades or Knife Blanks in the rough, unhandled, for the use of Electro-platers.....10 per ct.
Knives for Mowers and Reapers and Cutter Bars.....30 per ct.
Kryolite.....Free.
Labels of every description, printed, lithographed or copper or steel plate.....30 per ct.
Lac—dye, crude, seed, button, stick and shell.....Free.
Lamps, Glass.....30 per ct.
Lamp Shades, Glass.....30 per ct.
Lard, tried and rendered.....2 cts. per lb.
Lard, untried.....1½ cts. per lb.
Lard, Oil.....20 per ct.
Lava, unmanufactured.....Free.
Lead, old and scrap and in pigs, bars, blocks and sheets.10 per ct.
Lead, white and red, dry; also dry white zinc..... 5 per ct.
Lead, Pipe and Shot.....25 per ct.
Lead, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....25 per ct.
Leather, sole, tanned but rough and undressed.....10 per ct.
Leather, Morocco Skins, tanned but rough or undressed.....10 per ct.
Leather, sole and belting leather, tanned but not waxed.15 per ct.
Leather, sole and belting leather, dressed and waxed..20 per ct.
Leather, all upper and French kid, tanned but not waxed.....15 per ct.
Leather, all upper and French kid, dressed and waxed.20 per ct.
Leather, japanned, patent or enamelled.....20 per ct.
Leather, all other, and skins tanned, not elsewhere specified.....20 per ct.
Leather, belting and all manufactures of, including boots and shoes.....25 per ct.
Leather, Board.....3 cts per lb.
Leather, Boot and Shoe Counters.....½ cent per pr.
Leeches.....Free.
Lemons, and rinds of, in brine for candying.....Free.
Licorice—root and paste, extract of, for manufacturing purposes.....20 per ct.
Licorice, stick extract or confection.....1 cent per lb. 20 per ct.
Linen, and manufactures of.....20 per ct.
Linen Handkerchiefs in boxes.....20 per ct
Attention is called to the necessity of seeing that they are invoiced at the full value, including the cost of hemming and boxing
Linings, cotton (rolled).....20 per ct
Linseed Oil, Raw or Boiled.....25 per ct.
Litharge.....Free.
Lithographic Stones, not engraved.....20 per ct.
Litmus and all Lichens, prepared and not prepared.....Free.
Locks of all kinds.....30 per ct.
Logs and round unmanufactured timber, not elsewhere specified.....Free.
Logwood, extract of.....Free.
Locomotives and Railway, Passenger, Baggage and Freight Cars, being the property of Railway Companies in the United States running upon any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian locomotives and cars are admitted free under similar circumstances in the United States, under regulations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs.....Free.
Locomotive, Tires of Steel or "Bessemer" in the rough.....10 per ct.
Lumber and Timber, Planks and Boards, sawn, of Boxwood, Cherry, Walnut, Chestnut, Mahogany, Pitch, Pine, Rosewood, Sandalwood, Spanish Cedar, Oak, Hickory and Whitewood, not shaped, planed, or otherwise manufactured.....Free.
Lumber and Timber, Spanish Cedar cut by knife.....Free.
Lumber and Timber, not elsewhere specified.....20 per ct.
Linoleum as "Oil Cloth".....30 per ct.
Mace.....25 per ct.
Machinery for Cotton Mills, not made in Canada, until the 1st day of Oct. 1880.....Free.
Machinery for Worsted Mills, of all kinds, which is not manufactured in Canada, until the 1st day of Oct. 1880.....Free.
This does not refer to machinery for Woollen Mills, but only the actual machinery used in the manufacture of "Worsted."
Machinery, not elsewhere specified.....25 per ct.
Madder and Munject, or Indian Madder, ground and prepared and all extracts of.....Free.
Magazines, quarterly, monthly, and semi-monthly, unbound.....Free.
Malt.....15 cents per bush., subject to Excise Regulations.
Malt, extract of, for medicinal purposes.....25 per ct.
Manilla Grass.....Free.
Mantels, slate.....30 per ct.
Mantels, marble.....25 per ct.
Manure, Guano, and other animal and vegetable, in natural state, not prepared.....Free.
Manure, prepared or manufactured, all kinds.....20 per ct.
Marble Slabs, sawn on not more than two sides.....15 per ct.
Marble Blocks and Slabs, sawn on more than two sides.20 per ct.
Marble, finished.....25 per ct.
Marble, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified..25 per ct.
Marble, in blocks from quarries in the rough, or sawn on two sides only, and not specially shapen, containing 15 cubic ft. or over.....10 per ct.
Maps and Charts—not Atlases.....20 per ct.
Masts, Iron, or parts of, for ships.....Free.
Mattrasses, hair, spring and other.....35 per ct.
Meal, Buckwheat.....¼ cent per lb.
Meal Cake, Oil Cake, Cotton Seed Cake, and Palm-Nut Cake.....Free.
Meat, fresh or salted, on actual weight, as received in Canada, except shoulders, sides, bacon and hams..1 cent per lb.

Meats, all others, dried, smoked or preserved, in any other way than salted or pickled, not otherwise specified.....2 cts. per lb. and 20 per cent. on value of cans.
Meats, Corned Beef.....2 cents per lb.
Meats, Essence of Beef (extract).....20 per ct.
Medals of gold, silver or copper.....Free.
Meerschaum, crude or raw.....Free.
Menageries, horses, cattle, carriages and harness of, under regulations to be prescribed by Minister of Customs.....Free.
Mica.....20 per ct.
Milk Food, manufactured by Henri Nestle, Dr. Giband and others, and all similar preparations.....30 per ct.
Military Stores and Munitions of War.....Free.
Mill Board, not Straw Board.....10 per ct.
Mitts and Gloves, leather.....25 per ct.
Mineralogy, specimens of.....Free.
Models and Patterns of Inventions, and other improvements in the arts, but no article or articles shall be deemed a model or improvement which can be fitted for use.....Free.
Molasses (see Syrups).
Moss, Iceland, and other Mosses, crude.....Free
Moss, Seaweed, and all other vegetable substances used for beds and mattrasses, in their natural state or only cleaned.....Free.
Mower and Reaper Knives, and Cutter Bars, as edge tools.....30 per ct.
Muffs, Fur.....25 per ct.
Music, printed, bound in sheets.....6 cents per lb.
Musical Instruments for bands of the Army, Navy or Militia.....Free.
Musical Instruments not specified..according to material of chief value.
Musical Instruments, brass.....30 per ct.
Musical Instruments, wood.....25 per ct.
Musical Instruments, silver.....20 per ct.
Musical Instruments, vulcanite.....25 per ct.
Musical Instruments, Accordeons.....25 per ct.
Musical Instruments, Triangles.....20 per ct.
Muskets, Rifles, Guns and Pistols, not elsewhere specified.....20 per ct,
Mustard Seed, unground.....15 per ct.
Mustard Seed, ground or prepared.....25 per ct.
Nails, Clout, Hungarian, Horse-shoe and Iron Wire, called "Point de Paris".....30 per ct.
Nails and Spikes, cut.....½ cent per lb. and 10 per ct.
Nails and Spikes, Wrought and Pressed, whether Galvanized or not.....¾ cent per lb. and 10 per ct.
Nails and Spikes, Composition and Sheathing.....20 per ct.
Napkin Rings, plated.....30 per ct.
Napkin Rings, not plated.....20 per ct.
Naphtha, not elsewhere specified.....7 1-5 cts. per I.G.
Neatsfoot Oil.....20 per ct.
Newspapers, and Quarterly, Monthly, and Semi-monthly Magazines, unbound.....Free.
Nickel Anodes and Cathodes.....Free.
Nickel Salts.....20 per ct.
Nitrate of Soda or Cubic Nitre.....Free.
Nitro-Glycerine.....10c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Nuts, Iron.....1c. per lb. and 10 per ct.
Nuts, all kinds except Cocoanuts.....20 per ct.
Nuts, Cocoa.....$1.00 per 100.
Nutmegs.....25 per ct.
Nutgalls.....Free.
Oak Bark.....Free.
Oakum.....Free.
Oats.....10 cts. per bush.
Oatmeal.....½ cent per lb.
Ochres, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, *not* calcined.....10 per ct.
Oils, hair, perfumed or not.....30 per ct.
Oils, Coal or Kerosene, distilled, purified or refined. Naphtha, Benzole, Petroleum, products of Petroleum, Coal, Shale and Lignite not elsewhere specified.....7 1-5 cts. per I.G.
Oils, Lubricating.....20 per ct.
Oils, Carbolic or heavy, used for making wooden block pavements, for treating wood, for building, and for railway ties.....10 per ct.
Oils, Olive or Salad.....20 per ct.
Oil, Cod Liver, medicated.....20 per ct.
Oil, Fish, subject to provisions of Washington Treaty.Free.
Oils, Fish and Seal, and all products of fish, the produce of Newfoundland.....Free.
Oils, Lard.....20 per ct.
Oil, Linseed or Flaxseed, raw or boiled.....25 per ct.
Oils, Neatsfoot.....20 per ct.
Oil, Sperm.....20 per ct.
Oil, Sesame Seed.....20 per ct.
Oils, Cocoanut and Palm, in their natural state.....Free.
Oil Cake, Cotton Seed Cake, Palm-nut Cake and Meal.....Free.
Oil Cloth for Floors and Linoleum stamped, painted or printed, and Table Covers similarly prepared and oiled or painted window blinds.....30 per ct.
Oil Cloth, carriages, etc.....20 per ct.
Opium (drug).....20 per ct.
Opium, prepared for smoking.....$5.00 per lb.
Oranges, rinds of, in brine for Candying.....Free.
Ores of metals of all kinds.....Free.
Organs, Cabinet, Reed Organs, having not more than two sets of reeds.....$10.00 each.
Organs, Cabinet, having over two and not more than four sets of reeds.....$15.00 each.
Organs, Cabinet, having over four and not more than six sets of reeds.....$20.00 each.
Organs, Cabinet, having over six sets of reeds.....$30.00 each. and in addition thereto.....15 per ct.
Organ Pipes, and sets or parts of sets of reeds for Cabinet Organs.....25 per ct.
Ornamental Iron Work.....25 per ct.
Ornaments for ladies' head-dresses, hats, bonnets, belts, dress-clasps, &c., to be rated according to the material or component part of chief value.
Osiers.....Free.
Oxalic Acid.....Free.
Pails, Tubs, Churns, and other manufactures of Wood not elsewhere specified.....25 per ct.
Paint, fire proof, dry.....¼ cent per lb.
Paints and Colors ground in oil or any other liquid..25 per ct.
Paints and Colors not elsewhere specified.....20 per ct.
Paints and Colors, White and Red Lead dry, also Zinc. 5 per ct.

THE BANKS OF CANADA,

WITH THEIR CAPITAL, BRANCHES, FOREIGN AGENTS, &c., &c.

ONTARIO.

BANK OF HAMILTON.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - - $1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - HAMILTON.

AGENCIES:

Beeton,	Listowel,	Port Elgin,
Georgetown,	Milton,	Wingham.

AGENTS.—New York—Messrs. John J. Cisco & Son. London—The National Bank of Scotland.

BANK OF OTTAWA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - - - $1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - 566,823

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - OTTAWA.

AGENCIES:

Ottawa, Arnprior.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—Alliance Bank, Limited. New York—Harper & Goadby. Chicago—Canadian Bank of Commerce.

BANK OF TORONTO.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - $2,000,000
RESERVE FUND, - - - - - - 750,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - TORONTO.

BRANCHES:

Montreal,	Cobourg,	Barrie,
Peterboro',	Port Hope,	St. Catharines,
	Collingwood.	

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—The City Bank. New York—The National Bank of Commerce; Messrs. Watson & Lang.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - TORONTO.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - $6,000,000
REST - - - - - - - - 1,400,000

FOREIGN AGENTS.—New York—J. G. Harper and J. H. Goadby. Chicago—J. G. Orchard.

BRANCHES:

Barrie,	Hamilton,	Seaforth,
Belleville,	London,	Simcoe,
Berlin,	Lucan,	Stratford,
Brantford,	Montreal,	Strathroy,
Chatham,	Norwich,	Thorold,
Collingwood,	Orangeville,	Toronto,
Dundas,	Ottawa,	Walkerton,
Dunnville,	Paris,	Windsor,
Galt,	Peterboro',	Woodstock.
Goderich,	St. Catharines,	
Guelph,	Sarnia,	

BANKERS.—New York—The American Exchange National Bank. London, Eng.—The Bank of Scotland.

DOMINION BANK.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - $1,000,000
REST, - - - - - - - - - 310,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - TORONTO.
Branch—Queen Street, corner of Esther.

BRANCHES:

Oshawa,	Whitby,	Brampton,
Uxbridge,	Bowmanville,	Napanee,
Orillia,	Cobourg,	Liverpool Market.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—Montreal—The Bank of Montreal. New York—The Bank of Montreal. London, Eng.—The National Bank of Scotland, 37 Nicholas Lane.

FEDERAL BANK.

CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - - - $1,000,000
REST, - - - - - - - - - 185,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - TORONTO.

BRANCHES:

Aurora,	Kingston,	St. Mary's,
Chatham,	London,	Strathroy,
Guelph,	Newmarket,	Tilsonburg,
Hamilton,	Simcoe,	Yorkville.

AGENTS.—London, Eng.—The National Bank of Scotland. New York—American Exchange National Bank. Canada—Bank of Montreal and its Branches.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, - - - - $1,000,000
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - - - - 910,800

HEAD OFFICE—Cor. Wellington St. and Exchange Alley (the Old Exchange Building), TORONTO.

BRANCHES:

Dunnville,	St. Catharines,	Fergus,
Ingersoll,	St. Thomas,	Woodstock.
Port Colborne,	Welland,	

ONTARIO BANK.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - $3,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - TORONTO.

BRANCHES:

Alliston,	Mount Forest,	Port Perry,
Bowmanville,	Oshawa,	P. Arthur's Landing,
Guelph,	Ottawa,	Toronto,
Lindsay,	Peterboro,	Whitby,
Montreal,	Port Hope,	Winnipeg, Man.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London, Eng.—Alliance Bank (Limited). New York—Messrs. Walter Watson and Alex. Lang. Boston—Tremont National Bank.

STANDARD BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, - - - - $1,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - - - - 509,750

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - TORONTO.

AGENCIES:

Bradford,	Harriston,	Newcastle,
Cannington,	Markham,	Colborne,
Picton.		

FOREIGN AGENTS.—Montreal—Bank of Montreal. New York—Messrs. Smithers & Watson. London, Eng.—Imperial Bank.

QUEBEC.

BANQUE DE ST. HYACINTHE.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - $233,890

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - ST. HYACINTHE.

AGENCIES:

St. Hyacinthe, and St. Jesaire, P.Q.

NEW YORK AGENT.—National Bank of the Republic.

BANQUE DE ST. JEAN.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, - - - - - $224,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - ST. JOHN'S, QUE.

BRANCHES:

St. John's, Que., and Napierville, Que.

NEW YORK AGENTS.—Watson & Lang.

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

MONTREAL, QUE.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - $630,000
RESERVE, - - - - - - - - 30,000

AGENCIES:

Montreal and Joilette, P. Quebec.

NEW YORK AGENTS.—National Park Bank.

BANQUE DU PEUPLE,

MONTREAL, QUE.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $2,000,000

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York—National Bank of the Republic. Quebec Agency—La Banque Nationale.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - £1,000,000 STG.

LONDON OFFICE, 3 Clements Lane, Lombard St. E.C.
HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—St. James St., Montreal.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA:

London,	Kingston,	Fredericton, N.B.,
Brantford,	Ottawa,	Halifax, N.S.,
Paris,	Montreal,	Victoria, B.C.,
Hamilton,	Quebec,	Barkerville, B.C.
Toronto,	St. John, N.B.	

AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—New York—D. A. McTavish and Wm. Lawson. San Francisco—A. McKinlay. Portland, Oregon—J. Goodfellow.

LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England; Messrs. Glyn & Co.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool. Australia—Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand—Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zealand. India, China and Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies—Colonial Bank. Paris—Messrs. Marcuard, Andre & Co. Lyons—Credit Lyonnais.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - - - $12,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - - - 11,999,200
RESERVE FUND, - - - - - - 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - MONTREAL.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA:

Almonte, Ont.,	Hamilton,	Picton,
Belleville,	Kingston,	Port Hope,
Brantford,	Lindsay,	Quebec,
Brockville,	London,	Sarnia,
Chatham, N.B.	Moncton, N.B.	Stratford.
Cobourg,	Newcastle, N.B.	St. John, N.B.,
Cornwall,	Ottawa,	St. Marys,
Goderich,	Perth,	Toronto,
Guelph,	Peterboro',	Winnipeg,
Halifax, N.S.		

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—London—Bank of Montreal, 9 Birchin Lane, Lombard Street.

BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—London—The Bank of England; The London and Westminster Bank; The Union Bank of London. Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool. Scotland—The British Linen Company and Branches.

AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—New York—Walter Watson and Alexander Lang, 59 Wall Street. Chicago—Bank of Montreal, 154 Madison Street.

BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES.—New York—The Bank of New York, N.B.A.; The Merchants' National Bank. Boston—The Merchants' National Bank. Buffalo—The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank. San Francisco—The Bank of British Columbia.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS. — St. John's Nfd.—The Union Bank of Newfoundland. British Columbia—The Bank of British Columbia. New Zealand—The Bank of New Zealand. India, China, Japan, Australia—Oriental Bank Corporation.

BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

MONTREAL, QUE.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. Paris—De Rothschild Freres. New York—National Bank of the Republic.

BANQUE NATIONALE.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - QUEBEC.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, - - - $2,000,000
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - - - 2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - - - 2,000,000

BRANCHES:

Montreal,	Ottawa,	Sherbrooke.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—New York—National Bank of the Republic. England—National Bank of Scotland.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - - - $1,500,000
CAPITAL PAID IN, - - - - - 1,381,568
RESERVE FUND, - - - - - - 200,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - SHERBROOKE, QUE.

BRANCHES.

Waterloo, Q.	Cowansville,	Stanstead,
Coaticook,	Richmond, Q.	Granby.

AGENTS.—Montreal—Bank of Montreal. London, England—London and County Bank. Boston—National Exchange Bank.

EXCHANGE BANK OF CANADA.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, - - - - $1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - MONTREAL.

BRANCHES.

Hamilton, Ont.,	Parkhill, Ont., Bedford, Que.	Aylmer, Ont.,

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—The Alliance Bank, (Limited). Chicago—Union National Bank. New York—National Bank of Commerce.

MOLSONS BANK.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - - $2,000,000
PAID-UP, - - - - - - - 1,998,861.86
REST, - - - - - - - - 100,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - MONTREAL.

BRANCHES.

Montreal,	Brockville,	Clinton,
Exeter,	Ingersoll,	London,
Meaford,	Millbrook,	Morrisburg,
Owen Sound,	Ridgetown,	Smith's Falls,
Sorel,	St. Thomas, Ont.	Toronto,

AGENTS IN CANADA.—Quebec—Quebec Bank and Eastern Townships Bank. Ontario—Bank of Montreal and Ontario Bank and their Branches. New Brunswick—Bank of New Brunswick. Nova Scotia—Halifax Banking Company and its Branches. Prince Edward Island—Union Bank of P.E.I., Charlottetown and Summerside. Newfoundland—Commercial Bank of Newfonndland, St. John's.

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—London—Alliance Bank (Limited). Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co.

AGENTS IN UNITED STATES.—New York—Mechanics' National Bank; Messrs. C. F. Smithers & W. Watson; Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co. Boston—Merchants' National Bank; Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co. Portland—Casco National Bank. Chicago—First National Bank. Cleveland—Commercial National Bank. Detroit—Mechanics' Bank. Buffalo—Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank. Milwaukee—Wisconsin Marine & Fire Ins. Co. Bank. Toledo—Second National Bank.

LEGAL AND JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DOMINION AND COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

The Supreme Court, as a High Court of Appeal, constituted by Dominion Statute, 38 Vic., cap. 2, assented to 8th April, 1875, is composed of a Chief Justice and five Puisne Judges, and has appellate civil and criminal jurisdiction within and throughout the Dominion of Canada. The Judges reside at Ottawa, where the Supreme Court holds annually three Sessions, the first beginning on the third Tuesday in February; the second on the first Tuesday in May; and the third on the fourth Tuesday in October. The Exchequer Court, presided over by the same Judges, possesses concurrent original jurisdiction in the Dominion in all cases in which it is sought to enforce any law relating to the revenue, and exclusive original jusisdiction in all cases in which demand is made or relief sought in respect of a suit or action of the Court of Exchequer on its revenue side against the Crown, or any officer of the Crown.

Hon. William Johnston Ritchie, Chief Justice.
Hon. Samuel Henry Strong, Puisne Judge.
Hon. Telesphore Fournier, Puisne Judge.
Hon. William Alexander Henry, Puisne Judge.
Hon. Henri Elzear Taschereau, Puisne Judge.
Hon. John Wellington Gwynne, Puisne Judge.
R. Cassells, jun., Registrar.

COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY OF ONTARIO.

COURT OF APPEAL.—Constituted for the hearing of appeals in civil cases from the Courts of Queen's Bench, Chancery and Common Pleas; and appeals in criminal cases from the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and County and Insolvent Courts. From the judgment of this Court, an appeal lies at the option of litigants, either to the Supreme Court of the Dominion, or to Her Majesty in Privy Council, in cases over £1,000, or where annual rent fee, or future rights of any amount, are affected, the judgment in either case being final. The Judges of this Court, in addition to their appellate duties proper, take part in presiding over Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius, and of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, and holding Chancery Sittings, and may be placed on the rota for the trial of Election petitions with the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, who, as *ex officio* Judges of this Court, choose from their number a Judge or Judges to sit in appeal in case of there being a vacancy in this Court, or if, from illness or some other cause, one of the Judges of the Court is unable to be present, or is under any legal disqualification to hear an appeal. *Chief Justice in Appeal*—Hon. Thomas Moss. *Judges*—Hon. G. W. Burton, Hon. Christopher S. Patterson, and Hon. Joseph C. Morrison.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—The jurisdiction of this Court extends to all manner of actions, causes and suits, criminal and civil, real, personal and mixed, within Ontario, and it may proceed in such by such process and course as are provided by law, and as shall tend with justice and despatch to determine the same; and may hear and determine all issues of law, and also with the inquest of twelve good and lawful men (except in cases otherwise provided for) try all issues of fact, and give judgment, and award execution thereon, and also in matters which relate to the Queen's Revenue (including the condemnation of contraband or smuggled goods) as may de done by Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law in England. *Chief Justice*—Hon. J. H. Hagarty, D.C.L. *Puisne Judges*—Hon. M. C. Cameron and Hon. J. D. Armour.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—This Court has the same powers and jurisdiction as a Court of Record as the Court of Queen's Bench. Writs of summons and capias issue alternately from either Court. *Chief Justice*—Hon. Adam Wilson. *Puisne Judges*—Hon. T. Galt and Hon. F. Osler.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—This Court has the like jurisdiction as the Court of Chancery in England, in cases of fraud, accident, trusts, executors, administrators, co-partnerships, account, mortgages, awards, dower, infants, idiots, lunatics and their estates, waste, specific performance, discovery, and to prevent multiplicity of suits, staying proceedings at law prosecuted against equity and good conscience, and may decree the issue, repeal, or avoidance, of letters patent, and generally the like powers which the Court of Chancery in England possesses to administer justice in all cases in which there is no adequate remedy at law. Issues of fact depending in the Superior Courts of Law for trial without a jury, may be entered for trial at any sitting of this Court held for the hearing of causes at the county town where the venue is laid. *Chancellor*—Hon. John G. Spragge. *Vice-Chancellors*—Hon. Samuel Hume Blake and Hon. Wm. Proudfoot.

MARITIME COURT OF ONTARIO.—Constituted by Dominion Statute, 40 Vic., cap. 21, as a Superior Court of Maritime Jurisdiction. Is composed of one Judge for the whole Province; and Surrogate Judges for certain localities, appointed by the Governor in Council, are invested with such powers as may be conferred on them by their commission. The Maritime Court is a Superior Court of Record, having, with some exceptions mentioned in the Act, the like rights and remedies in all matters, including cases of Contract and Tort, and proceedings *in rem* and *in personam*, arising out of or connected with navigation, shipping, trade or commerce, on any river, lake, canal, or inland water, of which the whole or part is in the Province of Ontario, as any existing Vice-Admiralty Court would have if its process extended to the Province of Ontario. The sittings of the Court and in Chambers are fixed and regulated by the Judge and Surrogate Judges at such times as they shall think fit and necessary for the due administration of justice. *Judge for the whole Province*—Hon. Kenneth Mackenzie.

HEIR AND DEVISEE COURT.—Commissioners, the Judges of the Superior Courts, and such other persons as may be appointed by commission under the Great Seal. Their duties are to determine claims to lands in Upper Canada, for which no patent has issued from the Crown in favor of the proper claimants, whether as heirs, devisees or assignees. Sittings at Toronto, first Monday in January and July in each year.

COURTS FOR THE TRIAL OF CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS.—The nature of these Courts is sufficiently indicated in their title. In respect to elections for the House of Commons of Canada, the Superior Courts, by one of their Judges appointed in that behalf, are invested with special jurisdiction for the trial of contested elections, and appeals lie to the Supreme Court at Ottawa. In respect to elections for the Local Legislature of Ontario, the Judges of the Court of Appeal and of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity meet annually in Michaelmas Term, and severally select, by a majority of votes, a Judge of their respective Courts to be placed on the rota for the trial of election petitions. In the case of death or illness of a Judge so chosen, the Court of which he is a member meet and elect another Judge. Trials involving corrupt practices are presided over by two Judges, otherwise a single Judge presides, and an appeal lies to the Court of Appeal of the Province.

COUNTY COURTS.—Presided over by a resident Judge in each county, assisted in some counties by a Deputy or Junior Judge. Their jurisdiction extends to all personal actions where the debt or damages claimed do not exceed $200; and to all suits relating to debt, covenant or contract, where the amount is ascertained by the acts of the parties or signature of the defendant, to $400, and to all bail bonds and recognizances of bail given in the County Court, to any amount; but not to cases involving the title to lands, validity of wills, or actions for libel, slander, *crim. con.*, or seduction. An appeal lies to the Court of Appeal for Ontario.

COUNTY JUDGE'S CRIMINAL COURTS are held, in cases where persons committed to jail for trial *voluntarily elect* to be tried summarily by a Judge of the County Court without jury.

COURTS OF REVISION are also held by the County Court Judges, and are in the nature of Courts of Appeal from the original Municipal Courts of Revision. They also hold

SURROGATE COURTS with jurisdiction in testamentary matters, subject to appeal to the Court of Chancery.

DIVISION COURTS.—For the summary disposal of cases by the presiding Judge, being the County Judge or his Deputy, or any Barrister appointed to hold the same; but a jury of five persons may be demanded in certain cases. Their jurisdiction extends to actions of debt or contract amounting to $200, and actions in *tort*, and personal actions, where the amount does not exceed $40, but not to actions for gambling debts, liquors drunk in a tavern, or notes of hand given therefor, ejectment, title to land, &c., or any toll, custom or franchise, will or settlement, malicious prosecution, libel, slander, *crim. con.*, seduction or breach of promise, or actions against a J. P. for anything done by him in the execution of his office, if he objects to it. Each Judicial District is divided into Court Divisions, and Courts are held once in two months in each Division, or oftener at the discretion of the Judge. The Divisions are established by the Courts of General Sessions, and in certain cases by the Judges.

BOARD OF COUNTY JUDGES.

Chairman—J. R. Gowan, Simcoe.

S. J. Jones	*Brant.*
D. J. Hughes	*Elgin.*
Jas. Daniell	*Prescott and Russell.*
A. Macdonald	*Wellington.*

COUNTY COURT JUDGES.

Algoma (Dist.)	Hon. Walter McRae.
Brant	S. J. Jones.
Bruce	J. J. Kingsmill.
Carleton	Wm. Aird Ross. / Robert Lyon.
Elgin	D. J. Hughes.
Essex	G. W. Leggatt.
Frontenac	C. V. Price.
Grey	Henry Macpherson.
Haldimand	J. G. Stevenson.
Haliburton	S. S. Peck, Stip. Mag.
Halton	Thomas Miller.
Hastings	Hon. George Sherwood. / T. A. Lazier.
Huron	W. R. Squier. / I. F. Toms.
Kent	Arch. Bell.
Lambton	Charles Robinson.
Lanark	W. S. Senkler.
Leeds and Grenville	H. S. Macdonald.
Lennox and Addington	W. H. Wilkison.
Lincoln	E. J. Senkler.
Middlesex	Wm. Elliott. / J. F. Davis.
Muskoka (Dist.)	C. W. Lount, Stip. Mag.
Nipissing (Dist.)	John Doran, Stip. Mag.
Norfolk	T. B. Macmahon.
Northumberland and Durham	G. M. Boswell. / G. M. Clark.
Ontario	Z. Burnham. / G. H. Dartneil.
Oxford	D. S. McQueen.
Parry Sound (Dist.)	P. McCurry, Stip. Mag.
Peel	A. F. Scott.
Perth	D. H. Lizars.
Peterboro'	R. Dennistoun.
Prescott and Russell	Jas. Daniell.
Prince Edward	R. P. Jellett.
Renfrew	John Deacon.
Simcoe	Jas. R. Gowan. / J. A. Ardagh.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.	J. F. Pringle.
Thunder Bay (Dist.)	R. Laird, Stip. Mag.
Victoria	W. W. Dean.
Waterloo	Wm. Millar. / A. Lacourse.
Welland	R. McDonald.
Wellington	A. McDonald. / A. C. Chadwick.
Wentworth	J. S. Sinclair.
York	Kenneth Mackenzie. / John Boyd.

SUMMARY OF THE COLLECTION LAWS.

ONTARIO.

ARREST.—A *Capias ad Res.* will be issued out of a Superior or County Court on affidavit showing a cause of action or damages for $100 or upwards, and that defendant is about to abscond, etc. A *Capias Sat.* issues after judgment without Judge's order, if proceedings had beon instituted by *Ca. Re.*; otherwise must issue on similar grounds. If judgment debtor refuses to be examined as to assets, or on examination discloses fraudulent disposition of property, he may be imprisoned one year.

ATTACHMENT.—Issues from Division Court on claims for debt or damages from $4 to $200, or where debtor absconds from Ontario, leaving personal property liable to execution, or attempts to remove same from one county to another, or keeps concealed to avoid service of process, with intent to defraud. In Superior or County Courts, real as well as personal effects are covered by attachment. Affidavits of creditor and two other credible persons required, showing that defendant absconded with intent to defraud.

BILLS AND NOTES.—(See "Stamp Duties.") Notices of protest or dishonor are sufficiently given if addressed to parties liable, at place where instrument is dated, though not their place of residence, unless another place is designated under signature.

BILLS OF SALE AND CHATTEL MORTGAGES.—Sales and mortgages of personalty unaccompanied by an actual, immediate and continued change of possession, are void against creditors of vendor or mortgagor, and subsequent purchasers or mortgagees in good faith for value, unless the written instrument of sale or mortgage, or a true copy thereof, be filed with the County Court Clerk of the county where vendor or mortgagor resides; or if not resident, then where the goods were at time of contract, accompanied with affidavit of vendee or mortgagee showing good faith of transaction. And such mortgage must be renewed within one year from date of filing, otherwise it will cease to be valid as against creditors of the mortgagor, and against subsequent purchasers and mortgagees in good faith for valuable consideration.

EVIDENCE.—All parties can testify; no exception made as to husband and wife (except in criminal cases); but in suits by or against personal representatives, the evidence of either party as to matters occurring prior to death of party represented, must be corroborated by other material evidence.

EXECUTION.—Issues on judgment by default after eight days from last day for appearance to writ, in case of debt, or otherwise amount must be assessed by the Court. Judgment on verdict cannot be entered in the Superior Courts until the fifth day of ensuing term; in the County Court, may be entered on third day of term, provided no motion for new trial has been made, and execution may issue forthwith on entry of judgment. In Division Court, execution usually issues on the expiry of 15 days after hearing. In all cases, however, after verdict, Court may grant immediate execution on fraud being shown on part of defendant. Executions may issue concurrently against goods and lands of debtor. Since the repeal of the Insolvency Law by the Dominion Parliament (session of 1880), the Ontario Legislature passed an Act to abolish priority amongst execution creditors, whereby all creditors obtaining executions against a debtor within a certain time are entitled to rank *pro rata* upon the estate of such debtor.

Steel and Iron, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified ..... 20 per ct.
Steel Wire, galvanized or not ..... 15 per ct.
Steel Plates ..... 20 per ct.
Steel in coils, such as imported for the manufacture of Screws and Rake Teeth, is free until January 1st, 1882, but if cut to special length, or bent to shape, is dutiable as manufacture of steel ..... 20 per ct.
Steel Mould Boards, Land Sides and Shares for Ploughs cut to form, not moulded or bored ..... Free.
Steel Sheets of all kinds, cut to shape, but not moulded or bored "as they come from the roller and shears," free as sheet steel until 1st January, 1882. This includes saw blanks ..... Free.
Steelyards, to be included in the item "scales, balances, and weighing beams" ..... 30 per ct.
Stereotypes and Electrotypes of standard books, except those of Advertising Books, Almanacs and Sheets. 10 per ct.
Stereotypes and Electrotypes for Commercial Blanks and Advertisements ..... 20 per ct.
Stone, Burr, in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, and not bound into mill stones ..... Free.
Stones, Flag, dressed ..... $1.50 per ton.
Stone, Rough Freestone, Sandstone, and all other building stone except marble from the quarry, not hammered or chiselled (13 cubic feet to ton) ..... $1 per ton.
Stone, Waterlime or Cement Stone (see Cement) ..... $1 per ton.
Stone, Dressed Freestone and all other building stone except marble, from the quarry, not hammered or chiselled, and all manufactures of stone or granite 20 per ct.
Stone, lithographic, not engraved ..... 20 per ct.
Stone, Grindstones ..... $2 per ton.
Stoves and other Iron Castings not elsewhere specified. 25 per ct.
Straw Board, not Mill Board ..... 20 per ct.
Studs, Shirt or Collar, of all kinds ..... 20 per ct.
Sugar, above No. 14 Dutch Standard in color .. 1 cent p. lb. and 35 p. ct.
Sugar, equal to No. 9, and not above No. 14 Dutch Standard ..... ¾c. per lb. and 30 per ct.
Sugar, below No. 9, Dutch Standard .... ½c. per lb. and 30 per ct.
Provided that the ad valorem duty shall be levied and collected on Sugar and Melado when imported direct from the country of growth and production, upon the fair market value thereof (including export duty or other government tax at the place of purchase, without any addition for the cost of hogsheads or other packages, or other charges and expenses prior to shipment, anything contained in Sect. 34 of Act 40 Vic., cap. 10, to the contrary notwithstanding, the said section, nevertheless, remaining in force as to regulations to be made under it in cases where the Sugar or Melado is not imported direct from the country of growth or production.
Sugar Candy, brown or white, and Confectionery .. 1c. per lb. and 35 p. c.
Sugar, Grape or Glucose, to be classed and rated for duty as Sugar according to grade by Dutch Standard in color.
Sulphur, in roll or flour ..... Free.
Sunday School Cards or Devotional Cards—No exception can be made from the item "printed, lithographed, &c., cards." ..... 30 per ct.
Superphosphates, or manufactured manure ..... 20 per ct.
Surgical Instruments and Dental Instruments, wholly or in part of steel ..... 20 per ct.
Syrups—Cane Juice, Refined Syrup, Sugar-house Syrup, Syrup of Sugar, Syrup of Molasses, or Sorghum .. ½c. per lb. and 30 p. c.
Melado, Concentrated Melado, Concentrated Cane Juice, Concentrated Molasses, Concentrated Beet-root Juice, and Concrete ..... 3c. per lb. and 30 per ct.
Molasses, if used for refining, clarifying or rectifying purposes, or for the manufacture of sugar, when imported direct from the country of growth or production ..... 25 per ct.
Molasses, for same purpose, when not imported direct from the country of growth or production ..... 30 per ct.
Molasses, when not so used, when imported direct from the country of growth or production .. .. 15 per ct.
Molasses, when not imported direct from the country of growth or production ..... 20 per ct.
Syrups, Glucose ..... ½c. per lb. and 35 per ct.
Scythes, steel, of all kinds ..... 30 per ct.
Tacks, Brads and Sprigs ..... 30 per ct.
Tails, undressed ..... Free.
Tallow ..... 1c. per lb.
Tampico, white and black ..... Free.
Tanners' Bark ..... Free.
Tanning or Dyeing Articles, in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, not elsewhere specified .. .. Free.
Tapers, wax, unenumerated ..... 20 per ct.
Tapioca ..... 20 per ct.
Tar, pine ..... Free.
Tar and Pitch, coal ..... 10 per ct.
Tea, black ..... 2c. per lb. and 10 per ct.
Tea, green and Japan ..... 3c. per lb. and 10 per ct.
Tea, when purchased in the U. S., additional ..... 10 per ct.
Teasels ..... Free.
Tents and Awnings ..... 25 per ct.
Terra Japonica ..... Free.
Thread, Cotton, sewing, on spools ..... 20 per ct.
Thread, Cotton, sewing, in hanks ..... 12½ per ct.
Thimbles of all kinds ..... 20 per ct.
Ticking for Tents ..... 2c. per sq. yard and 15 per ct.
Timber and Lumber, Planks and Boards, sawn, of Boxwood, Cherry, Walnut, Chestnut, Mahogany, Pitch-pine, Rosewood, Sandalwood, Spanish Cedar, Oak, Hickory and Whitewood, not shapen, planed, or otherwise manufactured ..... Free.
Timber and Lumber, not elsewhere specified ..... 20 per ct.
Tin in Blocks, Pigs, Bars, Plates and Sheets ..... 10 per ct.
Tin, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified ..... 25 per ct.
Tinman's Trimmings, to be classed as manufactures of tin, viz. :—Spouts, handles, knobs and ornamental articles ..... 25 per ct.
Tinware, stamped and Japanned ware ..... 25 per ct.
Tin-plates, not specially shapen or cut from original sheets as manufactured ..... 10 per ct.

Tobacco, manufactured, and Snuff ... 25c. per lb. and 12½ per ct.
Tobacco, unmanufactured for excise purposes under conditions of Act 31 Vic., cap. 51 ..... Free.
Toilet and Tooth Powders, and other Perfumed Preparations for Mouth, Hair and Skin ..... 30 per ct.
Tomatoes ..... 30c. per bush.
Tomatoes, in cans ..... 2 cents per lb.
Tools, Carpenters', Coopers', Cabinet-makers', and all other mechanics' tools, including files, edge tools of every description, axes, scythes, and saws of every description ..... 30 per ct.
The term Tools is held to include mower and reaper knives and cutter bars ; also awls of all kinds.
Tooth and Toilet Powders, etc ..... 30 per ct.
Tortoise and other Shells ..... Free.
Travellers' Baggage, under regulations to be prescribed by Minister of Customs ..... Free.
Trees—Fruit, Shade, Lawn and Ornamental ..... 20 per ct.
Tree nails ..... Free.
Trunks, Satchels, Valises and Carpet Bags ..... 30 per ct.
Tubs, Pails, Churns, and other manufactures of wood, not elsewhere specified ..... 25 per ct.
Turmeric ..... Free.
Turpentine, raw or crude ..... Free.
Turpentine (Spirits of) ..... 20 per ct.
Turtles ..... Free.
Twines of all kinds not otherwise specified ..... 25 per ct.
Type, for printing ..... 20 per ct.
Type Metal ..... 10 per ct.
Umbrellas, cotton ..... 20 per ct.
Umbrellas, silk ..... 30 per ct.
Union Collar Cloth, paper, in sheets not shapen ..... 10 per ct.
Valentines, Christmas and New Years' Chromos or Embossed Cards, and all others not being Business or Advertising Cards ..... 25 per ct.
Valises, Trunks, Satchels and Carpet Bags ..... 30 per ct.
Varnish, black and bright, for ships' use ..... Free.
Varnish, not elsewhere specified ..... 20c. per I. G. and 20 per ct.
Varnish, Shellac ..... $1.90 per gal.
Varnish includes Lacquer and Japan spirit varnish.
Vasseline, lubricating and such like oils, not to be classed as products of petroleum, but as unenumerated ..... 20 per ct.
Vegetables, Potatoes ..... 10 cts. per bush.
Vegetables, Sweet Potatoes ..... 20 per ct.
Vegetables, Tomatoes ..... 30 cts. per bush.
Vegetables, Tomatoes, in cans ..... 2 cts. per lb.
Vegetables, all other ..... 20 per ct.
Vegetable Fibres, natural, not produced by any chemical process ..... Free.
Velvet, Silk ..... 30 per ct.
Velvet, Cotton ..... 20 per ct.
Veneers of Wood and Ivory, sawn or split only, not to include scale boards for cheese ..... Free.
Verdigris or Sub-acetate of Copper, dry ..... Free.
Vinegar ..... 12 cts. per I. G.
Vitriol, Blue ..... Free.
Vises ..... 30 per ct.
Waggons ..... 30 per ct.
Wall Paper ..... 30 per ct.
Walking Sticks ..... 25 per ct.
Washers, Bolts and Rivets, iron ..... 30 per ct.
Waste, Cotton, Linen, Jute, Hemp and Paper of all kinds, fit only for manufacture of paper ..... Free.
Watches, Watch Cases, and Material ..... 25 per ct.
Watch Actions or Movements ..... 20 per ct.
Water-pipes, of cast-iron ..... 25 per ct.
Whale-bone, unmanufactured ..... Free.
Whale Oil, in casks from on shipboard, and in the condition in which it was first landed ..... Free.
Wheat ..... 15 cts. per bush.
Wheels, Wood Spokes, Hubs and Felloes, finished ... 25 per ct.
Wheels, if put up ..... 30 per ct.
Wheelbarrows and like articles ..... 30 per ct.
Whips ..... 25 per ct.
Whip-gut or Cat-gut, unmanufactured ..... Free.
Whiskey (see "Spirits") ..... $1.32½ per I.G.
White Lead and Red Lead, dry ..... 5 per ct.
Whiting or Whitening ..... Free.
Wigan Stout ..... 20 per ct.
Willow, for basket-makers ..... Free.
Willow-work—Osier or Willow-work—lined or unlined, furnished or unfurnished ..... 25 per ct.
Window Blinds, painted ..... 30 per ct.
Woven, Checked and Striped Cottons to be rated at 2c. per sq. yard and ..... 15 per ct.
The same, if part wool ..... 7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Plain or Fancy Union, or all wool, usually invoiced as "Costume Cloth," but which are really Flannels or Tweeds, to be rated at 7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Winceys—All previous circulars issued by the Department prior to 18th September, 1879, regarding "Winceys," were cancelled, and in future the word "Wincey" is not to be accepted as an indication of the true material of which the goods are made.
Wines of all kinds, except Sparkling Wines, including Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Strawberry, Raspberry, Elder and Currant, containing 26 per ct. or less of spirit, of strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, imported in wood or bottles (6 quarts or 12 pints to I. G.) ..... 25 cts. per I.G.
And for each degree of strength of spirit in excess of 26 per ct. until it reaches 40 per cent. ... 3c. per I. G. for each degree.
And in addition thereto ..... 30 per ct.
All liquors imported under the name of Wines, and containing more than 40 per cent. of spirit of the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, shall be rated as unenumerated spirits.
Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint ..... $3 per doz. btls.
Champagne, containing not more than 1 pint and more than ½ pint ..... $1.50 per doz. btls.
Champagne, containing not more than ½ pint ..... 75c. per doz. btls.

Wines, bottles containing more than 1 quart each shall pay, in addition to $3 per dozen bottles, at the rate of $1.50 per Imperial Gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart per bottle, and in addition to the above specific duties an ad valorem duty shall be added of ..... 30 per ct.
The quarts and pints in each case being old wine measure.
Wire, Iron and Steel, tinned and coppered, galvanised or not ..... 15 per ct.
Wire, Iron, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified ... 25 per ct.
Wire, Brass and Copper ..... 10 per ct.
Wire Cloth, Brass and Copper ..... 20 per ct.
Wire Rigging, for ships and vessels ..... Free.
Wirework, ornamental, Iron, Semaphore and Fence wire ..... 25 per ct.
Wood, Lumber and Timber, not elsewhere specified, to include lumber and timber of the kinds otherwise free, when cut to special lengths—*i.e.*, less than the ordinary commercial lengths ..... 20 per ct.
Wood Manufactures, Osier or Willow work, lined or unlined, furnished or unfurnished, so considered. 25 per ct.
Wood, and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified .. 25 per ct.
Wood, Logs, and round and unmanufactured timber, not elsewhere specified ..... Free.
Wooden-ware, Pails, Tubs, Churns, Brooms, Brushes, and other manufactures of wood not elsewhere specified ..... 25 per ct.
Wooden-work, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes and parts of wheels, rough, hewn or sawn only ..... 15 per ct.
Wool, unmanufactured, hair of Alpaca goat and other like animals, not elsewhere specified ..... Free.
Wool and Woollens, manufactured, composed wholly or in part of Wool, Worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals, viz.: Shawls, Blankets and Flannels of every description, Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Coatings, Overcoatings, Cloakings, Felt Cloth of every description not elsewhere specified, Horse-collar Cloth, Yarn, Knitting Yarn, Fingering Yarn, Worsted Yarn under No. 30, Knitted Goods, viz.: Shirts, Drawers and Hosiery of every description ..... 7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Wool and Woollens—Clothing, ready-made, Wearing Apparel of every description, including Cloth Caps, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or the manufacturer, except knitted goods ..... 10c. per lb. and 25 per ct.
Wool and Woollens—All manufactures of, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals, not otherwise provided for ..... 20 per ct.
Wool, Class One, viz.: Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, Down Combing Wools, or wools known as Lustre Wools, and other like combing wools such as are grown in Canada ..... 3 cents per lb.
Wool unmanufactured, hair of the Alpaca goat and other like animals, not elsewhere specified ..... Free.
Wool Manufactures not otherwise provided for :—Orleans, Alpacas, Lustres, Cobourgs, Baratheas, Balmoral Crapes, Persian Cords, Russell Cords, Twills, Moreens, Paramattas (not silk warp), Henriettas, Figured Alpacas, Debaiges, Muslin Delaines, French Delaines and French Merinos, Cashmeres, Cloth Table Covers, Piano Covers, Victoria Table Covers, Bullion Fringe, Fancy Wool Fringe, Mohair Braid, Llama Braid, Russian Braid, Black Indiana Shawls, Paisley Shawls, unless the largest component part be silk, Bunting, and all kinds of Bradford Dress Goods ..... 20 per ct.
Woollen, Hosiery, held to comprise men's, women's and children's Lambs-wool, Cashmere and Merino Shirts and Drawers, Wool Scarfs, Mufflers, Cravats, Cloaks, Handerchiefs, Collarettes, Cardigan Jackets, Polkas, Knitted Shawls, Nests, "Crossovers," Chest Protectors, Knitted Mantles, Petticoats, Wool Mitts, Cuffs, Gaiters, Boots and Bootees ..... 7½ cents per lb. and 20 per ct.
Woollen Rags ..... Free.
Woollen and Cotton Netting, for Boots, Shoes and Gloves ..... 10 per ct.
Woollen Imitation Seal Skin ..... 7½ cents per lb. and 20 per ct.
Worsted Plush, for upholstering purposes ..... 20 per ct.
Wrought Iron Forgings and parts of, for mills and locomotives, 25 lbs. and over ..... 20 per ct.
Yarns, Knitting Cotton, not bleached, dyed or colored, 2c. per lb. and 15 per ct.
Yarns, Hosiery, Cotton, not bleached, dyed or colored, 2c. per lb. and 15 per ct.
Yarns, Cotton, all other under No. 40 not bleached, dyed or colored ..... 2c. per lb. and 15 per ct.
Yarns, Cotton, knitting, hosiery and all others, if bleached, dyed or colored ..... 3c. per lb. and 15 per ct.
Yarns, Wool ..... 7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Yarns, Wool, Knitting ..... 7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Yarns, Wool, Fingering ..... 7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Yarns, Worsted, under No. 30 ..... 7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Yarns, Coir ..... Free.
Yellow Metal, in Bolts, Bars, and for sheathing .. .. Free.
Zinc, in pigs, blocks and sheets ..... 10 per ct.
Zinc, seamless drawn tubing ..... 10 per ct.
Zinc, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified ..... 25 per ct.
The following articles shall be prohibited to be imported, under a penalty of two hundred dollars, together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same may be found, viz.:—
Books, Printed Papers, Drawings, Paintings, Prints, Photographs, or representations of any kind of a treasonable or seditious, or of an immoral or indecent character.
Coin, base or counterfeit.

EXPORT DUTIES.

Shingle Bolts, per cord of 128 cubic feet	$1 00
Spruce Logs, per M feet	1 00
Pine Logs, "	1 00

EXEMPTION.—The bed, bedding and bedsteads in ordinary use necessary and ordinary wearing apparel of debtor and his family, one stove and pipes, one crane and appendages, one pair of andirons, one set of cooking utensils, one pair of tongs and shovel, one table, six chairs, six knives, six forks, six plates, six teacups, six saucers, one sugar basin, one milk jug, one teapot, six spoons, all spinning wheels and weaving looms in domestic use, ten volumes of books, one axe, one saw, one gun, six traps, and such fishing tackle and seines as are in common use, all necessary fuel, meat, fish, flour, and vegetables actually for use, sufficient for thirty days and not exceeding $40 in value ; one cow, four sheep, two hogs, and food therefor for thirty days; tools and implements or chattels usually in the debtor's occupation to value of $60. No article exempt from seizure for debt contracted on account of identical article.

GARNISHMENT OF DEBTS.—In Division Court plaintiff may (except in suit for damages) garnish debts due or accruing due to the defendant at commencement of suit, or at any time after judgment entered ; and judgment debtor may be ordered to pay certain sums monthly in satisfaction of judgment. In Superior and County Courts orders to garnish debts are granted after judgment obtained. Debts due mechanics, workmen, servants or employees, in respect of wages, if under $25, are exempt from garnishment ; if in excess of $25, only such excess can be garnished, unless the debt was contracted previous to the 1st of October, 1874, in which case the conditional exemption does not apply.

HOMESTEADS.—In the free-grant districts 200 acres may be granted by the Crown to actual settlers over 18 years old, which grants are absolutely exempt from seizure before issue of patent. After issue, as long as any interest in the land is owned by settler, his widow or heirs, it is exempt during twenty years from date of location, unless for debt secured by a valid mortgage, made subsequent to such issue.

INTEREST.—Parties may agree as to rate. Banks and insurance companies are limited to certain rates. In absence of agreement the legal rate is six per cent.

LIEN.—Judgment is no lien, but creditor, upon depositing with the sheriff writs of *fi. fa.* against defendant's goods and lands, binds such property from delivery. These writs may issue simultaneously, but debt must be levied against the goods before proceeding on the lands. Mechanics, contractors, or parties supplying work, machinery or material for the erection, repairing or altering of any building, erection or mine, shall have a "Mechanic's Lien" thereon until the claim for such work or service is paid, which, to be valid, must be registered at the County Registry Office within thirty days; and every such lien attaches to the estate, legal and equitable, of the owner of such building, erection or mine, as the case may be.

LIMITATION.—On simple contracts, debts, and money demands, six years. On contracts under seal, twenty years. No distinction made as to non-resident plaintiff. Part payment of principal or payment of interest will prevent the debt from being barred, and any acknowledgment in writing of the debt, or promise in writing to pay the same, will have the like effect. The acknowledgment, however, must be such as will justify the inference of a promise to pay, and such acknowledgment or promise must be signed by the debtor or his authorized agent.

MARRIED WOMEN.—Real and personal estate exempt from husband's debts His possession of wife's personalty does not render the same liable for his debts. A married woman may purchase stocks, deposit money in banks in her own name, give receipts therefor, sue for, and be used on account of her own property in her own name, as if she were *femme sole*. Husband is not liable for debts of wife, regarding her separate employment.

NOTARY.—Appointed by Lieut.-Governor. He draws, passes, and issues deeds, contracts, &c., &c., and attests all commercial instruments for public protestation. All foreign bills and notes must be attested by a notary. Inland bills and notes do not necessarily require protest, yet protest is always advisable, as the prosecution of the protest is *prima facie* evidence of allegations therein contained.

SECURITY FOR COSTS.—A non-resident plaintiff must give security for costs of suit if application therefor be made by the defendant, unless such plaintiff has real estate within the Province available to satisfy such costs.

QUEBEC.

ARREST.—For fraudulent departure from Canada, or secretion of property, past or intended, with intent to defraud. No arrest for debt under $40.00. No arrest for foreign debt. England held to be a foreign country.

ATTACHMENT.—Can issue for any debt over $5.00 on the same grounds as arrest for debts over $40.00.

ATTORNEY.—Has no legal power, without special consent, to receive money and discharge debtor. If moneys be not paid over, his receipt is no bar to execution to collect, unless such special consent be given him by creditor.

ASSIGNEES in Insolvency are subject to the summary jurisdiction of the Court. They are appointed by the Governor, and enter security for each insolvent estate.

COURTS.—(1.) *Circuit Court*.—Jurisdiction up to $200.00 ; cases over $100.00 appealable. In the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, cases over $100.00 are cases in the Superior Court. (2.) *Superior Court*.—Original jurisdiction over all cases and complaints not cognizable by the Circuit Court, except those of purely Admiralty jurisdiction. (3.) *Court of Review*.—An intermediate appeal, by rehearing, before three Judges of the Superior Court, from the decisions of *one* Judge of the same Court, of appealable cases from Circuit Court. Deposit required for costs, from Circuit Court, $20.00 ; from Superior Court, $40.00. (4.) *Court of Queen's Bench* is composed of five Judges, and was formerly the final Court of Appeal, except in cases of £500 sterling and upwards, which might be further appealed to Her Majesty's Privy Council. By the late establishment of (5.) *The Supreme Court* at Ottawa, that is now the final Court of Appeal in this Province, except in certain specified cases, which are still appealable to the Privy Council in England.

COSTS of every kind are taxable by tariff duly revised by the authorities.

EVIDENCE.—The rules of the commercial laws of England, as they existed when the statute introducing them was passed.

EXECUTION issues fifteen days after Judgment. It *may* issue *at once*, upon affidavit showing intended fraud or removal.

EXEMPTION.—Six of the usual articles used in the debtor's household, together with clothing, bed and bedding of his family. Also, fuel and food for his family for thirty days ; one cow, four sheep, two pigs, fifteen hives of bees, ond all tools ordinarily used in his trade.

INTEREST.—Legal rate, where no special agreement is made, six per cent.; *any stipulated* amount can be collected; on accounts, it accrues only from date of suit; on notes, from maturity. Banks are limited to certain rates.

LIMITATION.—Five years from date of maturity, for notes and bills; also, for professional services, disbursements and sales of movable effects; two years for work, labor, wages of workmen (not domestics), damages for offences, or *quasi* offences in commercial cases, tuition and lodging; one year for hotel or boarding-house charges, libel, etc.

NON-RESIDENTS.—Any non-resident must enter security for costs by two sureties; or a money deposit—in the Circuit Court, $500; in the Superior Court, $100; also, there must be filed a Power of Attorney to the advocates, to sue.

NOTARY PUBLIC.—Draws and signs deeds, of which certified copies make authentic evidence—he retaining the originals. Upon his death, his heirs-at-law are bound to deposit them in Court, where copies or extracts may be obtained.

STAY OF EXECUTION.—On deposit of costs, as above, execution may be stayed eight days for *Review;* and after final judgment in Review, one year, to appeal from such final judgment.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ARREST.—In Supreme Court and County Courts arrest may be made on affidavit of cause of action for $20 or over, but when the cause of action is simply a *claim*, a Judge's order must be obtained. The debtor may at any time apply for examination, and if he has no property, claim his discharge. Unmarried women may also be arrested as above, in above Courts, but no female can be arrested in any other Court. Arrest for debt can be effected in the City Court of St. John, and Portland Civil Court, on affidavit of debt to the extent of $80. Defendant may also be arrested on entering of judgment, and held for fifty days, with above exception as to no property.

ATTACHMENT.—All real and personal property liable to execution may be attached, under certain conditions, and held as security to satisfy anticipated judgments in pending suits.

BILLS AND NOTES.—Three days' grace allowed. Acceptances must be in writing. All parties (to be held) must be notified the same or following day, of the dishonor of a bill or note, by mail or personal service.

EXECUTIONS.—Final judgment may be signed and execution issued twenty days after verdict. When no appearance is entered to a writ, judgment may be signed and execution issue in forty days for ordinary debt, and thirty in case of a note or bill of exchange. The above refers to Supreme Court. In County Courts, the time for signing judgment and issuing execution is reduced by ten days in each case.

EXEMPTIONS.—The tools, implements, and instruments of debtor's trade, occupation, or profession, together with bedding, furniture, household utensils, clothing, &c., in actual necessary use by his family ; also food and a few other articles similar to those exempt in the other Provinces.

GARNISHEE.—Twenty dollars for wages, &c., is exempt from garnishee. With that exception, any amount due defendant from a third party may be attached by garnishee, subsequent to judgment being signed, or even previous thereto, it suit is instituted.

INTEREST.—Legal rate, six per cent. Any rate is allowable, by special agreement.

LIMITATION.—For all debts and claims for the same, six years. A payment, on account, revives claim. Any renewal, without such payment, must be made in writing.

MORTGAGES.—Chattel mortgages are not valid as against creditor of mortgagors, or subsequent innocent purchasers, unless filed in County Registrar's office. Mortgages on real estate must be duly signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of witness, and registered with County Registrar. Recovery can be made on bonds or covenants therein, either by ordinary action-at-law, foreclosure, or sale.

MARRIED WOMEN.—All property, real or personal, of a married woman shall remain absolutely vested in her, and not be liable for her husband's debts, provided it has not been received from her husband *since their marriage*, the husband however being obliged to join the wife in any conveyance of the same, as the wife joins the husband in bar of dower. Any woman deserted or abandoned by her husband has the same rights as to engaging in business, suing, being sued, etc., etc., as if she were unmarried.

REPLEVIN.—Bonds must be given for twice the value of articles in dispute, pending decision of court as to real ownership.

STATUTE OF FRAUDS.—No person shall be chargeable with the debt, default, or miscarriage of another, even on a special promise to answer for the same, unless such promise shall have been made in writing and signed by the party so promising, or by some one on his behalf, duly authorized so to do.

WILLS, &C.—Wills require two witnesses—deeds, and mortgages, one. In the case of wills, they must sign at request of testator, and in his presence, as well as in the presence of each other—all of which *must be stated* above their signatures, to make the document valid.

NOVA SCOTIA.

ARREST.—Actions on arrest lie, in Magistrates' Courts, in *debt only*, and no female can be arrested in this Court. The debt must be at least $4, and plaintiff must make affidavit that he verily believes defendant is about to leave the Province, and that unless a *capias* be issued the debt will be lost. In the County Court a *capias* can be similarly obtained on any debt between $20 and $400 ; and in the Supreme Court on any sum over $80. Prisoners confined under the "Insolvent Debtors' Act," may be released on making a formal assignment to judgment creditor of all his property except the usual exemptions.

ATTACHMENT.—If a debtor has left the Province, and the debt amounts to $20 or upwards, a Writ of Attachment may be issued against his goods and lands ; and where a creditor has reason to believe that any person is a trustee for such debtor, having property of said debtor in his possession or control, such supposed trustee may be summoned and examined, the trust funds, if any, being bound from date of service of such summons.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES.—May be given in the first instance to secure *bona fide* debt, but may be made to include any future advances ; and are not valid against judgment creditors of mortgagor, or innocent purchasers, for value, unless registered with the Registrar of Deeds for County or District.

COURTS.—One Magistrate has jurisdiction, *in debt*, up to $20 ; two, to $80 ; the Stipendiary having same as two ordinary magistrates. County Court has jurisdiction in matters of debt, from $20 to $400 ; and the Supreme Court from $80 upwards. Non-residents may be obliged to give security for costs in either of the latter courts.

EXECUTION may issue immediately on entering judgment being entered, and may be renewed at any time within six years. Lands cannot be sold till judgment has been recorded twelve months, and the land advertised thirty days in the official *Gazette*, and twenty days by hand-bills.

EXEMPTIONS.—These are practically the same as in the foregoing Provinces, including tools and implements of trade or profession, wearing apparel, bedding, household utensils, of self and family, cow, etc., etc.

GARNISHEE.—This process can only be accomplished in Supreme or County Court, and then not in the case of absconding debtors.

INTEREST.—Legal rate, six per cent. Seven is allowable by special contract, when the security is real estate, and ten where it is personal property.

JUDGMENT.—A certificate of judgment may be obtained from the clerk or prothonotary of any Court wherein entered, and such certificate being recorded with the Registrar of Deeds where debtor owns land, binds the said land for twenty years from date of registry, and ranks as a mortgage.

LIMITATION.—On ordinary contracts, and arrears of dower, rent, or interest, six years from date of cause of action. Money secured by mortgage, judgment or lien upon lands or rent thereof, twenty years. Debtor must be within jurisdiction of Court when time commences to count. Payment on account of either principal or interest, or a promise *in writing* to renew the same, constitutes a renewal.

MARRIED WOMEN.—May own real estate, but cannot convey the same without consent of husband. All *personal* property owned by her previous to or acquired since marriage, becomes the absolute property of husband, unless in trust for her sole benefit.

REPLEVIN.—In case of goods or chattels wrongfully seized or detained, an action in Replevin lies, to which may also be added an action for damages. Action in Replevin must be instituted by affidavit of right of possession or ownership, and accompanied by a bond of double the value of the goods in dispute, as a guarantee for costs.

Historical Sketch of the County of Simcoe.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND TERRITORIAL EXTENT.

The County of Simcoe comprises that part of the Province of Ontario lying to the eastward of Grey and Wellington Counties, to the northward of York County, and within the remaining very irregular boundaries formed by the Holland and Severn Rivers, Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching, and Georgian Bay from the mouth of the Severn to the north-eastern corner of Grey County. It includes an area of 1,848 square miles, of which more than one-half is occupied, nearly 500,000 acres being cleared. The population numbers about 60,000 souls. This territory is well watered by numerous streams falling into the lakes and rivers already mentioned as boundaries, the chief being the Nottawasaga River. Beside the many inlets indenting the outline of the northern peninsula, there are numerous small lakes scattered throughout its extent. The county, as described above, is composed of the Townships of Adjala, Essa, Flos, Innisfil, Matchedash, Medonte, Mono, Mulmur, Nottawasaga, North Orillia, South Orillia, Oro, Sunnidale, Tay, Tecumseth, Tiny, Tossorontio, Vespra, and West Gwillimbury, the Towns of Barrie, Collingwood, and Orillia, and the Villages of Alliston, Bradford, Midland, Penetanguishene, and Stayner. The Townships of Mono and Mulmur are shortly to be detached from Simcoe to form a part of the new County of Dufferin. For general judicial purposes there are combined with the County of Simcoe proper, portions of the Territorial Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound. Part of the Muskoka District is united to Simcoe for municipal purposes, including the Townships of Cardwell, Humphrey, Muskoka, Morrison, Monck, Watt, Wood, and Medora, and the Village of Gravenhurst. These are still new, being part of a territory not yet sufficiently settled to form an independent county government. Hence part of it is united to Simcoe, part to Ontario, and part to Victoria County for municipal representation. Eleven of the eighteen townships of Simcoe proper have a frontage of greater or less extent on Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching, or Georgian Bay, thus obtaining facilities for water communication. Then the railway system of the county is as nearly perfect as possible; the towns of Barrie, the County Seat, on Kempenfeldt Bay, Collingwood, on Nottawasaga Bay, and Orillia, on Lake Couchiching, having each two lines of railroad connecting with markets east, west, and south. In every part of the county many streams furnish serviceable water power to lumber mills and grist mills, some of each class being quite extensive. Of all the counties in the Province, few, if any, have a position so commercially advantageous as that of Simcoe.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

The rock skeleton of the County of Simcoe consists of a range of bold hills extending from the Blue Mountains at Collingwood, with a south-eastward curve into Nottawasaga Township, and thence through Mulmur and Mono, leaving the county again at its south-western corner, near Orangeville; and of a less decided but still well-defined chain, from the southern part of Tecumseth Township around the shores of Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching and along the Severn River, with a branch through Oro, Flos and Tiny, which breaks up into the bold headlands between Penetanguishene Bay and Christian Channel. Between these two ridges is the Valley of the Nottawasaga River, with its numerous tortuous tributaries. Some of these flowing from the west, find their way through the hills by deep and picturesque gorges. The hilly branch from Oro westward through Flos separates this valley from the country of small lakes, drained by streams flowing into Penetanguishene, Matchedash, and intervening bays. This eastern and northern hill system of the county has numerous spurs approaching more or less closely to the shores of Lake Simcoe, and forming many a pretty promontory: while along Lake Couchiching, the Severn River, and the eastern shore of Nottawasaga Bay, the land generally rises quickly, either in sloping height or with frowning front. The many indentations of the coast, both at the north and east, add greatly to the attractiveness of the lake shores; and steep and river, forest and lake, give the greater part of Simcoe County a wealth of summer and autumn loveliness.

The underground formation of the County of Simcoe consists almost entirely of rocks of the Silurian series, the sole exception being at the extreme north, along the Severn River, where the earlier and naturally lower formations of the Laurentian crystalline class have been by some convulsive force thrown to the surface, inclined generally at high angles, and contorted or otherwise wanting in regularity. The face of the country is for the most part broken and hilly, masses of gneissoid rock standing in many places high above ground. The surface is, however, more or less densely wooded. The crystalline gneiss, micaceous and hornblendic in character, has between its strata subordinate beds of quartzite, and also crystalline limestone, which, however, cannot be employed as marble, owing to the presence in it of crystallized silicates and other mineral substances—most frequently scales of graphite and distinct crystals or crystalline masses of apatite. Over these rocks are the usual deposits of the Glacial and Post-Glacial periods of the Silurian strata; underlying the surface of the rest of the county the lowest in order of deposit or age is that known as the Trenton formation, represented by dark grey limestones, and limestone shales containing numerous fossils. Its territory extends from the small crystalline area already described, until it is dominated by the next higher order of Silurian strata, the Utica formation, which extends in a narrow band from the Blue Mountains, west of Collingwood, when it is exposed south-east to the shore of Lake Simcoe; but deeply concealed in most of the intervening district by Drift and later deposits. Otherwise the Utica formation is an excellent farm foundation, consisting, as it does, of dark brown or bituminous shales, yielding by atmospheric disintegration a very fertile soil. Passing the deep Drift district, we next discover, in the western part of the county, strata of the Middle Silurian series, which range above those of the Lower Silurian, already mentioned. Thus, along the base of the hills in Mono, Mulmur and Nottawasaga, the upper rocks are of the Medina formation, consisting chiefly of red marls and soft red sandstones, associated with some red and green shales, and generally capped with grey sandstone, known as "grey band." This is quarried in Nottawasaga. Next in succession to the west, and in upward order, are the green and grey shales, interstratified with limestones of the Clinton formation. These follow the course of the hills, and are exposed in the gorges of mad and noisy rivers.

Next above the Clinton, and the highest found in the County of Simcoe, the Niagara formation extends from the edge of the hills (of which it forms the chief part) westward into Grey and Wellington. It consists of dark grey calcareous shales and thick-bedded limestones, both more or less magnesian and bituminous. Plain exposures occur in Nottawasaga and Mulmur, and in the latter township deceptive veins and strings of galena have been noticed in this formation. Many of its beds are rich in fossils. The whole of the county, barring only the small eruptive district of the extreme north-east, is an essentially agricultural area. Of course its capabilities for successful cultivation largely depend on the character of the Glacial and Post-Glacial deposits; as well as of more recent deposits, by which the underlying rocks are much hidden. Rock depressions and elevations are so well covered that the surface features present few marked inequalities of level. The earlier and lower Drift deposits are beds of clay, without stratification and containing boulders; but the more recent accumulations of the Ice-period have gravels mixed with the boulder-holding clays, in distinct beds or layers. The Post-Glacial deposits are apparently composed in great part of the waste of the older drift accumulations, occasionally containing boulders; but they essentially consist of distinct layers of clays, sands, and gravels. Many fresh-water shells, in species like those now in our lakes and streams, found in the Post-Glacial deposits of the section of country under review, seem to indicate that it was once part of the bottom of a great freshwater sea. Bones and teeth of animals of species yet existing have also been found. But above both Glacial and Post-Glacial accumulations are still later deposits, such as the shell-marl found round little lakes and swamps, alluvial washings, and vegetable mould, rendering the general formation highly favorable for farming operations.

EARLY INDIAN ANNALS AND JESUIT MISSIONS.

Though the actual history of the County of Simcoe, as such, did not begin till a much later date, as early as the first half of the seventeenth century a considerable portion of the territory now comprised within the county bounds was the theatre of events possessing a deep and thrilling interest in the annals of Canada. In 1615 Samuel de Champlain, the then Governor of New France, extended his explorations to Lake Nipissing, and thence down French River and along the east shore of the Georgian Bay, visiting several villages of the Huron Indians, with whom he had allied himself to war against their savage enemies, the Iroquois. Cahiaque, one of the chief Huron villages of that time, was on the site of the present town of Orillia. Other aboriginal towns and villages, consisting of lodges built with poles and bark, were scattered about through the Huron country, which embraced the peninsula formed by Nottawasaga and Matchedash Bays, the River Severn, and Lakes Couchiching and Simcoe. Though comparatively small, this area had a population of twenty or thirty thousand souls. There was little game in the Huron country, and the principal food of the people was maize, cooked in a variety of ways. There was no individual ownership of land; but each family cultivated for the time so much as it chose to clear by hacking off the branches, piling them with the brushwood around the trunks, and setting fire to the whole. The squaws cultivated the ground among the charred stumps, with hoes of wood or bone, and sowed and gathered corn, beans, pumpkins, tobacco, sunflowers and hemp. When the soil was exhausted and firewood became scarce in the immediate neighborhood, the village was abandoned and a new one built. Thus the country became a succession of clearances and deep forests, over hill and vale. Most of the villages were open, but some were fortified by a ditch, earth bank, and palisade. These latter were mostly on the side exposed to Iroquois incursions. Being less migratory than other Indian tribes, the Hurons were better skilled in the manual arts. They made clothing from skins, embroidery from hair and quills, earthen pots for cooking; wove rush mats; spun hempen twine, from which they fashioned nets; extracted oil from fish and from sunflower seeds—the latter for the full-dress toilet of the painted and befeathered braves; pounded corn in wooden mortars, hollowed by alternate burnings and scrapings; contrived axes, spear and arrow heads of stone, fish hooks of bone, shields of hide laid over wood, breastplates and greaves of interwoven twigs and cords; constructed canoes out of birch bark, wonderful pipes of clay and stone, and wampum beads from certain shells. These beads, white and purple, served all the Indian tribes of the north for currency, ornament, and epistolary expression. Wampum belts were sent to convey messages, and they, with other lavish gifts, were freely used at every council, to overcome each difficulty, intensify every pledge and strengthen any compact. The life of the men was an alternate round of hunting, warring, gambling and comparative idleness; that of the women, wantonness in youth and drudgery in age. With all, there were the ever-varying extremes of surfeiting or starvation.

Such were the Hurons at home when reached by Champlain, and visited about the same time by a Recollet friar, who first preached Christianity to these Indians at Matchedash Bay. Three years, from 1626 to 1629, were spent in their town of Toanche, in the neighborhood of the inlet called Thunder Bay, by Jean de Brébeuf, a priest of the Jesuit body, which supplanted and succeeded that of the Recollets in Canada. This vigorous and enthusiastic member of an enthusiastic and persevering order conceived the idea of converting the more stationary Hurons, that the truths of Christianity might be extended from them to the other Indian tribes. This hope was ruined with the Huron nation, by their inveterate enemy, the Iroquois. It was through great difficulties and not a few dangers that Brébeuf again reached the Huron towns, in 1634, accompanied by two other Jesuits, Daniel and Davost. Toanche had been deserted. The inhabitants having here murdered Champlain's intrepid interpreter, Etienne Brule, left it in fear of the consequences, and built a new town, called Ihonatiria, just back of the north-west basin of Penetanguishene Bay, opposite the point where now stands the Provincial Reformatory for boys. Here the Huron mission was begun by the three Jesuits. The following year two others (Pijart and Le Mercier) came to help; and in 1836 three more arrived —Jogues, Chatelin, and Garnier. These latter, on their way up, met Daniel and Davost proceeding to Quebec to establish there the long-projected Huron seminary. In this year all the priests were attacked by a contagious fever, but none of them died. The pestilence, which formerly had carried off hundreds of Indians, broke out afresh, and small-pox added to the misery and fears of the wretched Hurons. Such seasons were fraught with extreme danger to the priests; for the "medicine-men" were ever careful to fan the flame of Indian superstition, that the French Fathers were the cause of all the misfortunes of the tribe; and often the Jesuits were on the point of being put to death as "Okies" who brought baneful influences. But in two recorded cases affliction acted otherwise on the Indian mind. The inhabitants of Wenrio, a town at the south-west corner of Penetanguishene Bay, after vainly trying all their pagan rites and ceremonies to drive away the plague, resolved to try the "medicine" of the French, and asked the priests, "What must we do that your God may take pity on us?" Brébeuf demanded that they should absolutely give up all their feasts, dances and other superstitions, and vow, if God would deliver them, to build a chapel for His worship. They readily agreed to build the chapel, but could not renounce their old customs and habits. The people of Ossossane, on the east shore of Nottawasaga Bay, in their terror accepted the full conditions; but were soon led apostate by a hump-backed Loki, or doctor. They did, however, keep their promise to build a mission-house.

The most notable Indian ceremony, of which numerous traces still remain throughout the continent—the "Feast of the Dead"—was held among the Hurons, in 1636, and has been minutely described by Brébeuf. At intervals of ten or twelve years, the Indian tribes brought to one place of common burial the bones and bodies of those who had died in the interval, celebrating the ceremony by horrid dances and "feasts,"—hence the name.

In 1637 Pijart founded at Ossossane the mission of the Immaculate Conception, in honor of the dogma then recently proclaimed from the Vatican. There were in the town about fifty dwellings, each with eight or ten families. A fort was completed, and a mission-house built (according to the promise of the Indians to Brébeuf), seventy feet long and divided in the middle by a partition, one end forming a chapel. This was decorated in a fashion perfectly gorgeous to savage eyes. In the next year, 1638, the Jesuits in the Huron country were joined by the Fathers Du Peron, Lalemant, and Le Moyne. At the end of the year seven of the Huron priests could speak the Huron language, and three were learning it. Each Huron-speaking priest was assigned a certain number of houses; and they numbered their converts at about sixty. A wooden chapel was built by paid artizans and laborers from Quebec. Ihonatiria, the first abode of the Jesuits, having been ruined by the pestilence, the mission there, called St. Joseph, was removed to Teanaustaye, a large town at the foot of a range of hills toward the south-eastern limits of the Huron territory. But in 1639, the Jesuits, despairing of their first intention of establishing missions in all the principal Huron towns, determined on the founding of a central station, from which their efforts might radiate. The position chosen was a good one, on the right bank of the River Wye, where it issues from Mud Lake, now known as the Old Fort. The house at Teanaustaye, and the house and chapel at Ossossane, were abandoned, and all concentrated at the new post, called Sainte Marie. There were already five outlying missions. These were kept up, and others established, each called by the name of some saint. Two of these were among the Tobacco Nation, in the territory immediately west of the Huron country, toward and among the Nottawasaga hills. Remains of towns, burial places and forts, are still to be seen in this direction also, as for instance, just west of Collingwood. There were also three missions among the Algonquins, and one on Manitoulin Island. Most of the priests were engaged in these outlying missions, while the few remaining at Ste. Marie, with their attendants, varied the monotony of household duties with fortifying, farming, and fighting the Iroquois. The fortifications formed a parallelogram of about 175 x 90 feet, lying along the river, and near the water's edge. Along the lake and river were merely ditch and palisade, but the other two sides had stone walls, probably topped by a palisade. The faces were flanked with bastions at each corner, and each bastion was surmounted by a huge cross. Among the wooden buildings within the enclosure were church, kitchen, refectory, lodgings for sixty persons, and places of retreat for instruction and meditation. Near the church, yet outside the fort, was a cemetery. Beyond the canal opening to the river was a large triangular area, ditched and palisaded. Here throngs of Huron visitors were lodged in a large house of bark; and here was the hospital, that women, as well as men, might be received into it. Frequently French soldiers were stationed here for the defence of the mission. Other defenders were traders maintained by the mission, but without pay. Each Jesuit church had its bell, and a fragment of one of them is preserved at Laval University, Quebec. Prior to 1644, old copper kettles were used as bells.

In the summer of 1645, the Iroquois appeared before Teanaustaye, but were compelled to return with but two scalps, obtained by stealth. War parties of Hurons were sent out, and captives were brought in for torture the most terrible. It frequently happened, however, that detachments were cut off by the enemy. Peace negotiations were opened with the Onondagas, but were rendered futile by an incursion of the Mohawks, and hostilities increased. Teanaustaye had been the

chief town of the Hurons, and in 1648 it still had 400 families and at least 2000 inhabitants. Well fortified, it was considered the principal bulwark of the nation. Daniel had been ministering here for four years. On the 4th of July, just at the close of mass, and while the people were still at their devotions, the Iroquois surprised the town, forced the palisade, and with little resistance proceeded to the massacre of the panic-stricken Hurons. A few escaped; but Daniel refused to fly from souls needing his ministration. The devoted and heroic priest was shot through the heart; his body was stripped of the sacrificial vestments, hacked with tomahawks and gashed with knives, and finally thrown into the burning church, and with it reduced to ashes. A neighboring fortified town in Daniel's mission suffered a fate similar to that of Teanaustaye. Early in the spring of 1649, a war party of Iroquois, numbering one thousand braves, entered the Huron country, on slaughter bent. Before dawn, on the 16th of March, they surprised a fortified town, called by the Jesuits St. Ignace (Vasey post-village is now in its neighborhood), and in a few minutes massacred the inhabitants, excepting a few who escaped to St. Louis, about three miles nearer Ste. Marie. This village, though also palisaded, was weaker than St. Ignace. The inhabitants fled, except the decrepit and sick, the priests (Brébeuf and Lalemant), and about eighty warriors, who bravely waited the onset. This came just after sunrise. Twice were the assailants repulsed, and in the third attempt they managed to cut the palisade at several points, and after hard fighting entered and captured all the survivors. They then set fire to the town, burning with it all the old and infirm, unable to escape from the houses. The prisoners, including the two Jesuits, were bound, and driven with brutal blows, to St. Ignace, which the Indians held as a place of defence in case of a reverse. The invaders then divided, to burn villages, hunt the inhabitants, and even to reconnoitre Ste. Marie, with a view of attacking it. Many of the Hurons fled across the treacherous spring ice of Nottawasaga Bay, to the Tobacco Nation, and some of them were drowned. The garrison of Ste. Marie stood guard all night expecting an attack; but none came. In the morning they were joined by about 300 warriors from the westerly towns of La Conception (Ossossane) and St. Madelaine. These, dividing into bands, succeeded in surprising and defeating 200 Iroquois, advancing to begin the attack on Ste. Marie—killing, capturing and chasing Hurons on their way. The fleeing Iroquois made for the ruined enclosure of St. Louis; but the pursuing Hurons entered on their very heels, killed many, captured some, and put the remnant to flight. The fugitives carried the news of disaster to the main body at St. Ignace. A vengeful attack was at once made on the Hurons at St. Louis. The battle that ensued is said to have been the most furious of Indian warfare. But neither the valor of patriotism nor the energy of despair could avail the doomed defenders. The fight lasted far into the night, and when the Iroquois, after heavy loss, at last forced the defences, they took but twenty captives. All the rest had fought to the death. Nor was it vainly they had striven. The Iroquois had been so weakened that the intended attack on Ste. Marie was abandoned. The invaders retreated, but not before taking summary vengeance on such of their captives as they did not choose to take with them. The priests were tortured. Brébeuf, after enduring unflinchingly every conceivable injury and insult for four hours, was killed by a blow from a hatchet, probably inflicted in rage at his fortitude. Lalemant lived through his agonies nearly seventeen hours. The other prisoners were bound to stakes in the midst of the houses, which were then fired, and the Iroquois departed laughing with demoniacal delight at the dying shrieks of their roasting victims. Those reserved alive were burdened with baggage, forced forward to the Iroquois country, or beneficently brained on the route.

The Huron nation had received its death-blow. Within a fortnight of the "last vain stand" at St. Louis, fifteen towns were deserted and most of them burned, so as to afford no advantage to the Iroquois. Band after band fled; some to the islands of Lake Huron, some to other tribes. The inhabitants of two Huron towns actually opened communications with the Senecas, and eventually became Iroquois—in all but religion; for a Jesuit who visited their village in 1668 found many of them good Catholics. The flock having been scattered, the shepherds retired from their fold at Ste. Marie, removing their mission to Christian Island—called by them St. Joseph, and by the Indians Ahoendoe. The mission here was also called Ste. Marie, and was situated, as remains still show, on the south-eastern shore, and quite near the water. This place was palisaded and bastioned, and near by were redoubts to defend the surrounding Huron habitations. The length of the fort between the angles of the bastions on the south was 123 feet: that of the wall connecting them, 78 feet. There is in the British Museum a relic found here in 1848—a steel mill for making sacramental wafers. Thither flocked the starving Hurons, though the food for all consisted only of acorns, pounded with a little corn to lesson their bitterness. Epidemic aided famine in doing for the unhappy Hurons, and meanwhile bands of Iroquois hovered in the forests and lurked about the shores of the mainland, cutting off any who might venture forth in search of subsistence. Not satisfied with the murder of a few straggling Hurons, they turned their bloodthirsty attentions to the Tobacco nation. In the winter of 1649 they surprised the Tobacco town of Etarita (St. Jean) while the fighting men were out upon a sortie, and the usual massacre took place. Here the Jesuit Garnier was among the slain. His fellow-laborer, Chabanel, was absent at the time, on his way to Ahoendoe, with seven or eight Christian Hurons. In the night they heard the uproar of the Iroquois retreating from Etarita with their prisoners, singing their death-songs. Chabanel, deserted by his frightened companions, lost his way, and being met by a Huron, was killed, for hatred of the faith which the murderer superstitiously believed to have been the ruin of his nation. The Tobacco nation—so called because its chief industry was the cultivation of the weed beloved by Indians and the trade in it with other tribes—was, like the Hurons proper, driven out by the Iroquois.

The remnant of the Hurons, having no choice other than starvation within, and death by the Iroquois without, their refuge on the island, prayed to be taken to Quebec. Their petition was favorably received, and the Jesuits finally abandoned the island and the Huron country on the 10th of June, 1650, taking with them a considerable number of their converts. Those who remained continued to be harassed by their inveterate foes; and they too at last deserted the place, going to Manitoulin Island, whence they soon removed, to the number of 400, to join their brethren at Quebec. Their history thenceforth ceased to belong to the part of the country now strictly under consideration.

Not only the ruins of old Jesuit forts are to be seen in various parts of Simcoe County; all through it are to be found to this day evidences of the literal truth of the Jesuit records. The forests show here and there large patches of second growth timber, as proof that there had once been clearances; and remains dug up at many places indicate the position and character of the burial places of the Hurons, even to the general mingling of old and young in a common grave, and the burial of kettles with them. It would not be an impossible, though now a somewhat difficult task, to ascertain from remains of bones, walls, pottery, &c., the location of most if not all the Indian towns mentioned in the existing records of the Jesuit fathers, who spent devoted lives and accomplished devoted deaths in the midst of a gloomy wilderness and a darker people, physically, mentally, and spiritually. Whatever be our feelings regarding Jesuit purpose and practices, we cannot but admire the zeal and courage which sustained them in the most trying circumstances of difficulty and peril, and caused them to meet death rather as a joyous reward than a grim terror.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In this connection we refer to the location within the borders of Simcoe County of representatives of the race who now possess the soil. Centuries anterior to their advent upon the scenes where now the varied spectacles of civilized progress are unfolded in smiling succession to the view of the traveller, the forest glades, verdant valleys, noble rivers, smiling bays and limpid lakes within the territory teemed with a race of aborigines who woke the echoes of the primeval forest with the sounds of their rude labor in seasons of peace, the dread thrill of their hostile whoop in time of war, or their simple and plaintive hymns to Manitou in periods of devotion. But our sketch of the Jesuit missions explains about how and when these children of nature passed off the stage of existence and became metaphorically reduced from the dignity of a mighty nation to the compass of a dying tradition. They became utterly extinct with a suddenness almost incredible, leaving only the ruins of their villages, forts, and chapels as monuments of their numbers, architectural skill, and religious zeal; while their own bones, uniting with those of their hostile invaders, evidenced at once the gallantry and futility of their resistance against their savage exterminators.

Between the date of their exit from these scenes and the advent of the Anglo-Saxon, about a century and a half of time elapsed, leaving an unbridged vacuum in the history of the region. In fact, the line between that vacuum and the more interesting period of the white pioneer's arrival upon the field of remote life, industry, and carnage, is decidedly shadowy, as no authentic record appears to exist of the first visit by a white man to this territory, since the opening of our present national era.

As early as 1799, the harbor of Penetanguishene had been rediscovered, and determined upon by the Government as a future depot of inter-lake commerce; but the military station and dock-yard, which may be said to have constituted an initial page in the history of pioneer settlement within the county, did not exist there till 1818.

There were practically no settlers in the county until the termination of the Anglo-American War of 1812-15. Probably the first location of settlers south of Penetanguishene was that of Donald Sutherland, Jas. Wallace and John Armstrong, who took up land in the southern part of West Gwillimbury in 1815. They formed the vanguard of a considerable number of Scotch settlers who had proceeded a few years previously, under the patronage of Lord Selkirk, to that portion of the then remote North-West, since known by the name of the Selkirk Settlement. Becoming dissatisfied with life in that remote region, however, the party referred to returned to Canada in the year named, coming into their Gwillimbury locations by way of Penetanguishene, Lake Simcoe and the Holland River.

Along the Penetanguishene road (cut out by the Government as a military route from Kempenfeldt to Georgian Bay) there was a considerable influx soon after the date above recited, among the first being John Lawrence, George Oliver, John Tingley and others, to the number of about a dozen families, who had located on either side of that road in Vespray and Oro prior to 1819. In the neighborhood of Orillia, it is claimed by some parties that one Henry Smith, afterwards a pioneer of several western townships, was the second white man to locate, a Mr. Moffatt having preceded him into that locality, and undertaken the secular education of the Indians resident there, under Government salary.

Along the shores of Lake Simcoe and Kempenfeldt Bay there were few settlers prior to 1831, but on the site of Barrie, David Edgar and Alex. Walker had located about 1828. In those portions of the county remote from a water frontier, the settlement was not so early as along the "water stretches." In Essa, for instance, no concerted movement in the direction of development had been made prior to 1826. Mono received its first settler but a year or two previously, and in Mulmur no settlement was formed till some years later. Tecumseth and Adjala began to attract settlers about the same time as Mono and Essa, viz., 1825 and 1826, while in Nottawasaga the pioneer was about ten years later in making his appearance, and in Floss, Medonte, and Matchedash no attempt at a general settlement was made till some years after several of the other townships named had made considerable advancement up the scale of physical development.

In 1831 a very general influx of half-pay officers from the British army and navy occurred, induced by land grants and other valuable considerations from the Government. From that date onward the progress of the county was continuous: the history of early settlement may be said to have ceased, and that of progressive development to have begun. We therefore leave this theme as one relating to the county as a united whole, and refer the reader to our local sketches of the various municipalities for the historical details connected with the foundation and advancement of each.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION AND POLITICAL HISTORY.

The record of political contests in the County of Simcoe is identical with that of many of the most stirring public events which characterized the course of politics in this Province during the disturbed period immediately preceding and succeeding the purifying agitation of the polluted political current of the time—too severely referred to as the Mackenzie "Rebellion." This county enjoyed a nominal existence as a factor of a representative District long before that dignity was warranted by the residence of any considerable number of Anglo-Saxons within its present borders. Thus, we learn from the Parliamentary records, that in the Parliament elected in 1800, Simcoe is mentioned (for the first time) as a portion of the constituency of "Durham, Simcoe, and East Riding of York," which was represented by Henry Allcock. Within that constituency was also included the entire County of Ontario, as at present constituted.

In the Fourth Upper Canadian Parliament, elected 1804, "Durham, Simcoe, and the East Riding of York" were represented by Angus McDonnell.

The records of the first session of the Fifth and Sixth Parliaments are not extant, neither do any other documents exist in the Parliamentary Library from which the names and constituencies of the respective representatives in those Parliaments may be determined. The names of the representatives for the counties referred to do not appear in the list of members of the Seventh Parliament (1816), but in the succeeding Parliament, elected in 1820, we find the representatives from York and Simcoe (now divorced from their connection with Durham) to have been Peter Robinson and William W. Baldwin. Mr. Robinson was a prominent member of the Family Compact, which was then strangling our national interests to effect the personal aggrandizement of its members and devotees. Mr. Baldwin was an advocate of responsible government, the great boon for which the Reform party of that period so zealously, but for many years vainly, contended.

As the political turpitude and oppression of the Family Compact became more glaringly apparent and severely felt, the popular opposition to the nefarious schemes of the oligarchy assumed a more determined and effective shape, and at the general election of 1824 the constituency of York and Simcoe returned two supporters of popular rights and responsible government—Messrs. Wm. Thompson and Ely Plater.

During that Parliament, Simcoe was set apart as a separate constituency, but included, in addition to its present territory, several townships now belonging to the County of Grey, besides extending across the Holland River to Yonge Street, thus embracing that portion of Holland Landing situated on the west side of the highway named.

The elections came on in July, 1828, that for Simcoe being held at Holland Landing, on the extremest verge of the constituency. The polls remained open a week, as customary in those days of governmental crudity and, we may justly add, abuses. The candidates for the Simcoe seat were John Cawthra, a merchant of Newmarket, and William B. Robinson, of Toronto, who carried on an extensive fur and mercantile trade at different points throughout this region, notably at Penetanguishene. Mr. Cawthra, the successful candidate on that occasion, was among those who advocated a reform of the political abuses of the times, and principles of government which have since been accorded to the people through the influence, to a great extent, of the Insurrection of 1838—a departure from constitutional principles which has been most bitterly denounced by those whose personal schemes of political and financial profit it most seriously affected. The defeated candidate of that election, Mr. Robinson, was an uncle of the present Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, a man of fine abilities, good business talent and enterprize, possessing great personal popularity, but an uncompromising devotee of the notorious Family Compact—that political monstrosity which some historians declare to have been "conceived in sin and shapen in iniquity."

This, the Tenth Parliament, continued the agitation for the reform of the more iniquitous abuses under which the Compact had placed the Province, but though the Reform party largely predominated in the Assembly, their protests were unavailing to effect the desired reforms. Among the champions of popular rights elected to this Parliament were the celebrated Marshall Spring Bidwell for Lennox, Peter Perry for Prince Edward, Robt. Baldwin for the Town of York, and William Lyon Mackenzie for the County of York, to defeat all of whom the Compact had expended its most desperate efforts. The struggle for "responsible government" may be said to have been formally inaugurated during this Parliament, in which the irrepressible Upper House rejected no less than forty bills passed by the popular Assembly. Lyon Mackenzie attacked the maladministration of the Government with the bitterness and sarcasm in which he was such an adept, reeking corruption in every branch of the Government was relentlessly exposed and held up to execration; the inequalities of representation were denounced, revealing the fact that the members for York and Lanark represented more persons than the Tory members for fifteen constituencies—one of the Compact supporters being shown to have only thirty constituents, while the Government benches were adorned with a profusion of placemen, including postmasters, sheriffs, registrars, revenue officers, &c.

The death of King George IV., in 1830, brought the Tenth Parliament to an abrupt termination; a general election closely succeeded that event, and Messrs Cawthra and Robinson again presented themselves for election in Simcoe; but during the second day's polling Mr. Cawthra withdrew from what he discovered to be a losing contest, thus securing the seat to Mr. Robinson, who sat through that entire Parliament, and discharged his obligations to the Family Compact in all particulars, including that of voting for the repeated expulsion from the House of William Lyon Mackenzie.

The "irrepressible conflict" between the advocates of popular rights and the champions of political oppression was continued with unabated ardor and undiminished hostility on either side until the general election of 1834. On the occasion of that contest three candidates presented themselves for the suffrages of the Simcoe electors. These were Mr. Robinson, the late member; Samuel Lount, a blacksmith of Holland Landing, possessing much more than average ability, and the most advanced Reform views of the period; and Benjamin Hawke, a farmer of King Township, who ran also in the Reform interests. By a provision of a recent statute, Simcoe now became entitled to a second representative, and Messrs. Lount and Robinson were returned. The former succeeded by reason of his political views, but the latter was supported by a number of Reformers who admired his personal attributes more ardently than they detested his political proclivities.

Sir Francis Bond Head arrived at Toronto in January, 1836, with his commission as Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada, and soon thereafter (in the language of a historian) threw himself into the arms of the Family Compact, thereby incurring the hostility of those who hoped and contended for political reform. The Reformers who had previously accepted seats in the Executive Council now resigned their places, which were filled by members of the Conservative party, the latter appellation having been substituted for that of "Tory." The Assembly censured the reactionary policy of the Government, and for the first time exercised its constitutional prerogative of refusing to vote the supplies. Marshall Spring Bidwell, Speaker of the Assembly, read in the House a letter from M. Papineau, urging the Reformers of the Upper Province to unite with the anti-British party of Lower Canada to secure a redress of their grievances. The distant rumblings of the future political storm became quite audible, the prospect of a resort to arms was freely canvassed, and the probability of assistance from the United States discussed.

The Governor impressed the minds of the people with the fallacy that the very existence of British institutions would be jeopardized in Canada by the success of the Reform party, and by a series of addresses and harangues he so aroused the loyal sentiment of the masses that they deserted, for the time being, their former champions, and transferred their support to the disciples of the Compact to such an

extent as to furnish that faction with a majority in the House elected the same year, 1836. The importation of the "loyalty" cry proved a very clever card in the hands of the oligarchy, securing, as it did, the defeat of several of the Reform leaders, including Lyon Mackenzie.

The contest in Simcoe in 1836 was triangular, with two members to be chosen. It appeared vain at that period to attempt the defeat of Mr. Robinson, who again offered himself, owing largely to his business influence throughout the county, and his great popularity as a gentleman, aside from party considerations. Mr. Samuel Lount was again a candidate, and the list was completed by the name of James Wickens, a Vespra farmer and a Tory, who had formerly held a commission in the Commissary Department of the Army, but had retired upon half pay. Messrs. Robinson and Wickens were successful in the contest, Mr. Lount's defeat being in part attributable (according to rumors still currently accepted) to the distribution by the Government of land patents among a considerable number of newly arrived half-pay officers to effect their premature enfranchisement.

The result of that election spread despair among the Mackenzie wing of the Reform party, and precipitated the armed appeal for the justice so long denied by the Compact, and then apparently more difficult than before of acquisition by the means which the Constitution provided. Nor were the party leaders dilatory in organizing for their appeal to that stern arbiter, the sword. The Home District, including York and Simcoe, became the scene of secret conclaves for the promotion of insurrectionary measures; and to such an extent did the popular disaffection in this District reach, that a super-loyal historian has felt himself called upon to describe it as having been a "perfect hot-bed of sedition."

But the student of Canadian history is already aware of the details att ending the sequel to that agitation. The mustering of the insurgent forces on Yonge Street; the disaster which befel them through their premature assumption of hostilities, followed by a day's inaction at a critical period when their cause was ripe, and the capture of Toronto would have rewarded the display of even a small degree of good generalship; the advance of the Loyalists and dispersion of the "Patriots;" and finally, the capture, trial and execution of some of the leaders, including Samuel Lount, whose Parliamentary career is above outlined, and Matthews, his compatriot—require no repetition here. The latter tragic event, which occurred in Toronto in accordance with a too scrupulously literal regard for the law of the land, was deeply regretted, not only by the great mass of Reformers throughout the Province, but also by many of the more tolerant and advanced Conservatives, who recognized in their hardly defensible execution the vindictiveness of petty tyrants clad in brief authority, rather than a justifiable means of national safety. And when it is considered that the majority of the political rights and privileges of which the present generation of Canadians so justly boast were wrung from a compact of strangers to political purity or prudence, chiefly through the agency of that insurrection, it relieves its participants of a great degree of the odium sought to be attached to them by those whose malversation in office that disturbance was so instrumental in ultimately checking.

Sir Francis Bond Head, after a most unenviable record of incompetency and partizanship, attended by the utter destruction of Canadian harmony and the effusion of blood to which his disregard of prudence and justice very considerably contributed, was recalled by the Imperial Government in 1833, being succeeded by Sir George Arthur, whose previous experience as Governor of Van Diemen's Land had apparently imbued him with the idea that coercive measures were as well adapted to a race of freemen as to a horde of convicts. His incumbency of this office was brief, however, but long enough to secure for him the cordial ill-will of all who prized the principles of political equality and freedom. The union of Upper and Lower Canada into one Province, with provision for a responsible government, and many of the minor boons so long contended for by Reformers, followed closely in the wake of the insurrection, the consummation of the Union taking effect Feb. 10th, 1841, in accordance with Proclamation to that effect.

At the general election to the First Parliament of United Canada in 1840, or early in 1841, only two candidates took the field in Simcoe, the number of representatives for this county having been reduced from two to one, and of these the successful one was Captain Elm Steele, a half-pay officer and farmer of Medonte Township, and father of John C. Steele, of Oro. He was not elected on a strictly party platform, though claimed by the Liberals. At any rate, he was anti-Conservative, and supported the schemes of responsible and municipal government, outlined in the then recent Report of Lord Durham to the Imperial Government, which have long since become the law of the land. His opponent was Wm. B. Robinson, whose late unvaried support of the now defunct Family Compact was resented by the people of Simcoe on the occasion referred to.

A dissolution of the First Parliament taking place in September, 1844, the general elections came on the same year, and Mr. Robinson was elected for Simcoe in opposition to Wellesley Ritchie, formerly Government Immigration Agent at Barrie. The triumph of the Conservatives in that year resulted in the summoning of Mr. Robinson to a seat in the newly formed Cabinet, with the portfolio of Inspector General. Returning to seek the approval of his constituents, the Liberals invited Hume Blake of Toronto, father of the present Vice-Chancellor and Hon. Edward Blake, to contest the seat in their interest, but Mr. Robinson defeated him by a considerable majority.

The Second Parliament having been also dissolved in June 1848, a new election ensued, and resulted in the return of Hon. W. B. Robinson for Simcoe, in opposition to Alfred Wilson, Liberal, of Belle Ewart, formerly a merchant of Barrie, and for many years prominently connected with Municipal Government in the county. During this Parliament the country underwent a serious agitation in connection with the Rebellion Losses Bill, which passed both Houses, to the intense disgust of a pro-British faction of Montreal and the Eastern Townships. Their disapprobation culminated in serious riots, during which the Governor-General (Lord Elgin) was violently assaulted, the members expelled from the House, and the Parliament Buildings at Montreal given to the flames. Thereupon Parliament inaugurated a migratory system, holding sessions at Toronto, Kingston and Quebec, as the whim of the majority suggested.

In August 1857, the last session of the Third Parliament was closed in Toronto, and at the general election which ensued soon after, Hon. W. B. Robinson was elected for Simcoe without opposition.

By the Redistribution Act the county was accorded two representatives, and divided into the North and South Ridings respectively for electoral purposes. The dividing line was drawn westward from Kempenfeldt Bay to Grey County border, between the Townships of Vespra, Sunnidale and Nottawasaga on the north, and Innisfil, Essa, Tossorontio and Mulmur, on the south.

Another general election occurred in 1854. The engrossing political "bone of contention" at that time was the demand for the secularization of the Clergy Reserves, demanded by the Liberals and opposed by the Conservatives. The Liberals of the North Riding invited Angus Morrison, then as now a resident of Toronto, to contest the seat in their interest, and he was elected in opposition to James Sanson, a retired gentleman and Conservative, of Orillia.

In the South Riding the same year Hon. W. B. Robinson received his second unanimous election to the House. The history of that Parliament, the Fifth of United Canada, is unusually rich in Cabinet changes, and changes of sentiment on the part of private members. The Hincks Administration was defeated by a coalition of Conservatives and malcontent Liberals in 1854, whereupon Sir Allan McNab assumed the Premier's chair at the head of a Coalition Cabinet. To this Government Mr. Angus Morrison transferred his political affections, thus giving great offence to many of his former supporters.

The year 1857 closed with a general election succeeding a dissolution. The Reformers were successful in Upper Canada; George Brown was elected both for Toronto and North Oxford; and most of the other party leaders were returned; but the defeat of the Rouge party in the Lower Province led to the abandonment of the "double majority" principle—in force since the Union—after the Baldwin Ministry had resigned out of respect to that accepted principle, on the Upper Canada majority voting against the Chancery Bill.

The election of 1857 having been sprung upon the people unexpectedly, through the dissolution noted, it found the Reformers of North Simcoe unprepared to contest the seat with Angus Morrison, who returned for re-election, and he was therefore unopposed. In the South Riding the contest was triangular, the candidates being Hon. W. B. Robinson, "straight-out" Conservative; Thos. Maconchy, farmer, of West Gwillimbury, Liberal; and Thomas R. Ferguson, merchant of Cookstown, who ran as a Conservative, but opposed Mr. Robinson on the ground that the latter's Conservatism was not sufficiently thorough, he having become too familiar with some of the French Catholic Conservatives to suit the ultra-Protestant views of South Simcoe Conservatives, as was demonstrated by his defeat and Mr. Ferguson's election.

The next election took place in 1861, and in this county there was no dearth of candidates. The seat for the North Riding was contested between Angus Morrison, who now came forward as a full fledged Conservative, Darcy Boulton, a Barrie barrister, who ran as the candidate of the extreme Orange wing of the Conservative party, and Thomas D. McConkey, the present Sheriff, then a merchant of Barrie, Liberal. Mr. Morrison was again elected by a plurality vote. In the South Riding, Thomas R. Ferguson defeated the late Arthur Armstrong, of Lloydtown, York County, both being Conservatives.

In 1863, the last election to the Parliament of United Canada was held, Mr. McConkey, above named, being elected in the North Riding in opposition to Mr. Morrison, and Mr. Ferguson meeting with a unanimous election in the South Riding.

With the advent of Confederation in 1867, several changes in our representative system took effect, their relation to the County of Simcoe being especially marked. The House of Commons was established to perform the functions which had formerly devolved upon the Assembly, but a broader scope was imparted to its powers by the extension of its sway over all the British American Provinces. The local administration of the several Provinces was delegated to the several Provincial Legislative Assemblies called into existence by the Act of Confederation. In addition to these general changes, the townships of Tecumseth and Adjala in this county were set off therefrom as part and parcel of the newly formed Electoral District of Cardwell, as constituted for representation in the Ontario Legislature; but for representation in the Commons, this constituency comprises the Townships of Mono and Adjala, Tecumseth remaining a part of South Simcoe. At the Ontario Legislative session of 1874, the provisional county and Electoral District of Dufferin was created out of portions of Wellington, Grey and Simcoe Counties, the Townships of Mono and Mulmur being detached from the latter and annexed to Dufferin. This county has never yet been erected into an electoral District for representation in the House of Commons.

Following the succession of members in the Commons from the two ridings of Simcoe proper, we find that at the elections of 1867, T. D. McConkey was elected for the North Riding by acclamation, while in the South Riding W. C. Little, an Innisfil farmer, Conservative, was elected over Thomas Saunders, Liberal, of Clover Hill.

In the summer and autumn of 1872 the general election to the Second Dominion Parliament were held. T. D. McConkey had voluntarily retired from the representation of the North Riding, whereupon the Liberals nominated and elected H. H. Cook, an extensive lumberman of the riding, but holding his residence in Toronto, his opponent being Dalton McCarthy, the present member, a prominent barrister of Barrie. For the South Riding Mr. Little was re-elected by acclamation.

The Second Parliament was short lived, owing to the explosion of the Pacific Scandal. A general election followed on the 29th January, 1874, resulting in the return of Mr. Cook for the North Riding over Mr. McCarthy. Mr. Little was elected by acclamation in the South Riding, being the only Conservative in the Province receiving the honor of a unanimous election on that occasion. The return of Mr. Cook being petitioned against, his seat was declared vacant by reason of corrupt practices engaged in by his agents. He was again elected in December of that year, however, being for the third time opposed by Mr. McCarthy.

The last general election for representatives in the Commons occurred on the memorable 17th of September, 1878, when the Liberals were routed along their entire line from ocean to ocean, chiefly through the potential influence of the agitation for a protective tariff. In the North Riding, Messrs. Cook and McCarthy again opposed each other, the mantle of success falling upon the latter named gentleman, by way of variety. For the South Riding Mr. Little was for the fourth time in opposition to George Fletcher, of Alliston, a Conservative, who took the field as champion of the total abstinence and prohibitory cause, but suffered a decisive defeat by a majority of 553.

For representation in the Local Legislature, Simcoe was similarly divided as for Federal electoral purposes, with the exceptions anent Cardwell noted above, and so remained until the erection of Dufferin County, also referred to.

The election of 1867 found Angus Morrison, of Toronto, former representative in the Canadian Assembly, and William Lount, a barrister of Barrie, in the field in the North Riding, the former being the candidate of the Conservatives, the latter of the Liberals. Mr. Lount secured the seat and sat out that Parliament, together with Thomas R. Ferguson, who had retired from the higher arena to accept a unanimous election to the Provincial Assembly from South Simcoe.

Mr. Lount gave his support to the Coalition Government led by Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, thereby inviting the opposition of many who had formerly been his political friends, and when he returned to his constituency at the general election of 1871, he was opposed by H. H. Cook, brought forward for the first time in North Simcoe as the straight-out Liberal candidate, and W. D. Ardagh, present Mayor of Barrie, nominated by the Conservatives. The Reform vote being thus divided, Mr. Ardagh was returned. In the South Riding Mr. Ferguson was again elected by acclamation, but resigned his seat in 1873 to accept the Collectorship at Collingwood, and at the election which took place in December of that year to fill the vacancy, Darcy Boulton, of Barrie, was elected over Thomas Saunders, then of Hamilton.

Prior to the general election of 1875, the North Riding of Simcoe had been divided into two constituencies, called respectively East and West Simcoe. The dividing line was and still is formed by the Penetanguishene road from Kempenfeldt Bay to Penetanguishene.

The contest in the East Riding in 1875 lay between Hugh Sutherland, a lumberman and contractor of Orillia, Liberal, and John Kean, lumberman, of Marchmont, Conservative, of whom the last named was successful. The seat for the West Riding was contested between Messrs. T. D. McConkey of Barrie, Liberal, and Thomas Long, merchant, of Collingwood, Conservative, success resting with Mr. Long. Mr. Boulton was again elected for South Simcoe on that occasion, his opponent in the Liberal interest being Richard Snelling, a Toronto barrister.

Mr. Boulton was not long spared to wear the honors which had been thus accorded him; he died quite early in the year of his election, and was succeeded by Hon. Wm. McDougall, returned at the special election in opposition to George Dinwoodie, Liberal, of Clover Hill. On the resignation of Mr. McDougall in 1878, to accept a nomination for the Commons in a neighboring county, Wm. Parkhill, of Mulmur, Conservative, was elected to the seat, though opposed in the Liberal interest by J. W. R. Wilson, a Bradford barrister.

The general election which next ensued was also the last to occur in Ontario, taking place June 5th, 1879. In East Simcoe H. H. Cook was elected over the Conservative candidate, John C. Steele, several years Reeve of Oro; Mr. Long was re-elected for the West Riding over O. J. Phelps, the Liberal nominee, Reeve of Flos; and in the Conservative South Riding Mr. Parkhill was again returned, meeting with no opposition.

The Electoral District of Cardwell, the political creation of which was effected in 1867, embraces for representation in the Commons the Simcoe County Townships of Mono and Adjala, and for local electoral purposes those of Tecumseth and Adjala. Its representatives in the Commons have been Conservative without exception, the list containing the following names: Thos. R. Ferguson, elected over a Mr. Phillips in 1867; Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, who defeated Lambert Bolton in 1872, and —— Bowles in 1874; Dalton McCarthy, who succeeded to the seat on the death of the Hon. John Hillyard Cameron in 1876, defeating Lambert Bolton, Liberal, of Bolton Village; and Thomas White, of the Montreal *Gazette*, who successfully opposed Joseph Patullo, barrister, of Orangeville, in 1879.

In the Local Assembly, T. Swinnerton, Liberal, was elected in 1867, over George McManus, Reeve of Mono. In 1871, the latter gentleman was taken up by the Liberals, and defeated F. W. Cumberland, manager of the Northern Railway; John Flesher, Conservative, of Orangeville, defeated Mr. McManus in 1875, and was himself defeated in 1879 by Dr. Robinson, of Caledon.

Dufferin was created an electoral constituency for the Local House only, in 1874. It embraces the Townships of Mono and Mulmur from among those of Simcoe County. At the general election of 1875, there were four candidates—John Barr, M.D., of Shelburne; Maitland McCarthy, barrister; Thos. Armstrong, M.D.; and Wm. Parsons, the latter being the only Liberal of the four. Success attended Dr. Barr, who was again elected in 1879 over Messrs. McGee and Henderson, Conservatives; but being unseated on petition, the vacancy was filled by the election of Wm. Jelly, Conservative, over Messrs. McGee and Henderson, Conservatives, and Thos. Jull, Liberal, of Orangeville.

A glance at the list of Parliamentary representatives for Simcoe above set forth is sufficient to convince those even moderately well informed in the political history of our country, that among them have been several whose ability and integrity elevated them to conspicuous positions in their respective parties, while a few of them achieved a degree of political fame which has spread beyond our national borders. In regard to the entire list, it may be said, with equal brevity and accuracy, that from no equal number of rural constituencies throughout the Province, probably, have a class of men been sent to the halls of legislation whose uniformly high intelligence and practical knowledge of the country's needs rendered them more desirable or efficient public representatives than the gentlemen who have during the past half century been honored by the confidence of the Simcoe electorate.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

The history of Municipal Institutions in Canada is confined to a period commencing with the Union of the Provinces, in 1841. Prior to that date the local government of the country was conducted by Boards of Magistrates sitting periodically in the chief towns of the several districts. The combined incompetency and abuses which characterized the working of that system, formed a theme in the Report of Lord Durham, when expressing to the Imperial Government his views upon the past iniquities and future requirements of Canadian government, and in the Act creating municipal bodies in the Province, many of his valuable suggestions were incorporated. The Act referred to passed at the first session of the First Parliament of United Canada, in 1841, and was entitled, "An Act to provide for the better internal "government of that portion of this Province which formerly consti- "tuted the Province of Upper Canada, by the establishment of local "or municipal authorities therein."

What was subsequently erected into the District and is now the County of Simcoe, was attached for municipal purposes to the old Home District, which, by process of governmental evolution, has finally come to be known as the County of York, though the original District embraced territory both to the east and west of the present limits of the county. The erection of those Districts was one of the effects wrought by the Act of Paliament above alluded to; the pioneer Council for each having been elected in 1842.

The union of what is now Simcoe County with the Home District continued in force only one year, by the end of which time a Court House and Jail had been erected at Barrie, and the "Simcoe District" was formally erected by Proclamation. Its limits then extended into what is now the County of Grey, embracing the five north-eastern townships of that county, viz: Artemesia, Collingwood, Euphrasia, Osprey, and St. Vincent, which were detached, on the erection of Grey as a county, and annexed to that territorial subdivision.

The Council minutes for several years succeeding the erection of the Simcoe District bear no evidence of the townships which the respective members represented, but by diligent inquiry among those informed in the local history of that period, we learn the following to have been their several constituencies. It should be remarked, however, that whereas some townships had several representatives, others, owing to their sparse population, were grouped for representation by

one Councillor. For 1843, the composition of the Council was: James Adams, Oro; William Armson, John Carswell, Gwillimbury; James Dallas, South Orillia; Edward Jeffs, Tiny; — Garbutt, Tecumseth; — Ross, constituency not known; Alfred Wilson, Innisfil; George Wilson, Medonte; E. A. Walker, Vespra; Andrew Morris, Essa and Tossorontio. It will be noticed that no names appear as representatives from the townships of Grey County, but this omission is due to the minutes of Council proceedings.

On the assembling of the Council on the 14th February, John McWatt, Acting Clerk, read the Governmental Commission appointing Jacob Æmilius Irving (father of the prominent barrister of that name, in Hamilton) Warden of the District, and after the usual preliminaries to organization, the Council proceeded to the selection of Clerk by the following method (then legally in vogue), in which "red tape" is most conspicuous: They balloted for, or otherwise selected the names of three gentlemen, which they forwarded to the Governor-General, who in turn made the final selection of the Clerk from among the three thus nominated. On the occasion referred to, John McWatt was nominated by unanimous vote of the Council, and Messrs. John F. Davis and John Harrison were selected on divisions, by majority vote. These names having been forwarded to the Executive, his choice fell upon Mr. McWatt, who discharged the functions of the Clerkship for several years thereafter. Major James Adams (Councillor elect for Oro) was appointed Treasurer of the District, and Henry Creswick, Surveyor.

For 1844 the list of members was: Flos, John Richardson; Essa and Tossorontio, Andrew Morris; Gwillimbury, Wm. Armson; Innisfil, Alfred Wilson; Medonte, John Craig; Mono and Adjala, — Snell; Nottawasaga, John Frame; Oro, James Adams; North Orillia and Matchedash, — Bayley; South Orillia, Jerold Alley, James Dallas; Sunnidale, Wellesley Richey; Tecumseth, Wm. Walker and — Garbutt; Vespra, E. A. Walker. Mr. Irving having resigned the Wardenship, James Dallas officiated as chairman during the first session of this year, and was duly commissioned as Warden before the second session opened.

1845.—The only names appearing of record are: Wm. Agnew, Mono and Adjala; Wm. Armson, Thos. Maconchy, Gwillimbury; Fred. Dallas, Jerold Alley, South Orillia; Andrew Morris, Essa and Tossorontio; Rich. Drury, Oro; Ed. Jeffrey, Tiny and Tay; — Gilmore, constituency not known; William Hunt, Medonte; John Richardson, Flos; Wellesley Richey, Sunnidale; E. A. Walker, Vespra; Wm. Walker, Tecumseth.

1846.—Adjala, Robt. Keenan; Essa, Andrew Todd; Flos, John Richardson; Gwillimbury, William Armson, Thos. Maconchy, Zenas Rogers; Innisfil, Alfred Wilson; Mono, Wm. Agnew; Medonte, Wm. Hunt; Nottawasaga, J. D. Stevens; Oro, Richard Drury; Orillia, Jerold Alley, Fred. Dallas; St. Vincent, John Robertson; Sunnidale, Wellesley Richey; Tecumseth, Jared Irvine; Tiny and Tay, W. B. Hamilton, Edward Jeffrey; Tossorontio and Mulmur, Peter Cody; Vespra, E. A. Walker; — Sealer, whose constituency we could not learn. Mr. Dallas, the Warden, resigned his seat; and Wm. Armson acted as chairman during three sessions of this year, but at the fourth session was elected Warden—by what authority does not appear.

1847.—Warden, William Armson, of West Gwillimbury. Council: Adjala, Robert Keenan; Essa, Andrew Todd; Flos, William Hunt; Gwillimbury, the Warden and Zenas Rogers; Collingwood Township, John Eaton; Innisfil, Alfred Wilson; Nottawasaga, J. D. Stephens; Orillia, Fred. Dallas; Oro, Rich. Drury; St. Vincent, Jno. McGlashen; Jas. Robertson; Tecumseth, Fred. S. Stephens, Jared Irvine; Tiny and Tay, W. B. Hamilton, Ed. Jeffrey; Vespra, Jonathan Lane, E. A. Walker; Tossorontio and Mulmur, Peter Cody.

1848.—Warden: William Armson, of West Gwillimbury. Council: Adjala, Robt. Keenan; Essa, Andrew Todd; Collingwood Township, — Montgomery; Innisfil, Alfred Wilson; Medonte, William Hunt; Mono, — Snell; Nottawasaga, J. D. Stevens; Oro, Richard Drury; Orillia, Fred. Dallas; St. Vincent and Euphrasia, Geo. Jackson, Wm. Corley; Sunnidale, Jno. McGlashen; Tecumseth, Jared Irvine, F. S. Stephens; Tiny and Tay, W. B. Hamilton, Samuel Frazer; Tossorontio and Mulmur, Peter Cody; Vespra and Flos, Stephen Bishop, Jonathan Lane; West Gwillimbury, the Warden and Z. Rogers.

1849.—Warden: William Armson, of West Gwillimbury. Council: Adjala, Robert Keenan; Collingwood Township, — Montgomery; Essa, James Lattimer, Henry Morris; Flos, Stephen Bishop; Innisfil, Alfred Wilson, T. R. Ferguson; Medonte, G. W. Bell, Wm. Hunt; Mono, — Snell; Nottawasaga, J. D. Stephens; Oro, Richard Drury; St. Vincent, George Jackson, Wm. Corley; Tiny and Tay, Samuel Frazer, Edward Jeffs; Tossorontio and Mulmur, William Hammell; Vespra, E. A. Walker, Jonathan Lane; West Gwillimbury, the Warden and Z. Rogers.

In accordance with the terms of the Municipal Act of 1850, the District Councils were abolished in that year, and County Councils, such as at present prevail, substituted. These bodies are composed of the Reeves and Deputy-Reeves of the various minor municipalities, who, up to 1867, were elected by the members of the respective Councils, who in turn were chosen by the people direct.

The minutes do not contain a list of the members, together with the townships which they respectively represented. Neither do their Christian names appear, but from the context we learn these facts in regard to a few of them. The list is as follows:—Wm. Armson, Reeve of West Gwillimbury. G. W. Bell, Medonte; Robert Cross, Innisfil; Wm. Cross, Tecumseth; T. R. Ferguson, Innisfil; Jonathan Lane, T. D. McConkey, Vespra, Flos and Sunnidale; Andrew Moffatt, Orillia; Henry Morris, Essa; John Robertson, St. Vincent; Robert Keenan, Adjala; John Carswell, W. Gwillimbury and Island Mono. This Council continued Mr. Armson in the Wardenship, appointed John McWatt, of Barrie, County Clerk, and Edmund Lally, County Treasurer.

1851.—William Armson, Warden. Council: William Armson, W. Gwillimbury; John Craig, Medonte; Richard Drury, Oro; George Dinwoody, Tecumseth; T. R. Ferguson, Innisfil; Samuel Frazer, Tiny and Tay; Robert Keenan, Adjala; Jonathan Lane, Vespra, Flos and Sunnidale; Thomas Machonchy, Deputy-Reeve, W. Gwillimbury; Alfred Wilson, Deputy-Reeve, Innisfil; James Lattimer, Essa; and Messrs. Kelly, Long, Gallaher, McFarland, and Purdy, whose constituencies could not be learned from a perusal of the minutes.

1852.—William Armson, Warden, elected by his own casting vote in opposition to T. R. Ferguson. Where more than one name appears in connection with the representation of a township, the second and third are those of the Deputy-Reeves. Council: Adjala, Robt. Keenan; Essa and Tossorontio, Henry Morris; Innisfil, T. R. Ferguson; Mono, — Harshaw; North and South Orillia, A. G. Robinson; Nottawasaga, Peter Ferguson; Medonte, John Craig; Oro, Richard Drury; Tecumseth, Alexander Gaviller; Tiny and Tay, Samuel Frazer; Vespra, Flos and Sunnidale, Jonathan Lane; West Gwillimbury, the Warden and Jos. Fennell; Mulmur, John Cooper.

1853.—James Sanson, Warden, elected by a majority of three over Wm. Armson, each candidate voting for himself. Council: Adjala, Robert Keenan; Essa and Tossorontio, William McClain; Innisfil, T. R. Ferguson; Medonte, Jno. Craig; Mono, George McManus; Nottawasaga, Peter Ferguson; Orillia, the Warden; Oro, Richard Drury; Tecumseth, Alexander Gaviller and Geo. Dinwoody; Tiny and Tay, Samuel Frazer; West Gwillimbury, Wm. Armson.

1854.—Warden, James Sanson, Reeve of Orillia. Council: Adjala, Robert Keenan; Barrie, Jonathan Lane; Essa and Tossorontio, Wm. McClain; Flos, Peter Cleland; Innisfil, T. R. Ferguson; Medonte, John Craig; Mono, George McManus; Nottawasaga, Peter Ferguson; Orillia, the Warden; Oro, Richard Drury; Tecumseth, Alex. Gaviller and George Dinwoody; Tiny and Tay, Samuel Frazer; Vespra and Sunnidale, John Walwin; W. Gwillimbury, Wm. Armson and Thomas Maconchy.

1855.—Warden, James Sanson, Reeve of Orillia. Council: Adjala, Robert Keenan; Barrie, T. D. McConkey; Essa, Wm. McClain; Flos, John Cummings; Innisfil, T. R. Ferguson; Medonte, John Craig; Mono, George McManus; Mulmur, John Cooper; Nottawasaga, J. D. Stephens; Orillia, the Warden; Oro, Richard Drury; Tecumseth, Robert Cross, and George Dinwoody; Tiny and Tay, Samuel Frazer; Tossorontio, Robt. Murphy; Vespra and Sunnidale, Thos. Drury; W. Gwillimbury, Wm. Armson.

1856.—Warden, James Sanson, Reeve of Orillia. Council: Adjala, Robert Keenan; Barrie, David Morrow; Essa, Wm. McClain; Flos, Gavin Turner; Innisfil, William C. Little, James Black; Medonte, Jno. Craig; Mono, George McManus; Mulmur, Jno. Cooper; Nottawasaga, W. B. Hamilton, Peter Ferguson; Orillia, the Warden; Oro, Rich. Drury; Tecumseth, Alex. Gaviller, James Manning; Tiny and Tay, Samuel Frazer; Tossorontio, Robert Murphy; Vespra and Sunnidale, Robt. Leadley; W. Gwillimbury, Wm. Armson, Thos. Maconchy.

1857.—Warden, Thomas R. Ferguson, Reeve of Innisfil. Council: Adjala, Robert Keenan; Barrie, H. B. Hopkins; Essa, William McClain; Floss, John Cumming; Innisfil, the Warden and W. C. Little; Medonte, John Craig; Mono, George McManus and George Snell; Mulmur, John Cooper; Nottawasaga, W. B. Hamilton, Peter Ferguson; Orillia, Athenias King; Oro, Charles Jarratt; Tecumseth, James Manning, John Banting; Tiny and Tay, Israel Munday; Tossorontio, John Dixon; Vespra and Sunnidale, Jonathan Sissons; W. Gwillimbury, Wm. Armson, Thos. Maconchy.

1858.—Warden, Thomas R. Ferguson, Reeve of Innisfil. Council: Adjala, Patrick Tracey: Barrie, Robert Simpson; Bradford, Thomas Driffill; Collingwood, James Telfer; Essa, Wm. McClain; Flos, John Cumming; Innisfil, the Warden and James Black; Medonte, John Craig; Mono, George McManus, John May; Mulmur, John Cooper: Nottawasaga, Daniel Richmond, Donald Paterson; Orillia, John Tipping; Oro, Wm. E. O'Brien; Tecumseth, James Manning, Alexander Gaviller; Tiny and Tay, Israel Munday; Tossorontio, Robert Murphy; Vespra and Sunnidale, James Richardson; W. Gwillimbury, Thomas Parker, John Armstrong.

1859.—Warden, George McManus, Reeve of Mono. Council: Adjala, J. T. Connor; Barrie, T. D. McConkey; Bradford, Thomas Driffill; Essa, Wm. McClain; Flos, Wm. Johnson; Innisfil, W. C. Little, Thomas Orchard; Medonte, John Craig; Mono, the Warden and Thomas Elder; Mulmur, Paul Gallagher; Nottawasaga, Daniel Richmond; Orillia and Matchedash, Lucius R. O'Brien; Oro, John Steele; Tecumseth, William Callighan, John Banting; Tiny and Tay, Samuel Frazer; Tossorontio, Robert Murphy; Vespra and Sunnidale, John Sissons; W. Gwillimbury, Thomas Parker.

1860.—Warden, Thomas D. McConkey, Reeve of Barrie. Council: Adjala, J. T. Connor; Barrie, the Warden; Bradford, Thos. Driffill; Collingwood, W. B. Hamilton; Essa, Wm. McClain; Flos, William Johnson; Innisfill, W. C. Little, Thomas Orchard; Medonte, John Craig; Mono, George McManus, Thomas Elder; Mulmur, Thomas Hand; Nottawasaga, James Russell, Daniel Richmond; Orillia, Geo. Hunter; Oro, John Steele; Sunnidale, Alex. Gillespie; Tecumseth, Wm. Callighan, William Hammell; Tiny and Tay, Louis Columbus; Tossorontio, Robert Murphy; Vespra, John Sissons; W. Guillimbury, Thomas Parker, William Armson.

1861.—Warden, Thomas D. McConkey, Reeve of Barrie. Council: only changes from 1860 were—Essa, George Davis, Deputy Reeve; Oro, John C. Steele, Duncan McKinley; Sunnidale, John Ross; Nottawasaga, Gideon Phillips, Deputy Reeve; Tecumseth, Thomas Saunders, Geo. A. Nolan; Orillia, L. R. O'Brien.

1862.—Warden, Thomas R. Ferguson, Reeve of Innisfill. Changes from last year: Adjala, Thomas Langley; Bradford, D. James George; Flos, James Rowatt; Collingwood, James Telfer; Innisfill, the Warden and James Black; Mulmur, John Little; Orillia, John Kean; Oro, Michael Scott, Deputy Reeve; Tiny and Tay, George Clark; W. Gwillimbury, Andrew Stoddart, Deputy Reeve.

1863.—Warden, Thomas R. Ferguson, Reeve of Innisfill. Council: Adjala, Thomas Kidd, Thomas Langley; Barrie, T. D. McConkey: Bradford, John Swallow; Collingwood, John Hogg; Essa, William McClain, George Davis; Flos, James Rowatt; Innisfil, the Warden and W. C. Little; Medonte, John Craig; Mono, George McManus, Thomas Elder; Mulmur, James Aberdeen; Nottawasaga, Thomas Copland, Alexander Tegart; Orillia, John Kean; Oro, John C. Steele, James Johnston; Sunnidale, John Shaw; Tecumseth, Donald McManus, Charles Banting; Tiny and Tay, George Clark; Vespra, Jonathan Sissons; W. Gwillimbury, Thomas Parker, Andrew Stoddart.

1864.—Warden, Thomas R. Ferguson, Reeve of Innisfil. Council: changes from last year—Barrie, W. D. Ardagh; Bradford, Anson Warburton; Adjala, Thomas Langley, P. D. Kelly; Tecumseth, Thomas Saunders, Deputy Reeve.

1865.—Warden: Thomas R. Ferguson, Reeve of Innisfil, elected over George McManus of Mono by his own casting vote (he being Reeve of the township having the largest number of inhabitants), although he had previously voted for himself, and thereby created a tie. Against this peculiar proceeding Mr. McManus entered his protest, and business proceeded. In this year also we find the pioneer representative from Muskoka municipalities, a portion of that District having been annexed to Simcoe County for municipal purposes, since which date the representation from that quarter has steadily increased in numbers, as will be observed by a perusal of the following Council for 1865: Adjala, Thomas Langley, P. D. Kelly; Barrie, W. D. Ardagh; Bradford, A. Warburton; Collingwood, John Hogg; Essa, Wm. McClain, George Davis; Flos, James Rowatt; Innisfil, the Warden and W. C. Little; Medonte, John Craig; Mono, Geo. McManus, Thos. Elder; Morrison and Muskoka, Roderick Stewart; Mulmur, James Aberdeen; Nottawasaga, James Russell, John McMurchy; Orillia, John Kean; Oro, John C. Steele, Michael Scott; Tecumseth, John McManus, Thomas Saunders; Tiny and Tay, George Clark; Tossorontio, Robert Murphy; Vespra, John Sissons; West Gwillimbury, Wm. Armson, Thos. Dawson.

1866.—Warden, Thos. R. Ferguson, Reeve of Innisfil. Council: Adjala, Thos. Langley, Peter Small; Barrie, W. D. Ardagh; Bradford, Geo. D. Morton, M.D.; Collingwood, John Hogg; Essa, William McClain, George Davis; Flos, Edward Archer; Innisfil, the Warden and W. C. Little; Medonte, John Craig; Mono, Geo. McManus, Thomas Elder; Morrison and Muskoka, Roderick Stewart; Mulmur, James Aberdeen; Nottawasaga, James Russell, John McKeggie; Orillia, John Kean; Oro, John C. Steele, James Johnston; Sunnidale, Wm. Reid; Tecumseth, John McManus, Thos. Saunders; Tiny and Tay, George Clark; Tossorontio, Robert Murphy; Vespra, John Sissons; West Gwillimbury, Thomas Parker, Thomas Atkins.

1867.—Warden, Thos. R. Ferguson, Reeve of Innisfil. This was the first year in which the Reeve and Deputy Reeve were elected by the direct vote of the people, having been formerly elected from among the members of the Council. Council: only changes from last year's list were—Adjala, Peter Small, P. D. Kelly; Bradford, Thos. Driffill; Orillia Village, James Quinn; Essa, Geo. Davis, John Fletcher; Medonte, Wm. N. Rutledge; Innisfil, James Black, second Deputy Reeve; Oro, Richard Drury, Deputy Reeve; Mulmur, Benj. Beatty, Deputy Reeve; Sunnidale, Wm. Switzer; Vespra, Robt. Leadley.

1868.—Warden, John Kean, Reeve of Orillia and Matchedash. Council: Adjala, P. Small, P. D. Kelly; Barrie, W. D. Ardagh, M. H. Spencer; Bradford, Thos. Driffill; Collingwood, John Hogg; Essa, Wm. McClain, T. W. Lennox; Flos, Ed. Archer; Innisfil, T. R. Ferguson, W. C. Little; Medonte, Wm. N. Rutledge; Mono, Geo. McManus, Thos. Elder; Morrison and Muskoka, T. W. Cockrell; Mulmur, Thos. Hand, Wm. Hand; Nottawasaga, Wm. H. Thornbury, G. C. McManus, M.D.; Orillia Village, James Quinn; Orillia and Matchedash, the Warden; Oro, J. C. Steele, Richard Drury; Sunnidale, W. Switzer; Tecumseth, John McManus, Thos. Saunders; Tiny and Tay, George Clark; Tossorontio, John Fisher; Vespra, Robt. Leadley; West Gwillimbury, Thos. Parker, Joseph Fennell.

1869.—Warden, W. D. Ardagh, Reeve of Barrie. Council: Adjala, P. Small, P. D. Kelly; Barrie, the Warden, and M. H. Spencer; Bradford, J. W. H. Wilson; Collingwood, John Hogg; Essa, Geo. Davis, Samuel Bell; Flos, John McEvoy; Innisfil, T. R. Ferguson, W. C. Little, Henry Sloan; Medonte, W. N. Rutledge; Mono, Geo. McManus, Thos. Elder; Morrison, Moses Davis; Mulmur, Colwell Graham, Paul Gallagher; Muskoka, A. J. Alport; Nottawasaga, W. H. Thornbury, Hamilton Neelands, R. B. Hannah; Orillia Village, James Quinn; Orillia and Matchedash, John Kean; Oro, J. C. Steele, Richard Drury; Sunnidale, Neil Harkin; Tay, Samuel Frazer; Tecumseth, Wm. McDermott, Thos. Fisher; Tiny, Geo. Clark; Tossorontio, John Fisher; Vespra, Robt. Leadley; West Gwillimbury, Thos Parker, Joseph Fennell.

1870.—Warden, W. D. Ardagh, Reeve of Barrie. Council: only changes from 1869—Orillia and Matchedash, Charles Harvie; Oro, James Johnston, Deputy Reeve; Medonte, James Coulson, John Fitzgerald; Mono, George Harshaw, Deputy Reeve; Monck (newly erected), Andrew Browning; Morrison, Jas. H. Jackson; Nottawasaga, J. J. Carruthers, Reeve; Sunnidale, Wm. Switzer; Tecumseth, Geo. A. Nolan, Reeve; West Gwillimbury, Thos. Atkins, Robert Stoddart.

1871.—Warden, W. D. Ardagh, Reeve of Barrie. Council: Adjala, P. Small, P. D. Kelly; Barrie, the Warden and David Morrow; Bradford, John McL. Stevenson; Collingwood, John Hogg; Essa, George Davis, Robert Tegart; Flos, John McEvoy; Innisfil, T. R. Ferguson, W. C. Little, Wm. Hunter; Medonte, W. N. Rutledge; Mono, Geo. McManus, Thos. Elder; Morrison, J. H. Jackson; Monck, A. H. Browning; Mulmur, C. Graham, P. Gallagher; Muskoka, Roderick Stewart; Nottawasaga, J. J. Carruthers, H. Neelands, R. B. Hannah; Orillia Village, James Quinn; Orillia and Matchedash, T. P. Campbell; Oro, J. C. Steele, James Johnston; Sunnidale, Wm. Switzer; Tay, Samuel Frazer; Tecumseth, G. H. Nolan, Thomas Fisher; Tiny, Louis Columbus, George Clark; Tossorontio, John Fisher; Vespra, Robert Leadley; Watt and Cardwell, Anthony Suffern; West Gwillimbury, Thos. Atkins, Donald Gunn.

1872.—Warden, George Davis, Reeve of Essa. Council: only changes from 1871—Adjala, G. P. Hughes, Deputy Reeve; Flos, O. J. Phelps; Barrie, M. H. Spencer, Henry Sewrey; Medonte, John Fitzgerald, Deputy Reeve; Collingwood, Chas. Cameron, Deputy Reeve; Muskoka, John P. Cockburn; Tiny, Louis Columbus, Peter Charlebois; Orillia and Matchedash, John Regan; West Gwillimbury, Robert Stoddart, Deputy Reeve.

1873.—Warden, John Hogg, Reeve of Collingwood; Council: Adjala, P. Small, G. P. Hughes; Barrie, M. H. Spencer, Henry Sewrey, James Burton; Bradford, John McL. Stevenson; Collingwood, the Warden and Chas. Cameron; Essa, John Lennox, Robert Tegart, David Dunn; Flos, A. J. Phelps; Innisfil, T. R. Ferguson, W. C. Little, Wm. Hunter; Medonte, W. N. Rutledge, Jno. Fitzgerald; Mono, Robert Wilson, Thos. Elder; Morrison, J. H. Jackson; Mulmur, Colwell Graham, Samuel Hawkins; Muskoka, John P. Cockburn; Nottawasaga, H. Neelands, Alex. McDermid, L. McAlister, M. D.; Orillia Village, James Quinn; Orillia and Matchedash, John Regan; Oro, J. C. Steele, James Johnston; Stayner, Geo. Randolph; Sunnidale, Wm. Switzer; Tay, Samuel Frazer; Tecumseth, G. A. Nolan, Thomas Fisher; Tiny, George Clark, David Davidson; Tossorontio, George McGirr; Vespra, Robert Leadley; Watt and Cardwell, Anthony Suffern; West Gwillimbury, Thos. Atkins, Robert Stoddart.

1874.—Warden, Thomas Atkins, Reeve of West Gwillimbury. Council: Adjala, P. Small, J. T. Connor; Barrie, David Morrow, Henry Bird; Bradford, John McL. Stevenson; Collingwood, John Hogg, Chas. Cameron; Essa, John Lennox, David Dunn; Flos, O. J. Phelps, Dominick Loftus; Innisfil, W. C. Little, Wm. Hunter, Hugh Trueman; Medonte, James Coulson, John Fitzgerald; Mono, Robert Wilson, Thomas Elder; Monck, G. M. Ewing; Morrison, J. H. Jackson; Mulmur, Thomas Hand, P. Gallagher; Muskoka, John P. Cockburn; Medora and Wood, Thomas Burgess; Nottawasaga, J. J. Carruthers, Alex. McDermid, Lachlin McAllister, M.D.; Orillia Village, Hugh Sutherland; Orillia and Matchedash, John Regan, Wm. Trimble; Oro, J. C. Steele, James Johnston; Stayner, Geo. Randolph, Sunnidale, Robert Patton; Tay, Samuel Frazer; Tecumseh, William McDermott, Thos. Fisher, W. H. Hammell; Tiny, George Clark, George Labissonier; Tossorontio, George McGirr; Vespra, Robert Leadley, John Darby; Watt, James Gaffney; West Gwillimbury, the Warden and Robert Stoddart.

1875.—Warden, John C. Steele, Reeve of Oro. Council: Adjala, P. Small, J. T. Connor; Alliston, George Fletcher; Barrie, Henry Sewrey, J. L. Burton; Bradford, John McL. Stevenson; Collingwood, John Hogg, Chas. Cameron; Essa, David Dunn, Thomas Sythes; Flos, O. J. Phelps, Henry Thurlow; Humphrey, Samuel Greer; Innisfil, W. C. Little, Wm. Hunter, Hugh Trueman; Medonte, W. N. Rutledge, John Fitzgerald; Mono, Robert Wilson, Samuel Ewing; Monck, John McConnell; Morrison, J. H. Jackson; Mulmur, Thomas Hand, Wm. Parkhill; Muskoka, J. P. Cockburn; Medora, Thomas Burgess;

Nottawasaga, J. J. Carruthers, Warren Pringle, L. McAllister, M.D.; Orillia Village, G. J. Booth; Orillia and Matchedash, John Regan, Wm. Trimble; Oro, the Warden, and James Johnston; Stayner, Geo. Randolph; Sunnidale, Robert Patton; Tay, Wm. Errington; Tecumseth, Wm. McDermott, Thos. Fisher; Tiny, Geo. Clark, Wm. King; Tossorontio, George McGirr; Vespra, Robert Leadley, John Darby; Watt and Cardwell, Anthony Suffern; West Gwillimbury, Joseph Fennell, Geo. M. Evans.

1876.—Warden, Wm. McDermott, Reeve of Tecumseth. Council: Adjala, J. T. Connor, Matthew Ronan; Alliston, George Fletcher; Barrie, H. Sewrey, Chas. Ross; Bradford, John McL. Stevenson; Collingwood, John Hogg, Charles Cameron, Essa, David Dunn, Thos. Sythes; Flos, O. J. Phelps, Henry Thurlow; Humphrey, Saml. Greer; Innisfil, W. C. Little, Geo. P. McKay, A. M. Morden; Medonte, W. N. Rutledge, Arthur Craig; Mono, Robert Wilson, Samuel Ewing; Monck, Jno. McConnell; Morrison, J. H. Jackson; Mulmur, Thos. Hand, Wm. Parkhill; Muskoka, Jno. P. Cockburn; Nottawasaga, J. J. Carruthers, James Hamilton, L. McAllister, M.D.; Orillia Town, G. J. Booth; Oro, J. C. Steele, H. M. Clark; Orillia and Matchedash, Jno. Regan, Arch. Thompson; Penetanguishene, Philip. H. Spohn, M.D.; Stayner, E. B. Sanders; Sunnidale, Robt. Patton; Tay, Wm. Errington; Tecumseth, the Warden and Christopher Cooke; Tiny, Geo. Clark, Wm. King; Tossorontio, Geo. McGirr; Vespra, Robt. Leadley, John Darby; Watt and Cardwell, Anthony Suffern; W. Gwillimbury, John Fennell, Geo. M. Evans; Wood and Medora, Thos. Burgess.

1877.—Warden, W. Noble Rutledge, Reeve of Medonte. Council: Adjala, J. T. Connor, Matthew Ronan; Alliston, John Stewart; Barrie, Chas. Ross, M. H. Harrison; Collingwood, Charles Cameron, Charles Gannon; Essa, David Dunn, Chas. Sythes; Flos, O. J. Phelps, Dominick Loftus; Gwillimbury, Jos. Fennell, G. M. Evans; Innisfil, Mono, Morrison, Bradford, Penetanguishene, Tay, Tiny, Tossorontio, Watt and Cardwell, and Wood and Medora, same as in 1876; Humphrey, James Ashdown; Mulmur, William Parkhill, Thomas Hand; Medonte, the Warden and Jasper Martin; Monck, George M. Ewing; Muskoka, George W. Taylor; Nottawasaga, L. McAllister, M.D., Jas. Hamilton, Jas. Russell; Oro, Chas. Drury, Jno. M. Lott; Orillia Town, James Quinn; Orillia and Matchedash, B. R. Rowe, Archibald Thompson; Stayner, Geo. Randolph; Sunnidale, Robt. Patton, Wm. Switzer; Tecumseth, Wm. McDermott, W. H. Hammell, Christopher Cooke; Vespra, Thos. Robinson, Jno. McGowan.

1878.—Warden, David Dunn, Reeve of Essa. Council: Gwillimbury, Flos, Innisfil, Mono, Monck, Morrison, Nottawasaga, Orillia Town, Orillia and Matchedash, Oro, Sunnidale, Tecumseth, Humphrey, Wood and Medora, Barrie, Collingwood and Penetanguishene, same as in 1877. Only changes were: Essa, the Warden and Arthur Wellesley; Alliston, Geo. Fletcher; Cardwell, Chas. Robertson; Medonte, Arthur Craig, David Brolley; Muskoka, Rod'k Stewart; Tay, Samuel Frazer; Tiny, John Lummis, William Vint; Mulmur, Colwell Graham, R. S. Campbell; Tossorontio, W. P. McDonough; Vespra, Robert Leadley, Wm. Johnston; Watt, Anthony Suffern; Bradford, G. D. Morton, M.D.; Stayner, E. B. Sanders; Gravenhurst, Geo. W. Taylor.

1879.—Warden, Chas. Cameron, Reeve of Collingwood. Council: Adjala, Bradford, Cardwell, Collingwood, Essa, Gravenhurst, Gwillimbury, Humphrey, Innisfil, Medora and Wood, Mono, Monck, Morrison, Mulmur, Muskoka, Oro, Penetanguishene, Sunnidale, Tossorontio, and Watt, were similarly represented as in 1878. The changes from that year were: Alliston, John Stewart; Barrie, C. H. Ross, M. H. Harrison, A. D. McNab; Flos, O. J. Phelps, Dominick Loftus; Medonte, Arthur Craig, Andrew Patterson; Midland, Samuel Frazer; Nottawasaga, A. Sinclair Kirkland, M.D., John McColman, Arch'd Ferguson; Orillia Town, Melville Millar; Orillia and Matchedash, Arch'd Thompson, Chas. Harvey; Stayner, Wm. Henry; Tay, Walter Lawson; Tiny, J. B. Horrell; Tecumseth, William McDermott, Christopher Cooke, Robert Calhoun; Vespra, Robert Leadley, John McGowan.

For the current year of 1880 the Council is thus composed:—Warden, Christopher Cooke, first Deputy Reeve of Tecumseth. Council: Adjala, John Kelly, Joseph Wright; Alliston, John Stewart; Barrie, C. H. Ross, M. H. Harrison (deceased), T. C. McConkey, M.D. (deceased); Bradford, Thomas S. Graham; Cardwell, Charles Robertson; Collingwood, John Hogg, John Nettleton; Essa, David Dunn, Thos. Parker; Flos, O. J. Phelps, Dominick Loftus; Gravenhurst, Geo. W. Taylor; Humphrey, James Ashdown; Innisfil, Geo. P. McKay, Francis B. Barclay, William Lennox; Medonte, Arthur Craig, Guy H. Orr; Mono, Robert Wilson, Samuel Ewing; Monck, Gordon M. Ewing; Midland, Samuel Frazer; Morrison, J. H. Jackson; Mulmur, Colwell Graham, R. S. Campbell; Muskoka, Roderick Stewart; Nottawasaga, Archibald Sinclair Kirkland, M.D., John McColman, Arch. Ferguson; Orillia Town, Melville Millar; Orillia and Matchedash, Archibald Thompson, Charles Harvey; Oro, Chas. Drury, John M. Lott; Penetanguishene, Philip H. Spohn, M.D.; Stayner, E. B. Sanders; Sunnidale, Robt. Patton, Wm. Switzer; Tay, Wm. Errington; Tecumseth, Wm. McDermott, the Warden, and Robt. Calhoun; Tiny, J. B. Horrell, Wm. Vint; Tossorontio, W. P. McDonough; Vespra, Robert Leadley, John McGowan; Watt, Anthony Suffern; West Gwillimbury, George M. Evans, M. C. Brandon; Wood and Medora, Thos. Burgess.

The list of county officials connected with the municipal government of Simcoe for the present year is: Christopher Cooke, Warden, Cookstown P.O.; R. T. Banting, Clerk, Cookstown P.O.; H. R. A. Boys, Treasurer, Barrie; Rev. Wm. McKee, B.A., School Inspector, South Simcoe, Clover Hill P.O.; J. C. Morgan, M.A., School Inspector, North Simcoe, Barrie; A. Ardagh, M.D., Jail Surgeon, Barrie.

The material resources of this county are discussed under that head on another page. The immediate financial standing of the corporation may be approximately learned from the following extracts from the accounts of 1879, which show the total receipts to have been $68,202.03, of which the principal item was $39,854.17, levied as a "county rate" upon the several municipalities, and $3,097.00 revenue from the Registry Office. The county expenditure was $57,690.14, the following being among the most important items, viz.:

Criminal justice,	$6,334 11
County Council expenses,	5,945 55
County Jail expenses,	4,041 00
Roads and Bridges,	3,416 77
Official Salaries,	3,165 00
Common Schools,	11,704 60
High Schools,	7,535 51
Interest on Debentures,	4,140 00

It will thus be noticed the office of County Treasurer is by no means a sinecure, the amount of money passing through the hands of that official being greater than that finding its way through most similar channels; and indeed it may be said, in regard to the general volume of the county business, there is not a diminutive feature connected with it. The Council, both as regards the number and mental calibre of its members, is among the foremost in the Province. The creditable financial status of the corporation attests the high legislative and administrative ability of those who have controlled its affairs during decades which have elapsed since its municipal organization, while the fact that several of the county's creditable parliamentary representatives have been selected from its Council board, evinces the value of the experience gained in that school, when applied to the higher duties and privileges which attend a membership in our Provincial and Federal Parliaments.

LEGAL AND JUDICIAL.

The limits of the Judicial District of Simcoe are not identical with those of the county, portions of Muskoka and Parry Sound being annexed thereto for superior judicial purposes. The erection of the District took place in 1842, when James Robert Gowan was commissioned as Judge, and Benjamin Walker Smith as Sheriff. The first named gentleman retains his office; the latter died in March, 1875, and was succeeded by its present incumbent, Thomas D. McConkey.

When the development of Muskoka and Parry Sound Districts created the necessity for courts of law in these rather remote portions of the Province, the limits of the Simcoe Judicial District were extended to include their territory, for superior judicial purposes only; a separate and independent system of inferior courts having been established for them.

The list of general judicial officers for this District is as follows: James Robert Gowan, Judge; John A. Ardagh, Junior Judge; Thomas D. McConkey, Sheriff; F. M. Smith, Deputy Sheriff; J. R. Cotter, Clerk of the Peace, County Attorney, and Master in Chancery; T. Lloyd, Clerk of Arraigns, County Judges' Criminal Court; John McL. Stevenson, Deputy Clerk of Crown and Pleas, Clerk of County and Surrogate Courts; Alex. Lang, Governor of Jail; E. S. Meeking, Crier of the Courts; Joseph Rogers, High Constable.

The Division Courts of the county are thus located:

No.	Place of Holding.	Clerk.
1.	Barrie	Thos. D. Lloyd.
2.	Bradford	H. W. Manning.
3.	Beeton	W. H. Dickson.
4.	Collingwood	Adam Dudgeon.
5.	Craighurst	Abram Craig.
6.	Orillia	Thomas Dallas.
7.	Stanton	John A. Love.
8.	Mono Mills	Geo. McManus.
9.	Penetanguishene	John Lummis.
10.	Steele	John C. Steele.
11.	New Lowell	Angus Bell.
12.	Alliston	George Gordon.

For the District of Muskoka the list stands thus:

1.	Bracebridge	T. M. Bowerman.
2.	Severn Bridge	Jas. H. Jackson.
3.	Huntsville	Bernard Phillips.
4.	Port Carling	G. C. Hazlewood.

Stipendiary Magistrate, and Judge of Local Civil Courts in Muskoka District, C. W. Lount, Barrister.

For the District of Parry Sound, the following is the list of Division Courts:

1. Parry Sound.
2. McKellar.
3. Rosseau
4. Beggsboro.
5. Maganetawan.
6. Commanda.

MATERIAL PROGRESS OF THE COUNTY.

The earliest census returns, those of 1824, give the County of Simcoe a population of 838, of whom 387 were females, and but 238 were males over sixteen years of age. From such a small beginning has the county developed to its present fine condition in population, and importance in point of agriculture, and general commercial advantages. Progress for five or six years was naturally slow, the increase from year to year ranging from less than a hundred to about five hundred, the latter augmentation to the population being reached first in 1830. The opening of roads and the establishment of mills then began to have their effect in encouraging settlement, and the average increase of population for the next four years was considerably over one thousand. In 1835 the advance in numbers was less than a hundred; but in the year immediately following, the addition was well beyond two thousand, and in 1837 over seven hundred. In that year the whole population of the county had reached 10,825, of whom 4,970 were females, and 2,998 males over sixteen years. A phenomenon then followed, inquiry into the causes of which would be interesting, though scarcely profitable in the present instance. This was a decrease in the population in 1838, from the figures of 1837, of nearly one thousand—actually 996. The falling off was principally in males beyond the age of sixteen years, the decrease in their number being 694. The number of male children fell off but seventeen, thus showing that the balance of the total decrease, 285, was among females, either girls or adults. In the following year the loss had been more than made up in mere numbers; but it was not till 1841 that so great a number of adult males were again returned. In that year they counted up to 3,175, and the whole population was 12,778. The period of retrogression, or slow advancement, which had lasted over three years, had now passed away, and the county began to make steady, if not always rapid, onward strides. The formation of villages, some of them destined to grow to towns, is dealt with elsewhere. These increased with the advancing conquest of the axe and plough, as hired laborers, mechanics, manufacturers and professional men began to step in to assume their proper places, and perform the necessary work pertaining to their several occupations.

The census of 1851-2 shows that in the preceding decade the population of the county had more than doubled, having then reached 27,165, of whom 14,442 were males, 6,850 of them being under fifteen years of age. The number of families was 3,927; and of occupied dwellings, 3,795. Farming occupied 2,849 persons, and 109,192 acres were cultivated. Then there were 335 domestic servants, 765 engaged in industrial pursuits; 107 commercial, and 187 professional men. The number of grist mills was 13; of saw mills, 40; carding and fulling mills, 7; there was also one tannery and one distillery in the county. The churches at this period numbered fifty, eight being Roman Catholic and forty-two Protestant.

In the next ten years the population had increased to 44,720; of these 23,702 were males, of whom 10,163 were of ages under fifteen. The families numbered 6,987, and the occupied dwellings, 6,940. There were 202,312 acres under cultivation, and 4,623 persons engaged in working land. Servants numbered 534; tradespeople, 1,881; those in commercial pursuits, 374; and professional men, 262. Pupils in attendance at the schools had increased from 2,831 to 5,952, or more than doubled in number. The industrial establishments in the county at the time are thus classified: grist mills, 13; saw mills, 51; carding and fulling mills, 4; distilleries, 2; breweries, 2; tanneries, 7; foundry, 1; other factories, 11. It is noticeable that the returns of churches—five Roman Catholic and thirty Protestant—show a decrease of fifteen in all. This was probably a result of more general settlement of the lands, making fewer centres of population, whereby more people could be accommodated by a less number of places of worship, built at the points most convenient for all who attended them.

The census of 1871 shows that at that date the population was 64,274, of whom 8,620 were engaged in the cultivation of 316,814 acres of land, that being the average actually under crop, much more being cleared and occupied. The return of products gives as the yield of spring wheat, 624,553 bushels; fall wheat, 349,588 bushels; barley 371,340 bushels; oats, 969,704 bushels; rye, 4,185 bushels; peas, 339,806 bushels; corn, 9,423 bushels; potatoes, 810,717 bushels; turnips, 528,252 bushels; hay, 71,308 tons. As the next census returns will not be very long in making their appearance, our patrons will have no trouble in comparing these figures with those of ten years later, and thus observing the progress of the county within the time. The number of families in 1871 was 11,238, and of occupied dwellings, 11,094. Of industrial establishments, there were (exclusive of Mono and Adjala, classed under "Cardwell") 37 grist and flouring mills, 114 saw mills, four carding and fulling mills, eight woollen cloth factories, ten tanneries, six foundries and machine shops, five sash, door and blind factories, four agricultural implement establishments, no distillery returned, but four breweries; and last, but not least in significance, eight printing offices. Industrial pursuits occupied the hands and heads of 2,617 persons; domestic, of 711; commercial, of 802; and professional, of 468. The churches in the county comprised: Baptist, 5; Episcopalian, 32; Methodist, 60; Presbyterian, 40; Roman Catholic, 14; others, 7; or a total of 158. There is no census return in 1871 of the schools or scholars; but from another source (not official) we find a record (also unofficial) of 206 schools, in a population of 77,548. The same authority gives 9 Baptist churches, 41 Episcopalian, 1 Reformed Episcopal, 71 Canada Methodist, 9 Methodist Episcopal, 48 Presbyterian, and 22 Roman Catholic. It also has figures of some industrial works, showing, 56 grist and flour mills, 135 saw mills, 7 woollen mills, and 9 foundries. Thus we are able to note a continued rapid progress in the early part of the present decade, of which the next cens s returns are to treat. The equalized value of the assessment rolls of all the minor municipalities of the county for the present year (1880) is $17,176,029, being an increase of $200,658 over the previous year.

BARRIE AND VESPRA.

The Town of Barrie is delightfully situated on the pleasant and commanding slopes which flank the shores of Kempenfeldt Bay, at its north-westerly extremity. Its corporate limits extend from the boundary line between Oro and Vespra, about two miles farther east than the head of the bay, to and around the latter point, where Vespra joins the Township of Innisfil. About three miles of shore line are thus comprehended, the easterly two miles of which abound in a succession of handsome undulations—charming glades, verdure-carpeted and forest-flanked; gentle swells, revelling in the natural and acquired charms of grove and garden; and decided eminences, crowned by symmetrical evergreens, and adorned by many of the finest residences in northern Ontario. Toward the western limit of the bay, the shore subsides into a comparatively level area, with gentle elevations rising with tolerable uniformity, at short distances from the water edge. Along this level stretch, in close proximity to the beautiful sheet of water whose limpid loveliness embellishes the surrounding landscape, as a gem in the bosom of nature, the commercial institutions of this fine town are located. In general features of attractiveness, this portion of Barrie will compare favorably with the finest and most modern towns of Canada, the main street (Dunlop) being among the most imposing business avenues anywhere outside the large cities.

Rounding the "north-west angle" of Kempenfeldt Bay, the surface becomes depressed to a degree closely approaching a swamp, rising again to an attractive level before the merging of Barrie into Allandale, at the Innisfil town line. This part of the town is devoted chiefly to private residences, though a few manufactories and a considerable stretch of unoccupied land are noticeable.

The Township of Vespra (of which Barrie, before its incorporation, formed a part) is the most midland township of the county. Bounded north by Flos, west by Sunnidale, south by Essa and Innisfil, and east by Oro, this township contains a superficial area of 67,720 acres, of which (according to the census returns of 1871) 27,379 acres were occupied, 11,889 acres improved, and 9,958 acres under crop. This area was divided among 279 occupiers, representing a population of 2,077.

The history of this town and township takes date from 1819, though prior to that year the highway now known as the Penetanguishene Road (but formerly passing by the name of the "Military Road") was cut through from Kempenfeldt to Georgian Bay, by the British Government, which event may perhaps with propriety be characterized as an epoch in the history of Vespra, as the road named forms its entire eastern boundary. There is no record of the location of settlers within the borders of Vespra for several years succeeding the Anglo-American War of 1812, however—the year 1819 having dawned before the forests hereabout reverberated to the echoes of pioneer life, when sturdy axemen inaugurated the conquest of the forest. In the year last named a chain of settlements sprung up along the Penetanguishene Road, the names of those locating on the Vespra side at that early day being John Lawrence, on Lot 5; Thos. and John Mair, Lot 12; John Partridge, Lot 17; John Jones, ex-Captain in the Royal Navy, Lot 19; John and Samuel Brown (father and son), Lots 20 and 21; Peter White, Lot 26; Charles Debinham, Lot 27; John Gilroy, Lot 29. This lot formed the northern limit of Vespra settlements during 1819, but the following year witnessed the influx of other settlers, who extended the line of civilization farther toward the North Pole, though several years elapsed before the tide of settlement was diverted from the highway referred to into the more "inland" portions of the township.

About the time of the commencement of the Anglo-American War, the site of Barrie figured in the military history of Britain, by the establishment here of a store-house or depot, through which military stores were shipped by portage to the upper waters of the Nottawasaga river, *en route* to the posts of the upper Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. These supplies were conveyed hither from Holland Landing

in small craft, which effected a landing about where the Northern Railway dock is now situated, the store-house referred to standing about half way between the shore and Dunlop Street of the present, and west of the railway station. In 1825, this place was honored by a visit from Sir John Franklin, who was passing through *en route* to the North Pole by the north-west overland route.

Just west of a forty-five acre reserve on which this storehouse stood (said reserve being bounded east and west by Berczy and Bayfield Streets respectively), the land was owned by David Edgar, who came here from the Bay Quinté region about 1826, and took up his residence in a log house on the Government Reserve, which had been abandoned by the authorities after serving its functions as a storehouse to the satisfaction of its owners. On the land then owned by him a goodly portion of the present town has been erected. To the north of the reserve defined, Alexander Walker owned several hundred acres, on which he resided some time prior to Mr. Edgar's advent upon the scene. He became subsequently very prominent in the conduct of municipal affairs in the township, previous to the erection of Barrie as a village.

To facilitate an understanding of the early settlement of Barrie and the causes which led to that result, it will be necessary to return in our narrative to the early part of the century, when the Penetanguishene Road was located, and the Town of Kempenfeldt platted at the point of its intersection with the bay of the same name. This was but another attempt, on the part of the Government, to influence the course of commerce by the issue of a fiat declaring, "this is a town." The nonrealization of their anticipations in this respect, however, was by no means an isolated one, as the maps of several western Ontario counties are adorned with "towns" which never reached a position of greater dignity than a place on paper, reflected from the imagination of Government engineers.

The area embraced within this "town" was 300 acres, which was sacredly reserved and preserved for the representatives of commerce, and from the clutches of the agriculturist. We have no record of any merchants taking up their residence within its precincts, however, until the surrounding territory had been located by actual settlers, who commenced the subjugation of her forests for purposes of husbandry rather than of trade. In 1831 a considerable number of English half-pay officers were located in the vicinity by the Government, from whom they received large grants of land free of expense. One of the most prominent of these was ex-Captain Oliver, R.N., to whose subsequent dealings in real estate the location of Barrie on its present site is chiefly attributable, as will hereafter appear.

A store and tavern were opened in Kempenfeldt in 1831 by Wm. Mann, who subsequently owned and operated a brewery there for several years. Mr. Mann was the commercial mainspring of the village while it continued to exist as such, and for years afterwards the name of "Mann's Point" was much more commonly applied to it than that of Kempenfeldt.

When circumstances began to indicate a prospect of a future town at Kempenfeldt, the Government disposed of its forty-five acre reserve to the west, before alluded to, and its influence was promised to assist the development of Kempenfeldt, which place, together with the bay, it may be here remarked, were named for the Admiral of that name, who perished on board the *Royal George*, in Portsmouth harbor. The "reserve" so often mentioned was purchased by Captain Oliver, before alluded to, the intervening tract between it and Kempenfeldt having long previously passed into the hands of Charles Berczy, sometime Postmaster of Toronto, by whom it was laid out into village lots immediately after the survey of Barrie.

But ere two years had passed over the now established hamlet of Kempenfeldt, radically different opinions as to its future status had been formed by parties in interest. The representatives of Government became convinced that the effort to build up a town in that place must end in failure; while Captain Oliver, owner of the western "reserve," seeing a brilliant future in store for Kempenfeldt, induced the Government to relieve him of his forty-five acre purchase farther west, and secured a large tract in the immediate vicinity of the hamlet down the bay. No sooner had the Government once more secured ownership of the site of Barrie than they surveyed and platted it as a town, which act on their part was the signal for a stampede of all whose interests would permit, from the now defunct Village of Kempenfeldt to the newly located town to the west. The demand for lots was in excess of the supply, which suggested the platting of the Berczy and Edgar properties, to the east and west of the Government plat.

The survey of Barrie was performed by Wm. Hawkins, P.L.S., who also laid out the "Sunnidale Road" through Vespra. The Government had several log huts built on the new survey, along Dunlop Street, below the market square. These were intended as places of temporary shelter for newly arrived settlers, but the advantage was found to apply with equal force to newly arrived traders; for when the pioneer merchant, a Mr. Sanford, came to town, he moved his stock of goods into one of those cabins, and pursued the avocation of merchandising in such articles as the needs of the pioneers demanded or their caprice suggested. A second store was built by Messrs. Caldwell & Ross, immediately east of the Barrie Hotel, which building still stands as a monument of early enterprise. The provision of hotels was abundant, as to number, within a very few months after the survey of Barrie. One of these was erected by John Bingham, on the site now occupied by the Queen's Hotel; another, of hewn logs, by Richard Kearney, where King's bakery now stands; but the best one of the three, and the one where the *elite*, officials, and professional men subsequently made their headquarters, was built near the east end of the town, by Thrift Meldrum.

On Christmas Day, 1833, the frame for Mr. Sanford's store was "raised" on the site where Henderson's hardware store now stands. The Post Office was established here early the following year, with Mr. Sanford as Postmaster, the mails being carried from Holland Landing, usually on foot. Among the pioneers who subsequently assumed positions of prominence in the community was John McWatt, now residing there, who entered Sanford's store in the capacity of clerk. Continuing in this employ until 1840, he purchased Sanford's business, which he conducted many years in connection with the Post Office, to the charge of which he was promoted. Meantime Barrie had degenerated to some degree. The anticipations which its pioneers had formed of its future were not being worked into a realization. A retrograde movement of a few years' duration succeeded the rapid influx of settlers in 1833 and 1834. The commercial establishments had become reduced to the compass of the one store kept by Mr. McWatt, and in other respects a corresponding depression was evidenced.

But with the brighter prospects resting on the hope, and afterwards the certainty, of having the District buildings and offices located at this point, there was a considerable revival of Barrie's commercial influence, the growing settlement and development of the surrounding townships lending an additional warrant to the expectations of those who, about 1842, formed a supplementary contingent to that which had preceded them during the first couple of years of Barrie's existence. Among those who embarked in trade about the time of the revival spoken of, were F. O'Brien, T. D. McConkey (now Sheriff of the county), H. R. A. Boys (now County Treasurer), a Mr. Chantler, and others.

No startling force impelled the commercial machine onward even as late as the date referred to, however. There was a strongly marked spirit of "deliberative discretion" in the strides toward opulence which characterized the career of the town for several years afterwards; and as late as 1851, Mr. Smith, in his work—"Canada: Past, Present and Future," in referring to the present status of Barrie, remarks: "It is increasing slowly but gradually, and a number of good houses have been erected within the last few years. Barrie now contains about eight hundred inhabitants."

To digress from a discussion of Barrie alone to that of the Township of Vespra in general, we find the settlement of the interior part of the township did not proceed with great rapidity, but partook of the same gradual nature which distinguished the development of the town. The Sunnidale Road was cut through from where Barrie now stands to Brentwood, by the Drurys of Oro, and Alex. Walker, about 1825. In the latter year the Government granted a mill site on Willow Creek, just below Little Lake, on the line between the 4th and 5th concessions. This enterprise, combining the features of sawing and gristing, was controlled by George Oliver and Thomas and John Mair, though the settlers generally contributed to the expense by way of subscription, thus securing in their midst the first mills north of Lake Simcoe.

About 1830 and 1831 the settlement of the township received a considerable impetus, and thenceforward its development progressed with satisfactory steadiness, and the period of its "general settlement" was ushered in soon thereafter. The names most prominently identified with the history of pioneer life in Vespra are those of Edmund Drury, who located in the second concession; Wm. Monroe, Kenny, Walwin, and McDonald, along the line between the sixth and seventh concessions; Dennis Martin, Lot 17, Con. 7; John Kelly and Dudley Root, in the tenth concession; while toward the northern extremity of the township the names of Richardson, Richard Williams, George Sneath, and others, are conspicuous among the first to locate. About 1833 a Mrs. Meacham, whose husband, David, had died at Montreal *en route* to a settlement in this county, took up her residence where the hamlet of Grenfell now stands, she and her family being the pioneers of that locality, where they braved the hardships of life in the bush with a degree of courage and resolution that commanded the admiration of the settlers, and ultimately conquered a fair degree of success from the reluctant hand of harsh fortune. Robert Leadley, the present Reeve, though not among the very first to take up a residence in the township, has been conspicuous in the more recent stages of its growth and progress toward the high position which it now occupies.

The first religious services in Vespra were held at the cabin of Peter White, before mentioned as having located Lot 26, on the Penetanguishene Road. Here Mr. White continued to dispense gospel truths, after the Methodistic form, for several years, a log meeting-house having been erected on his farm by the neighbors, which served the purpose for which it was constructed until greater numbers and more pliant circumstances enabled them to build a more pretentious edifice. The first mission established was by the Episcopalians, the pulpit being supplied by Rev. Mr. Ardagh. A school house, the first in the township, had previously been built on Lot 10, Con. 1, where Wm. Crae, the pioneer pedagogue, taught the "young idea" for a considerable period.

The Portage road, elsewhere referred to as connecting Kempenfeldt Bay with the waters of the Nottawasaga, lay entirely within this Township, having its northern terminus on Willow Creek, whose name was applied from the fact that the *willows* had to be cut away from its bed and bank to render it navigable by the military batteaux. Down this little stream the small craft were floated to its confluence with the Nottawasaga.

With the advent of municipal government in this Province, Vespra (at that time senior township of the municipal union of Vespra, Flos and Sunnidale), elected the following named gentlemen to the Council board: Jonathan Lane, Jonathan Sissons, Miles Kenny, Stephen Bishop, and Samuel Lamont. Of these, Mr. Lane was elected Reeve at the first meeting. The succession of county representatives from that time to the present may be seen in our Municipal History, and for the present year the Council is comprised of Messrs. Robert Leadley, Reeve; John McGowan, Deputy Reeve; David Garvin, Jonathan Sissons, Jun., and John Kerfoot. The combined functions of Clerk and Treasurer have been for a score or more of years discharged by George Sneath (Midhurst P.O.), who still officiates. The assessor's return for 1880 places the population of Vespra at 2,417; the assessed valuation at $399,281, and the area of cleared land at 20,627 acres.

The surface of Vespra is generally undulating, some portions displaying rather high elevations, while in other localities cedar swamps prevail. It is well drained by numerous small streams. The watershed or height of land between Kempenfeldt and Georgian Bays runs through the township from west to east. South of that ridge the soil is inclined to sand, with stony areas; but toward the centre the quality of the land improves, varying chiefly from sand to clay, with a medium between these extremes forming the predominant feature.

The villages which flourish within the borders of Vespra are good specimens of those which usually grace rural communities. The principal of these is MIDHURST, located in the fourth concession, about midway between the northern and southern boundaries. The chief feature of the village is the Town Hall, in addition to which there are several mills, a store, and a number of mechanics' shops. The only other village of noteworthy importance is MINESING, on the line between the ninth and tenth concessions, near the northern boundary. Taken all in all, the Township of Vespra may be described as ranking creditably among the best of the Province in many material respects; and the most superficial acquaintance with its citizens is sufficient to convince one of their high intelligence as a class, and their merit of the advantages with which they have been favored.

The town of Barrie was so-called in honor of the British Commodore of that name who commanded the squadron at Kingston, when the town was ushered into existence. The facilities for reaching it were not the best, in those early days. Prior to 1820, a schooner traversed Lake Simcoe, which was kept in commission by a family of Johnsons, U.E. Loyalists, who resided at Holland Landing. The want of increased facilities of this kind became apparent with the increase of population and traffic incident thereto, resulting in the formation of a joint stock company among the half-pay officers who had located along the shores, for the building of a steamer. This craft was built at Holland Landing, named in honor of Sir John Colborne, and launched in 1832. Among her passengers on her first trip to Barrie was John McWatt, before mentioned, then on his first visit to the site of the town in which he afterward became so prominent a figure. The trip from Holland Landing to Kempenfeldt consumed no less than a week, a day or two of which was spent in forcing the "Narrows" at the mouth of Cook's Bay. Proceeding thence along the south shore, calls were made at Jackson's Point and Beaverton of the present, when the craft, commanded by Captain Borland, endeavored to make Orillia, but could not pass the Lake Couchiching Narrows. A day was employed in replenishing her fuel hold, but for want of a safe landing place the wood had to be brought off the shore in small boats. Continuing her course westward along the north shore of the lake, halts were made at the cabin of every settler along the route, as they were all stockholders in the enterprise, possessed of very convivial dispositions, and only too eager to "celebrate" the advent of steam navigation upon Lake Simcoe; so what mattered the fact that a week's cruise was necessary to chain the two termini? Time was not "of the essence," and even though it had been, many of the settlers kept a more powerful "essence" on tap in their cabins, which accounts in some degree for the length of time spent on the pioneer cruise of the pioneer steamer over the most charming of inland Canadian "water stretches."

Among the advantages early provided by the residents of Barrie for their intellectual culture were educational facilities, secular and spiritual. The first school house in town was built on the site now occupied by the Central School, in 1836. As early as 1834, it is stated, the Episcopalians built the frame church which now stands deserted on the square east of the Court House. The Methodists followed with a chapel soon after; the Presbyterian church next in order; then the Roman Catholics in 1855 erected the edifice now used as a Separate School, and secured the appointment of Father Janot, now Bishop of North-Western Canada, as resident priest, the mission having been formerly served from Penetanguishene and Toronto. Rev. Dean Northgraves succeeded to the charge of this parish in 1863, and was followed in 1870 by the Very Rev. Richard Alphonsus O'Connor, under whose control and influence the fine church of which a view elsewhere appears was erected. This edifice is of red brick with white brick trimmings, and cost about $16,000. It was dedicated by His Grace, Archbishop Lynch, December 15th, 1872. The present pastor is a native of Ireland, though reared from childhood in Toronto, where he was educated at St. Michael's College, finishing his theological course at St. Sulpice Seminary, Montreal. He was ordained priest in 1861, and after having served successively in the pulpits of the Gore of Toronto, Niagara Falls and Adjala, he came to Barrie in 1870, serving here with great acceptance ever since that date.

At present the ecclesiastical institutions of Barrie include churches of the Canada Methodist, Methodist Episcopal, Primitive Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, High Church Episcopal and Reformed Episcopal, in addition to that above described, and a convent conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph to the number of five. The architectural character of all the churches of Barrie is such as to reflect credit upon the taste, enterprise and liberality of the citizens.

In 1853, Barrie was placed in communication with the frontier by the construction of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron (now the Northern) Railway to Allandale, at its south-western limit. The county had taken stock in the enterprise to the amount of £50,000, one condition of which was that the road should be constructed to Barrie. The dishonesty of the Railway Company in seeking to avoid the obligation of extending the line from Allandale to Barrie resulted in serious injury to the town and several years of expensive litigation, which culminated in the ungracious discharge of their obligations by the Company. It will not be amiss to state in this connection, that the entire record of business relations between the Northern Railway Company and this municipality has been marked by the same absence of conscience and spirit of accommodation on the part of the Company that characterized their action in the instance referred to.

Considerable accessions had been made to the town in anticipation of the completion of this line of road, and the business of the place received an impetus which did not abate for some time after its construction; still, as we have before remarked, its onward march was at no period impetuous or in excess of the demands of the place. In 1853, however, it had enlarged to a degree warranting separate incorporation, which was procured by an Act of Parliament in that year. It had existed for several years as one of the "wards" of Vespra Township.

Owing to the destruction of the municipal records of the first three years of Barrie's municipal career, we cannot present an account of the incidents connected therewith; but the succession of executive officers during and since that period has been elsewhere recorded, and was as follows: Jonathan Lane, Reeve during 1853 and 1854. Mr. Lane originally settled at Kempenfeldt, where he followed his trade as a tailor, and subsequently carried on farming on the Vespra side of the Penetanguishene Road. He afterwards removed into Barrie, opened a merchant tailoring business, and officiated as Postmaster for a number of years. He was one of the most prominent, intelligent and respected participants in the local politics of the township and town for a score of years.

In 1855 T. D. McConkey was elected Reeve, being followed by David Morrow in 1856; Henry B. Hopkins in 1857; Robert Simpson, 1858; T. D. McConkey, 1859 to 1863; W. D. Ardagh, 1864 to 1869 inclusive. George Lane has discharged the Clerk's duties from the incorporation of the village up to this date.

The year 1870 witnessed the elevation of Barrie to the dignity of a town, the honors of the Mayoralty having since been worn by Robert Simpson, during 1870-71-72; Wm. Boys, 1873-74-75; Robt. Simpson, 1876; Wm. D. Ardagh, 1877-78-79. For the current year of 1880 the municipal slate of Barrie contains the names of W. D. Ardagh, Mayor; C. H. Ross, Reeve; W. H. Harrison (deceased), 1st Deputy Reeve; Dr. McConkey (deceased), 2nd Deputy Reeve; John Dickenson, J. J. Brown, John K. Ross, Councillors for the East Ward; R. King, Jun., David Purvis, John C. McNab, Councillors for the Centre Ward; G. R. Sullivan, Thomas Shortreed, John W. Morrow, Councillors for the West Ward; Henry Bird, Clerk and Treasurer; R. King, Sen., Collector; A. D. McNab, Assessor; and Joseph Rogers, Chief of Police.

The public buildings of Barrie bespeak a high degree of enterprise on the part of those who have controlled the destinies of the town. The most conspicuous of these is the Court House, property of the county, crowning a gentle height in rear of the east centre of the town. This edifice, of red brick, is of a peculiar design, revelling in a number of peaks and gables quite novel in a building of this character. It has been recently enlarged and improved, until, for convenience if not for appearance, it will rank among the best in the Province. The County Jail beside it was erected in 1842, of stone, and upon a plan as difficult of description as of admiration. We hope it is unique.

The Town Hall occupies a commanding position on a slope which rises gently from the shore of the Bay to a distance far in the rear of

this edifice. It is of exceptionally neat and handsome design and rather elaborate finish, being profusely ornamented with iron scroll work and kindred embellishments. It has been recently removed and repaired until its cost amounts to about $20,000; it is provided with a commodious and well appointed public hall, with a seating capacity of about 800. Opposite the market square, on Collier Street, is situated a neat and substantial Fire Hall, two stories in height, portions of which are devoted to Police Office, Council Chamber, and residence of the engineer. The Fire Department is an unusually efficient one, well equipped with all modern appliances, including a Shand and Mason steam engine. An elaborate system of tanks, most of which are fed by springs, contribute largely to the excellence of the fire protection with which Barrie is favored.

A public park of about twelve acres adds grace and beauty to the north-westerly portion of the town, while furnishing the facilities for recreation incident to those pleasure-producing plots.

If the number and excellence of school buildings, together with the manner of their control, form an accurate index to the intelligent regard for intellectual development which pervades a community, Barrie may justly be ranked among the most advanced, in this respect, of Ontario towns. Her educational system includes an excellent High School, pleasantly located in the eastern part of the town, in a building of commodious extent and handsome appearance, erected in 1878 at a cost of about $7,000; a Model School, conducted in the Central Public School building, a neat and extensive one of red brick; two Primary Schools in the east and west ends respectively; and a Roman Catholic Separate School, conducted in the original church building of that denomination. The general excellence of the Barrie schools, including all grades, is a matter of comment throughout this entire region, and attracts a large attendance of nonresident students to the town.

Another institution of education whose teaching has exerted a healthy influence on the condition, intellectual and material, of this town is the Press, which has three able representatives here at the present writing. The pioneer journal north of Toronto was issued in this town, August 7th, 1847, under the name of the Barrie *Magnet* and the proprietorship of Thomas F. Davies, who wielded the editorial quill as well. It professed neutrality in politics; but after a short career as an independent, gave in its support to the Baldwin Reform party. In 1852 the name of the paper changed to the *Northern Advance*, and two years later it passed into the hands of Richard Oliver, under whose management its support was transferred to the Conservative party. In 1851 the *Herald* was established by Mr. (now Hon.) James Patton. It was Conservative in politics, but after an existence of three years it was purchased by a joint stock company, who changed the name to the *Spirit of the Age*, and conducted it in the interests of Orangeism and Conservatism, after which it lived about five years, and expired. In 1863 the *Examiner* was established by a stock company, under the management of Wm. M. Nicholson, who subsequently assumed its entire ownership, conducting it as a Reform journal. The *Gazette* was first issued in 1867, under the proprietorship of Mann & Richardson, from whose hands it passed into those of N. King the following year. It was called into existence as a straight-out liberal organ, as is alleged, by the coquetting of the *Examiner* with coalitions, but this point is not conceded by all.

At present the *Northern Advance*, *Examiner* and *Gazette* flourish under able management and extensive patronage. The former advocates Conservative, the two latter Liberal, principles. Each is published weekly, and all are creditable representatives of the morality and progression with which the Canadian press in general is universally conceded to be so liberally endowed.

All schemes looking to the moral, intellectual, or physical advantage of the community, receive cordial support from the intelligent and enterprising citizens of this town. The truth of this remark has been often demonstrated in the zeal with which public improvements have been constructed and railway projects assisted. Toward the latter class of enterprises Barrie has been exceedingly liberal, and that her liberality has been squandered and her confidence misplaced upon unscrupulous and unappreciative corporations is equally deplorable and undeniable. The town granted a bonus of $30,000 to the Muskoka Extension of the Northern Railway, and was interested to the extent of about $25,000 in a "group" bonus to the Hamilton and North-Western Railway, the whole amount of which was $300,000. In spite of these heavy expenditures, however, the financial status of Barrie is quite satisfactory. Its present outstanding debentures total $72,500, twenty thousand of which were issued to aid in the construction of school buildings and other improvements. To meet this indebtedness a sinking fund has been established and invested in first-class municipal and banking securities.

To briefly epitomize: Barrie enjoys advantages, both material and intellectual, which have secured for the town a place among the most highly favored in the Province. Although not an essentially manufacturing point (possessing only the usual quota of mills and factories incident to a town of like size), it has a sure source of future prosperity in the extensive area of excellent agricultural country of which it must always form the business centre. Its delightful situation, overlooking the placid bosom of Kempenfeldt Bay, is an attractive feature, the importance of which is generally acknowledged. Its public interests are carefully guarded by efficient local legislators; its moral standing is uneclipsed in Canada; its social and fraternal interests are fostered by the intelligence of the people and the various societies incident to Canadian towns; its commerce is extensive and firmly established; and though no indications of a dazzling future are apparent, there is every warrant for supposing that the history of Barrie will continue, as in the past, to exhibit only an exemplification of the motto, "Onward."

TOWN OF COLLINGWOOD.

Collingwood, now a town of considerable size and commercial importance, occupies a site which thirty years ago comprised the north-western corner of the Township of Nottawasaga, a dense bush, most of it being a dark and tangled tamarack and cedar swamp. This place, then called the Hen and Chicken's harbor, from the group of Islands off the coast, had been chosen by the engineers and directors of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway, as the northern terminus of their line, on Nottawasaga Bay. So uninviting was the locality, that there had been no thought of a settlement previous to the projection of the railway; but the one event soon led to the other. Chosen as a railway terminus, a name was necessary, and that of Collingwood was bestowed, drawn, like so many other names of places in Simcoe County, from among the ranks of distinguished British personages. Excepting William Watts, fisherman, and a few men employed by him, there were at Christmas 1853 only four families at Collingwood. viz.: Underwood, saw-miller; Loomis, railway construction agent; Cosgrove, boarding-house keeper; and George Collins, tavern-keeper, in a log house on the site of the later North American Hotel, now occupied by stores. It is related by one of the then residents, that for three weeks the settlement had no other provision than bread and fish. In 1854 work on the pier and breakwater, as well as on the railroad, brought a number of men to the place, and for their accommodation and the profit of the enterprising, a number of other boarding houses and taverns were established, and trades-shops opened. John Rowland, who moved from Nottawa Village, was the first shoemaker; and Collins pulled down an old shed to build him a house. This same Rowland now keeps the Globe Hotel. The first stores, those of Smith and Lawrence, C. McDonald and one Lyall, were at a part of the town then known as Hurontario, or the "new village," in contra-distinction to Nottawa, the "old village." One of the stores was burned just after the goods were got in, and a loser by the fire, Smith, opened one close to the harbor. He was soon followed by McDonald and others. There was then but little land improved in the surrounding country, and the chief settlements were the Jardine and McAllister locations, about seven miles distant. The first white boy born in the place was Benjamin George, son of George Collins, now of Stayner. In this same year, 1854, a Post Office was established, with Peter Ferguson as Postmaster.

On the first of January, 1855, the railway was formally opened to Collingwood, and then began the rapid progress of the place. Already a boat was running to and from Owen Sound, the *Mazeppa*, owned by a company, and sailed by Captain Butterworth. Next came the *Canadian*, sailed on the same route by Captain Smith, followed by the *Canadian* and the *Frances Smith*. In this first year of the railway the first line of steamers (Read's) was established between Collingwood and Erie, Pa. In the same year the old *Collingwood*, the property of a joint stock company, was the first boat to the Sault. Business flourished, population increased, and buildings went up with almost magic celerity. The wilderness and solitary place gave up its rudeness and loneliness before the energetic exertions of a fast progressing population. Andrew Lockerbie started machine shops for the repair of vessels, &c.; a private bank was established by W. B. Hamilton; mills were built, the first for grinding grain being that of Wm. McMaster, leased by Wm. Patterson; new boarding houses and hotels sprang up; and fresh accessions were made from month to month to the ranks of the laborers, mechanics and traders, who found here a promising field for the exercise of their various talents. The future destiny of the place was a foregone conclusion; so it was never established as a village, its first incorporation being as a town, in 1858, within five years from its reclamation from the frogs and mud-turtles. The first lots laid out were on the property of a man named Underwood, a specimen of a class now passed or fast passing away, who styled themselves "hoe and bell-makers; horse and ox shoers." Indeed, in the early days they had more oxen and very few horses to shoe, while hoes were greatly in demand, and bells were also somewhat of a necessity as an aid to tracing the roaming cattle which broused in the woods. It is said that Underwood sold his bells all over the country, and doubtless many of them are still to be found in the county. It was this man with whom Sheriff Smith associated himself in the survey and sale of lots in the embryo town. Then the McMaster property was subdivided, and a rivalry arose in the disposal of building lots—not at all a misfortune to purchasers. Next the Reesor property, west of Hurontario Street, came into the market, followed by the Jackson property. Subsequently a considerable area lying west of the then town, with which the township would have nothing to do, was included by an extension of the limits, so that now the town embraces about 4,000 acres, extending quite to the Grey County line, and along the Bay. The principal streets at first, as now, were Huron and Hurontario Streets, the latter being part of a main road of the same name running through to Lake Ontario, at Port Credit.

On the incorporation of the town the following were elected as popular representatives for the year 1858:—Mayor, W. B. Hamilton; Reeve, James Tilfer; other Councillors, Messrs. Gibbard, McWatt, Macdonell, Rowland, Smith, and Stephen.

In 1872 the town became entitled to a second representative in the County Council, and Charles Cameron was elected the first Deputy-Reeve, John Hogg then being Reeve.

The Council for the present year (1880), presided over by Adam Dudgeon as Mayor, consists of John Hogg (Reeve), John Nettleton (Deputy), W. J. Frame, A. McDermid, J. Blue, Robt. Burdett, Michael Brennan, S. Trott, Andrew Lockerbie, R. Wright, and G. Buck. The total assessment is $977,758, raised by a rate of two cents on the dollar, which includes school tax. The last Auditor's statement shows the receipts for 1879 to have been $26,312.69, including a balance of $479.38 from the former year, and expenditures amounting to $31,362.19, thus placing a balance of $5,049.50 on what is generally considered the wrong side of the sheet. There were, however, $4,188.90 of unpaid taxes, and other assets of more or less value, amounting in all to $8,836.05 as a partial set-off to the cash deficit and other liabilities of $6,587.73. Among the indispensable payments of the town is the interest on debentures, issued in accordance with the popular vote, to raise a bonus of $40,000 to the Hamilton and North-Western Railway, in the hope that it would prove a competing line to the Northern. But after the second road was opened to the town in 1878, an amalgamation was made with the Northern Railway Company, and now the whole system is worked under one management, thus disappointing the anticipations and defeating the main object of the bonus-granting people. But temporary obstacles cannot stay the onward march of a town possessing the natural advantages and recuperative power of Collingwood, which can only be benefited by a little timely instruction in adversity mixed with the imprudent enterprise that generally follows a buoyant beginning and an easy prosperity.

The schools of Collingwood are well managed and efficiently conducted. There are two Boards of Trustees—one for the management of the three Public Schools, employing twelve teachers; another for that of the Collegiate Institute. The latter institution was established as a High School on the incorporation of the town, in 1858. The most distinguished teachers since that time have been Rev. R. Rodgers, who was head master for four years, and the present Principal, appointed in 1873. Two years later new buildings were provided. In 1877 Tait's Academy, of Owen Sound, was united with it, and in the following year it obtained the rank of a Collegiate Institute. Again additional accommodation was found necessary, and in 1879 the present beautiful and commodious pile was erected for the use of the school. In that year the number of pupils was 295, of whom 74 were residents of the town (showing pretty fairly the work done by the local public schools), 90 more from Simcoe, and 131 from other counties. This year the attendance is about the same. Collingwood Collegiate Institute occupies the front rank among schools of its kind in the Province. The Principal, Wm. Williams, B.A. (Toronto), is assisted by a staff of five teachers, three with a Canadian and two with an English training. The cost of the Collegiate Institute last year was $6,140; that of the public schools, $5,357.

The population of Collingwood had increased from 1,500 in 1866, to 2,829 in 1871, and now it is roughly estimated at about 4,000, but will probably range below rather than above the even figures. The town is laid out with wide streets, and many of them are planted with shade trees. There is also a town park partially planted and otherwise beautified. The buildings of the town, though mostly of wood, are neat, and the business blocks are generally attractive. Beside the schools, the public buildings consist of Town Hall and Market Building, Drill Shed, Fire Hall and Hose Tower. There are six churches, of which All Saints (Episcopal) is said to be the finest specimen of Gothic architecture north of Toronto. The Church of Scotland and Canada Presbyterian Church are both new buildings, as is that of the Baptists. The Canada Methodists have greatly improved their church and grounds. The Roman Catholics purpose the erection of a new church, to take the place of that used by them at present, which is old, as is also the small chapel of the colored people, forming the British Methodist Episcopal congregation. The Northern Railway elevator, at the harbor, is said to be one of the largest and best in Canada. The town has two saw mills; a flouring mill, using water and steam power; two tanneries; sash and door, shingle and stave, and a number of other factories; foundry and boiler shop; several ship-yards; agencies of the Bank of Commerce and Toronto Bank; three printing offices—one issuing a small evening paper, and the others weekly journals; eight hotels; a volunteer fire brigade; two military companies, infantry and garrison artillery; an independent brass band; a meteorological office and signal station; a large Mechanics' Institute, with good library; Y.M.C.A.; Masonic, Oddfellows' and Orange Lodges; Music Hall, &c.; in short, all the social and more of the commercial advantages usually pertaining to a growing and ambitious town.

Though Collingwood cannot be pronounced attractive in itself to the seeker after health or pleasure, it becomes a resort of tourists from its ready access by rail and its good position as a point of departure by water for trips into the midst of some of the most beautiful scenery of the world, along the shores and among the islands of Georgian Bay.

Reference has already been made to the boats plying from the port of Collingwood, prior to the incorporation of the town. None of these ran further up the Lakes than the Sault. In 1860 the *Rescue*, owned by Capt. Thos. Dick, of Toronto, was put on the route to Fort William, and was the first vessel of British bottom to go up Lake Superior. The *Ploughboy* followed in 1861; then, in order, the *Algoma*, the *Chicora*, and the *Cumberland*. The shipping of the port has continued to increase, until now there are three regular lines of steamers—one of three boats to Duluth and intermediate ports; one of four boats in connection with Chicago; and one of two boats to Manitoulin Island and Sault Ste. Marie, besides a daily boat to and from Parry Sound. Outside of these are scores of transient propellors and steam barges from Chicago, &c., bringing down western produce. The steamers take return cargoes of merchandise, and the barges loads of lumber or other material they can secure round the Bay. Last year the entries numbered about eight hundred, and are more numerous this year. The harbor belongs to the Dominion Government, and can be entered in any weather by vessels drawing fourteen feet of water. During the season just closed about $8,000 was spent in dredging. The elevators and stores are constantly receiving and despatching grain and goods, and the railways entering Collingwood do an immense traffic in through freights from and to the west in connection with the lines of steamers, as well as a good passenger business. The port statistics for the past season show: receipts of corn, 3,868,455 bushels; of wheat, 633,419 bushels; general freight, nearly 2,000 tons. The freight shipments for the season for Chicago were 20,770 tons, and for local and Lake Superior ports, 9,384 tons. The number of passengers carried by the three lines of steamers during the season reached 28,460. There are indications that this is but the beginning of the flood-tide of prosperity.

ORILLIA TOWN AND TOWNSHIPS AND MATCHEDASH.

The territory comprised within the above limits contains about 125,063 acres, and is bounded on three sides by the numerous indentations of Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching and the Severn River (including Sparrow Lake); while on the fourth its western confine extends to a line drawn in a north-west by northerly direction from Eight-mile Point, on Lake Simcoe, through the centre of Bass Lake, and intersecting the Severn near its entrance into Gloucester Bay. This line divides the territory under review from the Townships of Oro, Medonte and Tay, to the south-west.

Of the early settlements it may be said that they were the latest, generally, in point of time, of any other section of the county of which they form a part. Whether the territory was laid out specially for an Indian Reserve by the Government we have not been able to determine from any records extant, or from the earliest settlers now left to relate the incidents of the time when none but the "noble red man" and a few Government officials—whose duties compelled a residence at the Indian "stations" established by the authorities—held sway over miles of almost trackless forest, now so transformed that but little remains to remind one of the former supremacy of the once dominant race. We do know, however, that for many years subsequent to the "second period" or "emigrant" settlement of the townships to the south-west, Orillia and Matchedash remained practically a *terra incognita* to the outside world, except to travellers over the old "Coldwater Portage," when that route was the great artery of communication between the front and the frontier settlements of Upper Canada.

In fact, as late as 1850 this whole territory contained but 440 inhabitants, of whom 76 were in North and the balance in South Orillia (including the present town), except one family who resided in Matchedash. This was Captain Hamilton, of the army, father of the present Postmaster at Collingwood, who is said to have settled there as early as 1833 or 1834. He lived on the lot now occupied by Joseph Gill, who was next after him in point of time. As late as 1860 there were not six families in all residing in the township, among whom were the Loverings. At the same date the number had not materially increased in North Orillia during the preceding decade, the only families being settled along the Couchiching shore and in the vicinity of Marchmont, and the entire population of what is now the present town did not reach 300. There had been greater advance in South Orillia, however, which was by this date becoming tolerably well settled up.

Among the earliest who came into the Orillias, along the Couchiching shore, were the following: Dr. Robinson, a son of the Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, and brother of the present Major-General Robinson, who, as captain of the Royal Engineers, surveyed the International boundary between Maine and the Maritime Provinces; James Scott, a nephew of the Duke of Athol; Captain St. John, on the N. and S. Orillia town line; Captain Kersop, who afterwards commanded the contingent which left this neighborhood for the "front" during the disturbance of 1837-8; Edward and Samuel Powers, the latter of whom returned to England and subsequently became chief engineer on the celebrated Plymouth breakwater; Captain Wood, of the 44th Regiment, who died but recently. The first settler at the Narrows was Captain John Thompson, R.N., and we might add that he was probably also the earliest in all this region, having located there in the early part of 1832. Along the Coldwater Road the Dallases (Frederick and James) settled very early, though not the earliest. Frederick is now an extensive manufacturer in Cincinnati. The Mulocks settled about three miles out, on the same road. The Darling family (the head of which was a Lieutenant, but then deceased) settled adjacent to the last named. One of this family is now Rev. Mr. Darling, of Toronto. Basil Rowe settled at Bass Lake in 1832, and is still living. Henry Fraser kept the first tavern on the Coldwater Road, at Price's Corners, in 1833. Dr. Drinkwater, located near Marchmont in 1832. Dr. Skeffington Connor settled at the same place next year; he remained but one season, when Wm. C. Hume bought him out and settled in his place. Mr. Connor was a Dublin University man; had studied law, medicine and theology; abandoned them in succession for a "farm" in the backwoods; finally resumed law, and became one of the leading practitioners of the country; was for years an M.P. of great prominence, and died a Judge. Arthur Robinson, now of Orillia, visited the place in 1832 with his father, Dr. Robinson (not the one previously referred to), who was also a Government surgeon in connection with the superintendence of army hospitals, and who spent a year's furlough in travelling on this continent. Mr. Robinson relates that at that time the whole site of the present town, east of West Street, was a waving corn field, in which over a hundred Indian women were at work when he passed through, on the 8th August of the above year. Charles Brough (afterwards the Venerable Archdeacon Brough) settled just west of Marchmont. Wellesley Ritchie, Government agent for the settlement of Medonte, was at Bass Lake in 1832, and probably came in the previous year. He had quite an "establishment" about him, consisting of men to erect log cabins for the immigrants as they came in, and a "guide," whose name was Ed. Warren. Along the Barrie Road (then called the Oro Road) James Sanson settled in 1833; and about the same time, Henry Smith, a local preacher, who used to come in and preach to the Indians at the Orillia station, through Moffatt, their teacher and interpreter. He afterwards removed, and was the first settler in Maryboro', subsequently going further and becoming a pioneer in Howick, of which township he was, some years later, the first Reeve.

In regard to what is now the Town of Orillia, its selection as a "post" by the Indian Department seems to have formed a part of the general plan which resulted in the placing of the Indians of Upper Canada on reserves, under the provisions of the treaties made with their chiefs in 1827 and 1828. The Indians who were located at Orillia were of the Chippewa tribe, and previous to 1828 had been scattered through that section of country centring at Holland Landing. They were "gathered in" after the treaty, and shipped to what is now, in commemoration of the event, called Chiefs' Island, in Lake Couchiching. They had been "civilized" by missionaries of the Methodist Church Society, which had a resident preacher and teacher with the band. In this connection the names of Rev. Messrs. Allison, Belton, Case, Miller, and Stinson appear. Among the teachers were William Law, Hannibal Mulkins (afterwards an Anglican clergyman, and still later Chaplain of the Kingston Penitentiary), Mercy Manwaring, James Moffatt, and Andrew Moffatt. Miss Manwaring was the first to teach after the Indians were located at the new "post." She subsequently married Andrew Moffatt (now deceased), and is still living in the town. The Indians were properly "located" in the latter part of 1830 or the beginning of 1831; and during the last named year the line of houses was built along the Coldwater Portage, at the distance of a mile apart over the entire route, for Indian occupation. The Government contractor for this work was Eli Beeman, and one Wilson was his superintendent. Jacob Gill was also a "superintendent of works" in connection with the Indian post. He was a millwright, and built the mills at Coldwater, elsewhere referred to.

At the time of Lord Dufferin's tour through the Province, Mr. Robert Bailey received a personal introduction to him at Orillia as being the oldest living settler. We have it from him that when he arrived in April, 1833, Rev. Mr. Miller, Miss Manwaring, and a servant of Miller's, named Butcher, and Gerald Alley, the "Indian farmer," were the only white residents. The latter had become possessed of one hundred acres of land, the north-west and north-east bounds of which were the present Mississauga and West Streets, and from him Mr. Bailey obtained a lot and erected a log cabin. One Mackie was then keeping a store on the road to the Narrows, for Bowland, Lawton & Rowe, Indian traders.

The Indians, however, seemed determined to allow no whites to locate in their immediate neighborhood, as evinced by the following fact: Mr. Ritchie, the Government agent above referred to, made up his mind to build on the lot immediately north of Alley's, but was prevented by the Indians. Finally, he seized the opportunity when they were all away hunting, brought in his men, and erected a large, fine house of hewed cedar logs on the spot where the market now stands; but the rage of the Indians on their return was so great that they proceeded without ceremony to demolish it, and in a few minutes not one log was left upon another. This was in 1834. The same season witnessed the advent of Michael Bowers, a blacksmith, and Neil Morrison, a carpenter, who also settled on the west side of West Street, on the Alley lot. As an incident of "how our paths in life diverge," we might mention that Morrison, while an apprentice to his trade in Scotland, served at the same bench with John McCliver, who subsequently took the name of Campbell, in honor of a lady admirer, who purchased him an ensign's commission in the army. He afterwards rose to world-renowned distinction as Sir Colin Campbell, and later as Lord Clyde. About the same time a large store was built by Murray & Newbigging, of York (Toronto), on the spot where Mitchell's cabinet shop now stands. It was managed for the proprietor by Thos. Atkinson.

The settlement of Orillia Townships was very slow; still there *was* settlement. But in what is now the town matters stood as above described till 1839, when the removal of the Indians to Rama was effected, and the place surveyed into lots by the Government and put into market. The first house built for "civilian" occupation was by Andrew Moffatt, on the spot where the Queen's Hotel now stands. Long before this Mr. Moffatt (then one of the Indian teachers) kept the original "Post Office." The contents of the same were stowed in a little birch bark basket of Indian workmanship, kept in a little cupboard, when the "Postmaster" would take it to a log in front of his house, and on this he would sit and chat with the applicant while thumbing over the basket's contents. Mail matter (what little there was) then came directed "The Narrows, Lake Simcoe," and the operation of the "office" was in connection with the Methodist mission. Subsequently Gerald Alley had a Government Post Office established here, which was called Newtown at first, but soon assumed the name of the townships, Orillia. In 1837 a grist and saw mill was built a short distance west of West Street. The men who were working there were "conscripted," and under Captain Kersop marched for York; but on arrival at "Clement's Corners," in Innisfil, a courier met them with the news that the rebels had been defeated at Montgomery's tavern, and they returned home. During their absence the house of Captain Kersop, one of the finest ever built in this section, was burned over the heads of his wife and servant by rebel sympathizers.

It might be mentioned in connection with the early settlement that Mrs. George Vick, daughter of Robert Bailey, was the first white child who ever came into the settlement; having been born at Peterboro', she was an infant at the breast when her father and mother came here. As an example of the "facilities" of travel in those days, the boat on which the Baileys came consumed two whole days in making the trip from Holland Landing, got stuck in the Narrows, and shipped its passengers and freight to a batteau, whence they were finally lifted and carried to shore in the arms of half-naked Indians, through water and mud waist deep.

During the Indian *regime* the houses were all of logs excepting two, which were frame. One of these was the combined church and school, and the other was the residence of "Yellowhead," the Chief. Both were framed at Holland Landing, brought here in pieces, and erected in 1830. The first named was on the spot where the Anglican church now stands; and close beside it may yet be seen one of the original Indian houses (since covered with weather-boards), the only one of the "common" houses now standing. The Chief's house, however, which was removed about five years ago by a gentleman named Jupp, has been repaired, and is still in use as a dwelling on the Atherly Road, near the Railway Junction.

The naming of Orillia—or rather the name itself—has been the subject of much investigation and controversay. Some affirm that it is a beautiful Indian word, the *beauty* of which nobody disputes, but on the *meaning* of which no one has been found to enlighten us. Others say the name was given by the army officers who formed the first settlements in the adjoining townships, and that it is a corruption of "Orillon," a technical engineering term referring to a certain class of fortification, which the general outline of the place, viewed from the water, strongly resembles. Others again assert the townships took their name from the fact of the flower known to botanists as "Aureula" (a beautiful rose), of which the word is certainly only a corruption, if that view of its derivation is correct. Still others have it that the name was given in honor of the wife of an officer of distinction connected with British Colonial affairs. To a stranger, the first and last of these interpretations divide the choice: the first, probably, from the natural *wish* to have something romantic in connection with the early settlement; the last from the fact that in many of the original land patents the word is actually spelled "Aurelia." But whichever may be the correct version, the name is a good name, and the place a place which should bear no other.

There is also some uncertainty as to the way Matchedash received its name, and indeed as to the original name itself. In official papers prepared in 1818 by authority of the Crown Lands Department, and received among their records in 1820, we see the name of this township spelled "Mattuhidah"—evidently an Indian name, of which "Matchedash" is just as evidently a corruption.

Passing on to the more recent development of "Orillia and Matchedash," it is not necessary to follow down the various phases of this development in detail. But before referring to the present condition, we might observe (parenthetically) that *centuries* previous to the time here treated of, the lodges of the Hurons dotted the slope and crowned the hill top where the Town of Orillia now stands. The place, in fact, formed the extreme south-eastern frontier fortified town of the Huron nation, and was known to the French Jesuit missionaries as "Cihiague." Facts connected with that "first period" of the history of this region will be found in our General Sketch, as will also a reference to the municipal organization and representation of the several minor municipalities at present therein comprised; and we will therefore briefly describe Orillia as it is.

We might preface this, however, by the date of its first incorporation as a village, which took place in 1867, with the following municipal representatives: James Quinn, Reeve; D. L. Sanson, Samuel Wainwright, George Vick, L. R. O'Brien, Councillors. In 1875 Orillia entered on its existence as an incorporated town, under the municipal management of Melville Miller, Mayor; G. J. Both, Reeve; S. Wainwright, F. J. Gribbin, R. A. James, Frank Kean, John Bailey, J. B. Perry, J. W. Slaven, Michael Clifford and S. P. Powley, Councillors.

The Orillia of to-day is a modern-built, beautiful, and prosperous incorporated town, of 3,000 inhabitants, with an assessed valuation of over half a million dollars. Delightfully situated on an acclivity whose foot is laved by the waters of Lake Couchiching, at its south-west corner, rising gently but regularly to a commanding height, from which a panorama of exceptional magnificence extends to the north, east, and south, Orillia occupies a position which for picturesqueness finds few equals and no superior in this land which is nothing if not picturesque. With water communication which stood her in good stead till the introduction of the "modern civilizer" some ten years since—with present railway facilities which are unsurpassed—with a trade which is staple and of large proportions, while surely and steadily increasing—no place within our knowledge combines more advantages with fewer defects.

To detail its many business interests is not within our province; but to say that a more "healthy" tone nowhere exists among business men in towns of similiar pretensions, or that few places in Ontario with equal population can show so good a display of business houses in all lines, is simply and literally the truth. Some of the manufacturing industries are also worthy of especial note. The carriage works of Wm. Ramsay are said to be one of the most extensive in that line in the Dominion. There are large mills (grist, lumber and woollen) and a number of steam wood-working establishments of various kinds, foundries, implement shops, &c., &c., in profusion and of high standard. The hotels are numerous, and some of them exceptionally good. The schools are commodious, and among the best anywhere to be found. The churches are in the usual proportion, and some of them are of more than usual pretensions—we had almost said magnificence. The public improvements, though not numerous, are of a fair average, and add materially to the attributes of the town.

Among those of the above deserving special comment is the Roman Catholic church, a beautiful brick edifice whose spire, surmounted by the emblem of the faithful, pierces the sky in the background, no matter from which direction viewed. In connection with this splendid sanctuary—the cost of which runs up into five figures—is the Catholic School, a fine brick building accommodating two teachers, and with an average attendance of 105 pupils. A personal visit suggested a thorough and competent management, and impressed the writer with the ability and zeal of all connected with this model institution. Both church and school were built during the incumbency of Rev. Father Campbell, the present parish priest, a very energetic and highly esteemed clergyman, whose popularity is not marked by lines of creed. The other churches are also creditable, particularly the Methodist and Baptist. The High School is a fine building, and its curriculum unsurpassed in the county. There are water-works for fire and domestic purposes, with reservoir, hydrants, and tanks for a reserve supply for the fire department which consists of two companies with hand-engines. Water is thrown from the hydrants by force of gravitation from the reservoir, over the tops of the highest buildings. The town has a public market and a substantial "Lock-up," over which is a very nice Council Chamber and office of the Town Clerk.

The intellectual tastes of the community are ably catered to by two weekly newspapers—the *Packet*, and the *Times and Expositor*, the former Conservative, and the latter Liberal in politics. The *Packet* is conducted by the Hale Brothers, and the *Times* by Messrs. Murray & Beaton. Mr. Murray was the proprietor of the first paper in the place, the old *Expositor* (afterwards changed to the *Northern Light*), which was established in 1867. The *Packet* has been published since 1870. Both papers have a wide circulation, and are well conducted.

The Orillia Idiot Asylum, under the able management of Dr. Beaton, and controlled by the Provincial Government, is one of the "institutions." Originally built as a hotel, it was purchased by the authorities many years ago, and used as a branch of the Toronto Asylum till the one at London was built, when its inmates were transferred thither and it remained for years idle. It has been put in commission for the sole use of idiots and incurables comparatively recently. Its full capacity—about 145—is always taxed, and applications by the hundred waiting for present inmates to step out to the regions of the unknown, which is the only departure ever effected by any once enclosed within its walls. Besides Orillia, the only village of any importance within the territory under review is,

Washago, at the foot of navigation and of Lake Couchiching at the same time. It is situated on an island, past which flow the wealth of waters which, joining beyond, form the Severn River, the outlet of the surplus water from several hundred square miles of territory. The unlimited and easily used water power which the place possesses, has been to some extent applied, and the place is more of a lumbering town than otherwise, though not nearly so much so as it was, till the extension of the Northern Railway into Muskoka beyond—previous to which time it was the great supply depot for the immense lumbering operations to the northward.

The Narrows is a "settlement" whose locality and name are identical, we can scarce call it a "village." Here are handsome pile bridges of the Midland and Northern Railways, the latter an immense structure nearly a mile in length. The "Huron Road" also crosses the Narrows by a bridge. All three are "swing" bridges, to allow of the navigation of this great water-way, through which a marine traffic still exists, the railways to the contrary notwithstanding. The place is extremely picturesque—so much so, that no traveller through Canada considers his tour complete unless he has beheld the isle-dotted waters and foliage-fringed shores of the "Narrows of Lake Simcoe." Hard by, a little northward, is the property of the Couchiching Hotel Company, embracing beautifully laid out grounds, on which once stood one of the finest summer hotels in these latitudes; but it fell a prey to the devouring element some years ago. The grounds are much frequented by picnic and pleasure parties from the towns and cities in the southern part of the Province.

There are few matters in connection with the material development of the Orillias and Matchedash but have been briefly touched upon, in so far at least as is permissible in a sketch whose limits are closely defined. We have not entered into the history of the "bonus war"—that is not neccessary—though the time was an exciting one, literally an "epoch," in the history of the place. We see its results, however, in all the transportation facilities and contemporary advantages which two first class railways can afford. And being the heart not only of the section of country which we have essayed, though imperfectly, to describe, but of an equally large expanse of fertile territory beyond the Narrows, Orillia must continue to grow with the growth of the land which its natural and acquired advantages hold tributary to it, and to prosper with a prosperity which has long since passed the crisis of its history, and seems now forever assured.

PENETANGUISHENE, MIDLAND, TINY AND TAY.

Delightfully situated on the shore of one of the most picturesque bodies of inland water on the American continent—its streets rising in terraced beauty and mathematical regularity, the one above the other, from the waters which lave the lowest, to the hill (we had almost said the mountain) top which is traversed by the highest—by summer bathed in the glorious and mellow sunlight peculiar to its own latitude; in winter covered with snows which rival Labrador, and bring back to the fertile soil, during its season of repose, that vigor required to perpetuate a healthy growth—we behold in Penetanguishene a landmark in history, whose early experiences are now dim memories of the past, whose origin and subsequent development were the results of a devotion, elsewhere unknown, on the part of the missionaries who bore the banner of the Cross from the French monasteries to the forests primeval of the Western Hemisphere, and made this spot a link in the chain of civilizing, Christianizing and subduing influences which, commencing at Quebec and ending at New Orleans, gave to France a vast empire in the New World.

But although the glory and prosperity of *La Nouvelle France* continued and increased till the September morning, one hundred and twenty-one years ago, which witnessed the fall of Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham, and, with him, that of the French Empire of the West, yet the utter extinction of those links in the French settlements which bordered the Georgian Bay was accomplished (with that of the Huron Indians, whom they were designed to civilize) one hundred and ten years previouily, by the Iroquois incursion of 1649. Dismantled and crumbling forts and the remains of ruined stockades still tell the tale of departed glory, compassed by the poisoned arrow, the war club,

and the scalping knife of the "Romans of the Western World,"—as the Iroquois have not inaptly been designated by historians—a tale of blood, and massacre, and sacrifice, begun by the tomahawk and finished at the stake.

For nearly two hundred years subsequent to this the peace of the "south shore" regions, so ruthlessly and cruelly violated by the savages from the south of the Great Lakes, remained unbroken; and forests again grew over the scenes of past life and activity, leaving a condition at once primeval in its nature, with the exceptions above referred to.

But the *second period* in its history dawned on the settlement whose many-syllabled but euphonious name is the application of a beautiful Indian word which, translated, means "rolling, or shining sands, or shore;" though the names of the settlements on Penetanguishene Bay of two and a half centuries ago were different. There were two villages then—one, "Wenrio," near the foot of the hill at its south-east extremity; and the other, "Ihonatiria," just back of the "North-west Basin," and immediately opposite the present site of the Provincial Reformatory.

The first we know of Penetanguishene, as so called, and as the inception of its "second period," is in connection with the visit of officers under the direction of Lieut.-Governor Simcoe, immediately after his removal of the Capital of the Province from Newark, now Niagara, to York, now Toronto. Immediately following this transfer the Lieutenant-Governor devised a number of schemes for the internal improvement of the Province, one of which was the opening up of a waggon road to connect Lakes Ontario and Huron. In following out this plan he put the regiment of troops known as the "Queen's Rangers" to open up Yonge Street from York to Holland Landing, which was accomplished about 1796. The proposed route lay thence by water to Kempenfeldt Bay, on the north shore of which the Government reserve of "Kempenfeldt," just east of the present Town of Barrie, was laid out, and a direct line run between that point and Penetanguishene Bay. This road was used in the early years of the present century, and supplies to the North-West Government posts went over this route, being "packed" on beasts of burden in summer time. The road was not used in winter, as there was no "post" proper at Penetanguishene Bay, batteaux simply meeting the supply trains at the shore. The route was abandoned, however, about the time of the beginning of the war of 1812-15 for the one *via* Willow Creek and the Nottawasaga River, at the mouth of which the Military Post of Nottawasaga was then established.

In 1817 the authorities decided to abandon Nottawasaga and transfer the post, both naval and military, to Penetanguishene Bay, which was accordingly done in 1818. The force at that time consisted of only about a dozen sailors under a naval officer, and some twenty marines under Lieutenant Caldwell. The marines were sent elsewhere and their place supplied by troops of the line, under Lieutenant Kent; and the force, both military and naval, was increased. The same summer they built log barracks, and the celebrated "Red Store" was erected very soon afterwards, as the supply depot of the post. This building was only very recently pulled down by the Ontario Government. The log barracks continued to be used as such till about the time of the Rebellion, when the establishment was very largely increased and stone barracks erected. The "Officers' Quarters" then built are still in use, but the men's barracks were subsequently burned.

The only civilians who came into the Penetanguishene settlement in 1818 were the families of Asher Mundy and Robert Smith, both of whom had little stores or "canteens" for the troops at Nottawasaga, and followed them to the new post to dispense comforts and necessaries as formerly. Smith soon returned to York, but Mundy lived and died there, and for a number of years was the only civilian in the place. In fact, the very first arrivals after 1818 were a party of traders and their retainers from Drummond Island; who, in view of the anticipated surrender of that place to the Americans, accepted an offer from the British Government to give them each twenty acres of land on or in the vicinity of Penetanguishene Bay, and removed hither in the summer of 1825. The chief of these were Andrew and George Mitchell and Wm. Simpson, all of whom had been Indian traders there. The two first named were sons of an ex-surgeon of the army, who removed hence with his sons, and who lived and died in the settlement, as also did they. The first store in the place, and for many years the only one, was kept by Andrew Mitchell. Simpson did not remain long, returning to Lower Canada. The "contingent" who accompanied the above from Drummond Island were French Canadians. Among them were the names of Ravolte, Le Fernier (who died in December, 1880), Lavalle, Longlade, Laramie, Baptiste, Desonier (the interpreter), Deshommes, Lacroix, Vesieurs, Fleurie, Rocheleau, and Andrew Cadieu. Rocheleau kept the first tavern in the place. Cadieu is now the only one of them all left. Although 86 years of age, he is still strong and hearty, and looks much younger. He served in the Province Line detachment of Militia during the war of 1812-15, and is now in receipt of a pension therefor.

Three years subsequently (1828) Drummond Island was finally surrendered to the Americans, the Military Post at that point abandoned, and its occupants also transferred to the Penetanguishene station.

Years previous to the advent of the Drummond Island traders, however, some settlers had located on the "Military Road" south of "the settlement." They had come in during the winter of 1819-20, and in the last named year, the following were there located: Arthur Crawford, 3 miles south of the Bay, on the west side of the road; Robert Jeffs, 1½ miles further south, on the Tiny side; and one Davenport, a colored man, 15 miles south of Jeffs, also on the west side of the road as then travelled, though it deviated somewhat from its present course. At this period (1820) there were others a short distance south of Davenport, while further on settlers were quite numerous—though two years earlier there was not a soul living between the "post" at Penetanguishene and the waters of Kempenfeldt.

Subsequent to the augmentation of the post by the removal of that from Drummond Island, there was almost no progress whatever for many years, and the only varying of the monotony was occasioned by periodical changes of the garrison. Among the troops which were quartered here were detachments of the 15th, 24th, 34th, 71st, 79th, 84th, and 93rd Regiments of the Line, and the Royal Canadian Rifles, besides various corps of Candian Militia, at various times—chiefly during and shortly subsequent to the Rebellion. The last military officer at the post was Lieut. Ingalls.

A considerable reduction of the post took place in 1832, and on March 15th of that year it was entirely abandoned by the navy, and all the vessels and naval stores offered for sale at auction. The vessels included the *Tecumseth*, schooner, 175 tons; *Newash*, brigantine, 175 tons; *Bee*, gun-boat, 41 tons; *Wasp*, gun-boat, 41 tons; *Mosquito*, gun-boat, 31 tons; batteaux, three in number; one thirty-two feet cutter; two thirty-two feet gigs; one whale boat; one jolly boat; and one nineteen feet gig. Of these, the *Tecumseth* and *Newash* had been built at Chippewa previous to the war, while the others were built at Penetanguishene after its establishment as a naval post, as well as a small gun-boat called the *Midas*. Civilians bought up quantities of stores, but the vessels were unsold, and four of them now remain sunken in the bay. Soon after the Rebellion, the post was abandoned entirely by the authorities, and the property turned over to the Canadian Government. Why the British should ever have established a post at all at this out-of-the-way place, can only be answered on the general ground that "they do those things better in France." The author of *Smith's Canada* suggests that it was "probably from being the safest place in the Province to keep out of danger, and as being the place least likely to be invaded in case of hostilities;" but he adds; "The absurdity of the affair appears at length to have struck the authorities, and the establishment has been broken up, and the place shorn of its honors." This book, generally considered standard authority, was written about 1850, and thus describes Penetanguishene at that time: "Pleasantly situated, it has a fine harbor, and is or was a port of entry, and *had* a resident Collector of Customs, although there was so seldom an arrival by sea that the late Captain Moberly, when Collector, once told us that it was *eleven years* since he had an entry. There is a grist and saw mill and a Roman Catholic church in the village, and an an old Episcopal church half way between the village and the Government establishment. Great numbers of sturgeon are taken in the bay, and isinglass is made for exportation."

Up to the year 1830 all supplies were brought into Penetanguishene *via* Holland Landing and the Nottawasaga. In that year, however, the Government opened a portage between the Indian stations at Orillia and Coldwater, on the river of the same name, which empties into Gloucester Bay at Waubaushene; and from that time till the building of the Northern Railway to Collingwood, this was the route of communication to and from the "most inland Canadian military post from which waved the meteor flag of England," as John Galt, the superintendent of the Canada Company's affairs in Canada described it, when he passed through on his way to the immense tracts of the Company on the Lake Huron shore, in 1827. It had also been visited in 1825 by Sir John Franklin on his first journey in search of the "North-West Passage;" while among other celebrated visitors to its historic shores were Lord Sydenham, the Governor-General, under whom the Provincial Union was effected in 1841.

Penetanguishene of the present is a thriving and prosperous incorporated village, with a population of nearly 1,200, exclusive of the Reformatory and its immediate surroundings. It contains about 20 stores in all lines, and several hotels, one of which cost over $20,000 to build. It is an important station on the Northern Railway, whose late construction hither has added materially to its now rapidly increasing prosperity. It is a port of entry, and with the mills which will be in operation the coming season, will export in the neighborhood of 30,000,000 feet of cut lumber. One of these establishments, the Brentwood Lumber Company, is now putting up mills, and houses for employés; and their advent will increase the population by another 300 or 400 souls. There are, besides the mills mentioned, a number of various mechanics' shops, 2 tanneries, a grist mill, foundry, and glass factory. The sand hereabout is peculiarly adapted to the manufacture of this article. There are three churches, the oldest being the Roman Catholic, which was established previous to 1835, by Father Proulx, who had been preceded by Father Dempsey, when the place was simply a "mission." The population are chiefly of the French Canadian nationality, and Roman Catholic religion. Of the two schools, the "separate" one in this instance is that of the Protestants. The place has two banks, express and telegraph offices, and Town Hall.

The incorporation of the village was effected in 1875, going into operation the next year, with P. H. Spohn, M.D., as first Reeve. The Councillors were: F. W. Jeffers, A. Charlebois, H. Marchildon, and M. J. Mundy; and the Clerk, W. J. Keating. The same Reeve and Clerk have held their respective offices ever since. The assessed valuation of the village is about $105,000. The territory comprising the present incorporation was formerly partly in Tiny and partly in Tay; and for this reason, as well as because Midland, although an incorporated village, is of but recent growth, and because the early settlement of both townships is identical with that of Penetanguishene, we have included herewith the sketches of the four municipalities as one, and will now refer briefly to the incorporated

VILLAGE OF MIDLAND, which is situated on the south shore of Midland Bay, about three miles, as the crow flies, south-east of Penetanguishene, and by travelled road, four and a half. Nine years previous to this writing, the only human habitations within this now busy railway town were the log cabins of Jabez Dobson, Richard Murphy, and Thomas Hartley, who settled in the order named, as to time. The first settler, however, was one Buchanan, who, as well as Murphy's father, was an old soldier. The Buchanan claim subsequently passed to Dobson, and was the water-lot on the west side of the 1st and 2nd Concession line. The Murphy lot was the one next south. Buchanan settled as early as 1835, and Murphy in 1847 or 1848. Hartley settled many years later, and was simply a "squatter" till indications pointed to Midland Bay as the terminus of the railway of that name, when a friend purchased the lot for him from the Government, himself retaining one-half thereof.

The bay on which Midland was situated was originally known as "Mundy's Bay," named from the first civilian who settled at Penetanguishene. He never lived on the bay, but his farm extended to within a half mile thereof, and he cut a portage from his clearing to its north-west shore—hence the name. His son Israel is now keeper of the Gin Rock light, at the entrance to Gloucester Bay, spending his winters at his home on Lot 112, Con. 1, of Tay.

The land in the immediate vicinity of Midland is very poor, so much so that those living on the farms named, previous to the location of the railway, could not exist by their cultivation, but "jobbed" and fished, and hunted, and lived "from hand to mouth." When the railway was determined on, these "sons of toil" woke up one morning to find themselves rich—so rich that they imagined they could never spend their wealth—though in this they have proven themselves abler than they thought, as happens to thousands under like circumstances.

The Midland Land Company, an incorporated monopoly, with the then President of the Midland Railway as its ruling spirit, secured the majority of the available land in and about the village (including the Dobson lot), and by their persistently selfish policy, have thrown the greatest impediments in the way of progress and improvement. The gentleman named seemed to "run" the railway (whose bondholders paid him to do conscientious work with their property) in the interests of the Land Company, and following out that policy, carried it through the village and around the foot of the bay, building the station on the Land Company's property, nearly a half mile from the village, to the disgust of the inhabitants and the great inconvenience of all concerned. But time, which usually works its cure by the removal of dishonest and incapable officials, some years later found a new president for the railway, which is now being managed in the joint interest of the proprietors and patrons. The Railway Company are now building a new depot where it should have been erected in the first place, *in the village*. They have also contracted for new docks and wharves, and preparations are being made for putting up an elevator with a capacity of 150,000 bushels of grain. When these improvements are completed, it is hoped, and with the best of ground for the anticipation, that Midland will secure a very large proportion of the western grain carrying trade now enjoyed by Collingwood, Goderich and Sarnia.

As we remarked above, it is but nine years since Midland boasted of but three log cabins. November 1st, 1871, witnessed the advent of Thomas Gladstone, the present Postmaster, who at once erected the building now used as a Post Office, where he kept a little store, the first in the place. One year from that the Post Office was opened, with himself as Postmaster. Previous to this a telegraph office had been opened, and the place was then assuming quite a business air. H. H. Cook commenced his mill during the winter of 1871-2, and finished it the following season. It has a capacity of 20,000,000 feet of sawn lumber each season, and is said to be the finest mill in all its appointments of any on the Georgian Bay waters. There are two other mills with a capacity of 5,000,000 each, and one with a capacity of 3,000,000; two large steam shingle mills, a very extensive and complete steam flouring mill, planing mill, waggon shops, and several minor industries. There are twelve general stores, and as many more in special lines; express and two telegraph offices; school with three teachers, and Town Hall. Several "Society" organizations flourish, and the place supports a very creditable weekly newspaper, the *Argosy*, edited by Mr. McFarland, the Village Clerk. The present permanent population approaches 1,300, but during the summer months it exceeds 1,500. The assessed valuation is about $125,000. The village was incorporated under the General Act, the proclamation coming into effect January, 1879, with the election of Samuel Fraser as first Reeve; Geo. Chew, Samuel Chew, Thos. Hartley, and Frank Hurdon, Councillors; and L. McFarland, Clerk. The same Reeve and Clerk officiate during the current year.

The personal recollections of the writer extend to the inception of this busy little town. He remembers the locality as a forest of exceptional density, whose primeval uniformity was varied in one place by the little clearing of the *habitant;* in another by the densest imaginable "slash" caused by forest fires, followed by the high winds of the latitude. This was in the winter of 1871-2, when, as a member of an engineer corps, he assisted in the location of the railway to its terminus, where a rude tavern near the water's edge, and Gladstone's little store, above referred to, constituted the sum total of improvements. Nearly nine years had passed without revisiting the scene—and what a change is here! It is scarce exaggeration to assert that the panorama which bursts upon the view as one approaches the town from the south-west, along the Penetanguishene road, is well calculated to make one in similar circumstances doubt his own identity, and wonder whether, after all, he is not the veritable Rip Van Winkle! A city, as it were, of regular shape, with streets clearly traced by the many lights which glow and glimmer in the approaching darkness, with the forest in the distance bounding the picture on three sides, while on the fourth the limpid waters of the bay reflect, by the little light remaining, the sombre shadows of dense foliage skirting the shores and kissing the very water's edge. Here, then, was a scene for an artist to enjoy—a scene the charm of whose beauties were only equalled by the contemplation of the great and many changes which less than one decade of time had wrought!

The village is fairly prosperous—in fact, surprisingly so, considering the general depression which has been abroad during the latter half of the past decade. Its situation is delightfully picturesque, and literally unexcelled in a commercial point of view. The harbor is not only magnificent, but beyond dispute the best on all the great chain of inland waters—perfectly land-locked—of sufficient capacity for sailing craft to run against the wind and tack—without any obstructions whatever, and deep to the very shores. With such magnificent prospects in store as Midland possesses, it is the fault of her own people if her future be less than brilliant.

Among the early settlers in the neighborhood of the village, and in fact the very first settler in the Township of Tay, was Michal Macdonnell, uncle of the present Reeve of the village. This last named gentleman now resides on the old homestead of his uncle, Lot 101, Con. 2. He has served long and acceptably in municipal affairs. He was for years the representative for Tay in the old District Council, and the first Reeve of the United Townships of Tiny and Tay. He served in this capacity almost uninterruptedly before and after the separation of the townships, till his election to the Reeveship of Midland.

Mr. Macdonnell had been for many years an officer in the Hudson Bay Company's service. On the amalgamation of the Hudson Bay and North-West Companies under Governor Simpson, Mr. Macdonnell, who was an Irishman, to avoid the jealousies of the strong Scotch element in the new directorate, resigned his position, and returned temporarily to Ireland, where he fell in with Lord Selkirk, took service with him as private secretary, and in that capacity took charge of the Selkirk Settlement in the North-West. When that was accomplished he again returned to Ireland. On one of these trips (1820 or 1821), he was offered a 200 acre lot of land at Little York, which now comprises the chief business portion of Toronto, for the sum of £2 stg. He was strongly impressed with the future prospects of the place, but intended at that time to spend the remainder of his days in Ireland, and refused the offer. Subsequently returning to America, however, he purchased a military right from an officer named Gillett, of 400 acres, where the town of Peterboro' now stands. But while on a visit to Penetanguishene, he was induced through his acquaintance with some officers belonging to that post, to apply to the Government to change the location of his grant, which they accordingly did—and he selected Lots 101 to 104 inclusive, Concession 2, of Tay, and settled on. No 101 on the 2nd day of April, 1829—the very first settler, as is previously remarked, in the present township, where he spent the balance of a useful and eventful life. Except the "post" at Penetanguishene, the only settlers in this entire region at that time were: Asher Mundy, then keeping tavern between the sites of the Reformatory and the village, and Crawford and Jeffs, elsewhere mentioned, in Tiny—the latter of whom was subsequently an old District Councillor.

Wm. Cowan settled on the town line, Tay side, shortly after Mr. Macdonnell's arrival. All the other settlements in Tay are of comparatively recent origin. That at Wye Bridge was effected by Angus Grant, from Glengarry. The land was originally purchased from the Government by a retired Hudson Bay trader named McDonald, who fell into about 25,000 acres at the extremely modest price of one farthing

per acre. He had married a native woman in the North-West, and had a daughter by the union, whom Grant married. Part of this property lay around Mud Lake, and Grant made a settlement at Wye Bridge. He built mills here, and named the place Macville, which appellation it bore for several years. He afterwards sold to James Plewes, who erected grist mills. Grant subsequently lost all his property, and is now living in very modest circumstances across the bay from Midland.

There was a Doctor Boyer, however, an Englishnian, who settled a little south of Mud Lake as early as 1835, but he left during the time of the Rebellion. The settlements at

VICTORIA HARBOR and WAUBAUSHENE were also of recent occurrence. The former place was known as "Hog Bay" till the building of the Midland Railway. An old military officer had settled years ago at the mouth of the stream which here empties, made a clearing and put up a mill, all of which had been long since abandoned, and only ancient looking ruins remained, when the place again acquired a "local habitation and a name" by the building of King & Fowlie's mills (which are still running, though the original proprietors have gone to the wall), and which at once formed the nucleus of a village of several hundred inhabitants, with the usual attributes. Waubaushene had a "resident" as early as 1840, but he only remained a few years. He was an English gentleman named Vincent, who lived in a shanty with a single servant, and spent his time fishing and shooting. A Mr. Lovering settled in the immediate neighborhood at an early date. William Hall built a large mill here about 1851, since which time it has been quite an important village, though its size and importance were greatly enhanced by the Georgian Bay Lumber Company, who purchased the property some eight years later, enlarged and improved the mills, and made them the finest (at that time) on all the Georgian Bay waters. Stores, churches, school, and various mechanics' shops, form part of the attributes of this now pretty and busy village, which is a station of importance on the Midland system, situated on the west bank of the North River, at its mouth, where the stream widens into a bay, which makes a fairly commodious but somewhat dangerous harbor—the Indian appellation of the same (Wau-bau-shine), from which the village took its name, meaning "Rocky Shore."

FESSERTON and STURGEON BAY—the one south-east and the other west of Waubaushene, each two miles distant—are stations on the M. R. R., and both small villages. The first named was a forest till the building of the railway—the latter had a history during the old days of mixed land-and-water travel previous to the Rebellion. Mention has already been made of the Government portage being cut out from Orillia to Coldwater, about 1830. Some time later, but at what precise date we were unable to ascertain, this portage was extended five miles further to Sturgeon Bay, where docks and a storehouse were erected, and the place was thenceforward the north end of the chief portage between Lakes Ontario and Huron. The old "Sturgeon Bay House" is one around which cling many pleasant memories, and the stories related of it by travellers border on romance. A mill was built a short distance up the Sturgeon River some time previous to 1850, and was consequently the oldest in the township. These finish the list of villages in the Township of Tay, while in Tiny the only one approaching such a distinction is

LAFONTAINE, a purely French settlement, and what might also be designated a farming settlement, of several hundred souls, about seven miles west of Penetanguishene.

As to the natural attributes, &c., of the two townships under review, the topography is varied, as is the soil; the one ranging from level valleys to almost precipitous hills—the other from rock, sand, and boulders, to the very finest descriptions of clays, loams, and vegetable deposits. The average is higher in Tay then in Tiny, and there are now many prosperous settlements and fine farms in that township. In 1851 Smith informs us regarding Tiny, that "but little is generally known of the interior of the township;" while of Tay he says: "This township is but little settled, and the quantity of land under cultivation has considerably diminished, being 489 acres in 1845, and only 322 acres in 1850." It might be mentioned here that Tay was surveyed by one Chewett in 1820, and Tiny two years later by an engineer named Gootzman.

In coming to the municipal government of these townships, the year 1843, the first of the "Simcoe District," is also the first of which we have any trace or record here. Mr. Jeffs appears to have represented both townships then and the following year; Edward Jeffrey and W. B. Hamilton, in 1845-46; Hamilton and Samuel Fraser, 1847-48; and Fraser and Jeffs in 1849. Under the first operation of the Municipal Act (1850) Samuel Fraser was Reeve of the united townships; and D. J. Mitchell, Edward Jeffrey, John Cleland and Constance Moreau, Councillors. On the separation of the townships in 1869, Samuel Fraser was the first Reeve of Tay, and George Clark the first in Tiny. The succession thenceforward may be seen by perusal of the General Sketch.

Both townships are now exceptionally well supplied with railway facilities, and they subscribed liberally to bonuses for the Midland and Northern Railways respectively. The improvement these roads have effected may be judged from the fact that the assessment of Tay, which in 1869 was but $98,795, had increased in 1879 to $567,774, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the Village of Midland from the municipality.

There is one institution, heretofore unnoticed, which deserves something more than a passing remark in this connection, viz., the

GOVERNMENT REFORMATORY at Penetanguishene. This is located on the site of the old military and naval post, the whole property in connection therewith having been surrendered by the British to the Canadian Government on the abandonment of the post by the former. This institution was established as a Juvenile Prison in 1858. Since that time there have been numerous and important changes both in the management and general attributes of this now model Reform School. It is beautifully situated, and calculated in every way to conduce to the health, comfort, and general improvement (both moral, physical, and intellectual) of the youthful inmates. Recent improvements, just completed, have made the "interior economy" of the Reformatory unsurpassed, if equalled, elsewhere. A personal visit impressed us with the perfect order and good management of the place, which at time of writing accommodates 222 boys, the majority of whom are exceptionally bright and smart looking, and range in age from seven to 20 years. There are Protestant and Roman Catholic chapels and Chaplains in connection with the institution, as also efficient schools for the instruction of the inmates. There are steam manufactories within its walls, of matches and furniture, besides which they manufacture their own boots, shoes and clothing, cultivate a large farm, and raise their own garden stuff. The main building—which includes dormitories and dining halls, steam baths, cook rooms, chapels, school rooms, and offices—is an imposing cut stone structure, costing, from first to last, a trifle over $100,000, exclusive of fittings and furnishings. The chief officers are: Thomas McCrosson, Superintendent; Richard H. Stedman, Assistant Superintendent; and W. B. Band, Bursar. And the name of the latter gentleman reminds us that there is a very creditable brass band of about 24 pieces belonging to the Reformatory, the members all being inmates of the institution.

To enlarge upon the resources and attributes of the section of country originally comprising the Townships of Tiny and Tay would be superfluous. A few of the chief points concerning their early settlement and development to the condition in which we now find them have here been offered; and to judge the future by comparing the present with the past, making due allowance at the same time for the advantages accrued and accruing with time, the picture of this inviting territory a generation or even a decade hence must indicate a condition of solid and substantial growth, and a high degree of progression.

BRADFORD AND WEST GWILLIMBURY.

The Township of West Gwillimbury, in which the Village of Bradford is situated, occupies a place in the south-eastern corner of the County of Simcoe. It is separated from the Townships of King, on the south, and East Gwillimbury on the east (both in the County of York), by the Holland River. The Township of Tecumseth borders it on the west, Innisfil on the north, and Cook's Bay extends several miles down along its eastern border. The area contained within these limits is 44,700 acres, 1,700 acres of which is included within the corporate bounds of Bradford.

The predominant characteristics of soil and surface in this township may be thus briefly stated. The land bordering the Holland River, and extending, on an average, about a mile from its banks, is quite unfit for cultivation, being decidedly swampy, the soil sandy—on the whole a rather undesirable feature of a generally fertile township. Remote from the river, the surface partakes of a pleasantly undulating character, rising in gentle swells to sightly elevations in places, while at no point throughout this area is it too much depressed to admit of successful agriculture. Towards the centre of the township the word "hilly" more accurately describes the surface, which is also rather stony in places. In the north-westerly portion a swamp of such extent as to have earned the name of the "Big Swamp" forms the most noticeable feature, beyond which, to the township limit, a general undulation is maintained. The soil varies from a clay loam in the southern centre to clay, sandy loam, and deep sand as we proceed towards the shore of Cook's Bay, the general character being fully up to the average of townships in this part of Canada.

Gwillimbury enjoys the distinction of having been the township in which the pioneer location of permanent settlers of Simcoe County was effected. The event occurred in 1815, when a party of Scotch Highlanders, who a few years previously had accompanied Lord Selkirk to the site of his settlement in what is now Manitoba, returned to Upper Canada to select permanent locations on the lands then held by Government in this Province. Their route from Penetanguishene (their place of landing from the North-West) lay along the Penetanguishene Road to Kempenfeldt Bay, thence across Lake Simcoe to the mouth of the Holland River, and up that stream to a point opposite the third concession, whence they traversed the township to their locations in the fourth concession. The names of these pioneers were Donald Sutherland, James Wallace and John Armstrong, followed almost immediately afterwards by Haman and William Sutherland, James and Roderick McKay; all forming a settlement in the immediate locality of Lot 6, Con. 4. The following year came James and Angus Sutherland, Andrew McBeth, George Ross, and one Murray. Following closely upon these arrivals came John Ross, John Fitzpatrick, John Wilson, Edward Matchett and John Lee, most of whom came from the north of Ireland and settled to the north of the Scotch residents, Mr. Lee's location being near Newton Robinson of the present, on the town line of Tecumseth.

The southern portion of the township being settled exclusively by Scotch immigrants, received the name of the "Scotch Settlement," which it still bears, while the location of Orangemen from the north of Ireland, in the north and west centre, obtained for that portion the appellations of "Irish Town" and the "Orange Quarter." North of the "Big Swamp," the pioneer was James Kidd, who took up the north-westerly corner lot of the township, where a portion of Cookstown now stands.

Prominent among later arrivals were John Carswell, John Ferris, John McLean, John Cockburn and Wm. Law.

The trials borne by the pioneers of Gwillimbury in their early efforts to establish homes in the dense forests of Canada, partook largely of those features of harshness which lent character to life in the woods in other parts of the Province. The same stories of privation, want, self-sacrifice, toil and suffering, might be recounted of them, as has been recited over and over again in regard to the struggles of other brave spirits with the "Genius of the Wilderness." Among the incidents of the first few days in Gwillimbury which, from its peculiar severity seems entitled to mention, however, was that of "backing" in supplies from Newmarket on foot, and wading—and in some instances *swimming*—the Holland River with their purchases held above the water level. But the greater the trials, the greater their apparent determination to overcome them; and the courage which prompted their departure from the comforts of civilization, and their assumption of the obligations which a residence in the forest entailed, buoyed them up with the vicissitudes which followed in the wake of their location among the wilds, and secured to them eventually the success and comforts which they so eminently merited.

With the extension of the settlements within the township, it presented an inviting field for spiritual labor, and attracted the Rev. Mr. Jennings, of Richmond Hill, to the locality, in his parochial capacity, he having been the first to hold religious services in Gwillimbury. Mr. Jennings was of the Presbyterian persuasion, and conducted services periodically (about four times per year) in a log cabin which had been built for secular as well as spiritual educational purposes, on Lot 8, Con. 6. It was in connection with the "Kirk" of Scotland, of which the first resident minister was Rev. Peter Ferguson.

On the establishment of municipal government in 1842, William Armsom was chosen District Councillor for Gwillimbury, and for many years thereafter ranked as one of the most able and popular among the local legislators of the District and county. On the coming into force of the present Municipal Act in 1850, the following named gentlemen were elected to seats in the Council:—William Armson, Joseph Fennell, James Stodders, Zenis Rogers and John Thorpe. Mr. Armson was elected Reeve, Adam Goodfellow was appointed Clerk, and Thomas Driffill, Treasurer. The names of representatives in the County Council, from that date to the present, may be elsewhere seen. For the present year the local Council is thus composed, viz.:—Geo. M. Evans, Reeve; M. C. Braddon, Deputy Reeve; John Armson, John Neilly and John McAfee, Councillors; Clerk, J. D. Booth. Bradford P.O.; Treasurer, James Wilson.

The Assessor's return for 1880 shows this township to contain a population of 2,177, but the proverbial inaccuracy of these returns upon this subject leads us to suppose the population is, at least, as great as when the official census of 1871 reported it at 3,030. In 1840 the township contained (per the census of that year) 2,702 inhabitants, which number had increased to 3,816 in 1850, thus showing that the days of populous advancement are left in the rear.

The assessed valuation of Gwillimbury is $1,019,675; it is peopled by an industrious and progressive class of people; is plentifully supplied with postal facilities and post villages; is advantageously situated within two hours ride of the provincial metropolis, and may be fairly considered as among the very best of Canadian townships in all material respects.

THE VILLAGE OF BRADFORD is located near the eastern boundary of Gwillimbury, about midway between its northern and southern extremes. The corporate limits extend to the Holland River, but the bulk of the village occupies a pleasant slope at a considerable distance from and overlooking that stream. It is 42 miles distant from Toronto *via* the Northern Railway, which affords the best of shipping facilities.

Having been part and parcel of West Gwillimbury during its inception and early progress, no separate history of importance attaches to it. The land on which the village stands was drawn from the Government by a maiden lady named Letitia McGee, at a period considerably later than the settlement of the Scotch pioneers above named. The South Simcoe deflection of Yonge Street, coupling that highway with the Penetanguishene Road by skirting Lake Simcoe and Kempenfeldt Bay, had been cut through some time before her location, and it is alleged by some parties that John Milloy built the first house on the site of the present village, it being a tavern located at the junction of the main street with the continuation of Yonge Stree Others aver that the first habitation of Bradford was a cabin erected for Miss McGee. It is agreed, however, that the pioneer artisan of the place was John Gordon, who built a waggon shop the year after Miss McGee's location. George Peacock opened the first store on what is known as the "Point," where the Toronto Road angles from the main street. He was followed soon after by a Mr. Drury, also in trade; and Isaac Rogers established a tannery while the village was in a decidely embryotic state.

The progress of Bradford from the date of the events narrated was steady and gradual. One enterprise succeeded another, until a commercial centre of no mean importance had arisen to grace the handsome landscape of Gwillimbury; and with the construction of the Northern Railway, an impetus was given to the place which soon gave it rank among the most advanced of inland villages. It received municipal incorporation in 1858 by Special Act of Parliament. Our sketch of the Municipal History of the county shows the names of its Reeves thence to the present, its Council for the year 1880 being composed of Thos. L. Graham, Reeve; Ben. F. Kendall, W. M. Stevenson, R. B. Macartney and Thomas Dewson, Councillors; while Robert Stewart officiates as Clerk.

Among the intellectual advantages of the village are two smart weekly newspapers. The oldest of these, the *South Simcoe News*, a Liberal journal, was established in March 1856 by the present proprietor, H. S. Broughton. *The Witness* was first issued is 1879 by E. Garrett, who still conducts it in the interests of Conservative politics. Several secret fraternities flourish here, the most notable being the Masons and Oddfellows, the former craft having a Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council.

Several manufactories of growing importance also exist; public improvements are creditable, including a new Market Building, High School and primary educational institutions; the business portions of the village denote a satisfactory commercial status; and appearances in general indicate a most complimentary degree of thrift and refinement in the people.

THE VILLAGE OF ALLISTON

Is located at the junction of the Townships of Adjala, Essa, Tecumseth, and Tossorontio. The locality, from its flat and swampy nature, remained a dense and uninviting wilderness for many years after the settlements on either hand, and in all four of the townships named, had extended and multiplied and become quite general. It was not, however, till 1847 that it received its first settler, William Fletcher—a native of Alliston, Yorkshire, England—who was born in 1791; emigrated to Canada and settled in Tecumseth in 1825; and finally located in this place (which he subsequently named in honor of his native town) in 1847.

His log cabin, erected immediately after his advent, subsequently proved to be upon the road allowance of the Essa and Tecumseth town line, very near the "four corners." He took up at the time 400 acres of land along the stream which drained the swampy land on either side of this position, an amount his family subsequently increased to over 1,200 acres. He was chiefly induced to select the location by the water privileges of the stream named suggesting valuable motive power, together with his belief that the land, although then a swamp, would in the near future succumb to drainage and prove valuable and productive—a theory which he lived to see fully realized, the vicinity of Alliston being now considered one of the choicest and richest in the entire county.

When Mr. Fletcher came in, the nearest clearing in any direction was between two and three miles distant. In fact, he was obliged to "bush out" the road for more than two miles; so thick was the forest and underbrush, that men could not make their way through it.

In 1848 Mr. Fletcher erected a saw mill. Still settlement was so slow that it seemed for many years that his hopes of a village at the point would never be realized. When the grist mill was built by him in 1853, however, a number of tradesmen were attracted to the locality—a store (by Wm. Turnbull), cabinet shop, and several shops in other lines being started the same year.

After this its growth was slow, but sure, till the winter of 1877-8, when a disastrous fire destroyed the chief business portion of the village. The usual result followed, however, and to-day we see the original old wooden buildings replaced by brick blocks of commanding aspect, which add an exceedingly creditable and business-like air to the principal streets.

The village was incorporated under the General Act in 1874, and the officials who first assumed its municipal government (1875) were George Fletcher (son of the pioneer), Reeve; P. D Kelly, Jas. Aitken, Richard Chappell, and John Strathan, Councillors; and John Gilbert, Clerk. J. C. Hart succeeded Gilbert as Clerk, and now "runs" that part of the municipal machine, the present Reeve being John Stewart.

The assessed valuation is about $175,000. There are two schools (one with two departments), and four churches—Methodist, Presbyterian, Anglican, and Roman Catholic. The last named of these deserves more than a passing notice here. It is called St. Paul's, and is an offshoot of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, at Arlington—the pioneer church of North Adjala. Both churches are presided over by Rev. Father Gibney, whose incumbency of the last named was so successful, that it necessitatsd the building of St. Paul's, a beautiful and substantial gothic brick structure, in 1876. This gentleman was born in Toronto, 1846—received his preliminary education at the Christian Brothers' school, his classical course at St. Michael's College, and his theological course at the Grand Seminary of St. Sulpice, Montreal; after which he was ordained in August, 1872, by Archbishop Lynch. His great success in advancing the North Adjala Mission from its state in 1873, when he took charge of it, to a condition requiring an additional church of such extent and beauty as St. Paul's, carries its own comment upon a gentleman equally popular with all classes and creeds.

The business attributes of the place include ten general stores and about thirty in special lines. The manufacturing interests are quite important, there being three gristing and flouring mills, two saw mills, a foundry and implement factory, woollen factory, sash, door and blind factory, shingle factory, pump factory, tannery, marble works, several cabinet, waggon, and blacksmith shops, and others in smaller lines. There are a number of professional men; a very creditably managed weekly newspaper, the *Herald;* one chartered and one private bank; the best of mail, express and telegraphic facilities; and accommodation for travellers in the way of liveries and several hotels. One of the latter—the Revere House—is a large brick building, commodious and comfortable in its appointments, and very creditably kept. There are lodges of Freemasons, Oddfellows, and the Orange order; also agricultural fair grounds, with a fine commodious hall, which is used as the public hall of the village. The place is quite an important station on the main line of the Hamilton and North-Western Railway, and enjoys a brisk and healthy local trade, which must improve with the improvement of the surrounding country, and increase with the inevitable increase of its population.

VILLAGE OF STAYNER.

Before the building of the railway in 1854, there was no sign of a village at Stayner. E. Phillips was the first settler, and built a saw mill. A station called Nottawasaga was established here. The first village lots were laid out by Ed. Shortis, the next very soon after by Charles Lount. The name given the place was out of compliment to the late Sutherland Stayner, who had early secured property there. As the shipping point and market for the most advanced agricultural territory of both Nottawasaga and Sunnidale Townships, the place grew rapidly. Roads leading to it were opened and improved, and it soon became the centre of a considerable trade. Mills were established, hotels built, merchants and mechanics came in, and the whole machinery of a thriving community adjusted itself to work. Increase of population led to incorporation in 1873, the first Council being: George Randolph (Reeve), J. D. Laidlaw, Thomas Golding, Gideon Phillips, and John Mathers. Four or five years ago the largest lumbering company in the place became bankrupt, and their mills were closed and have not again been opened, though the power is leased to and used by various parties for manufacturing purposes. In consequence of this misfortune the population has decreased somewhat, being now reckoned at 1,052, of whom 280 are ratepayers, assessed on a total valuation of $158,870. The village is laid out along both sides of the old Bomore road, which forms the main street. The incorporation includes 500 acres, and is very irregular in shape. Last year a steam fire engine was bought, and an engine-house and hose-tower built, debentures—the first and only ones of the village—being issued for the purpose. The present Council (1880) is composed of E. B. Sanders (Reeve), Henry Perdue, William McBeth, Jabez Colwell, and Duncan Gillespie. Of the five churches within the village, that of the Roman Catholics is a fine large brick building; the Anglican place of worship, also brick, is smaller, but neat in design and finish; and the others, frame buildings, are those of the Presbyterians, Baptists, and Methodists. The school building is a fine brick structure, and has part of the upper floor set apart as a Town Hall. The chief industries are a woollen factory, two steam flouring mills, sash and door factory, and foundry and machine shop. There are in the village four hotels; a small weekly newspaper has been published here for several years; and a private bank does a good business, principally in the grain trade. There are also in the village Masonic, Oddfellows, and Orange Lodges.

TOWNSHIP OF ADJALA.

Adjala occupies a position in the southern tier of townships in this county, and after the withdrawal of Mono in 1881, will constitute the south-western township of the county. Its several boundaries are formed by Tecumseth on the east, Tossorontio on the north, Mono on the west, and Caledon, in Peel County, on the south. The distances between these limits are about seven miles from east to west, by twelve from north to south, the total area being 46,218 acres, and the population, as per the latest Government census, 2878.

The soil of Adjala is, with few exceptions, most favorable to agricultural pursuits. There is a strip through the centre of the township from east to west, however, which is not so well adapted to cultivation as the balance. The description which appears in Smith's "Canada," published in 1851, is perhaps as accurate as any we could give (making due allowance for improvements since that time), besides being rather amusingly interesting as a reminiscence of the spirit in which parts of the township were then regarded by the residents of other localities. Smith says: "The township of Adjala contains a large portion of excellent land. There is a large swamp in the centre of the township, and the land to the north of it is rolling. . . . Some years ago when the township was newly settled and little known, the country beyond the 'Adjala Swamp' was supposed to be of very inferior quality and had a bad reputation, and a man living there was looked upon with suspicion when he happened to find his way out to the settlements, as if he might be a horse-thief, a sheep-stealer, or anything but a plain honest farmer. 'When I was in business,' said a retired merchant, 'a man living in Adjala, beyond the swamp, had to bring a pretty good recommendation before I would give him credit; at length I had occasion to go there myself on business, and was surprised to find it the best part of the township.'" The nature of the surface to the south-west of Adjala is quite violently undulating, subsiding into gentle swells toward the Tecumseth town line, and into the swamps referred to about the centre of the township. The soil is chiefly of the loamy clay for which this region is specially noted, though in the more level portions, as well as in the swamps, a rich and fertile mould of recent geological formation are prominent features of its composition.

The settlement of Adjala dates from the third decade of the present century at a time when the south-western section of the county generally was witnessing the first great influx of population. Among the pioneers were the Keenans, who settled in the neighborhood of what is now Keenansville, to which village they gave its name. The most prominent of this family was Robert, who served the people many years at the Council Board of the District and county. Hugh Kelly was also one of the first to locate in the township, coming in from the North of Ireland in 1825. Robert Wilson and James Ronan were likewise early in their respective locations; while the names of Hamilton, Doyle, Deadman, Egan, Ford, Irwin, Kidd, Langley, Lyons, McCarrie, Moffatt, O'Leary, Quirk, Ryan, Small and Walker, by their close identification with the interests of the township since its first invasion by the army of progress, are entitled to special mention in this connection.

The population of Adjala is very largely of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and this denomination have here a number of very fine houses of worship. The St. James' church, presided over by the Rev. Francis McSpirett is one of the finest country church edifices anywhere in the Province, and its incumbent is one of the most popular gentlemen of South Simcoe, with every denomination as well as his own.

There are several villages in Adjala, the most important of which is

Keenansville, south of the east centre, where are the Town Hall, one general store, Post Office, woollen mill, blacksmith, waggon and shoe shops, an undertaking establishment, Montreal Telegraph, school, and printing office from which a live weekly newspaper, the Cardwell *Sentinel*, is published by G. P. Hughes.

Athlone, a short distance south of Keenansville, contains saw and grist mills, general store, hotel, several mechanics' shops, and the offices of two medical practitioners.

Ballycroy possesses a feature of great attractiveness in its highly euphonious name, in addition to saw and shingle mills, general store, Montreal telegraph, hotel, and minor mechanical establishments, with a population of 200.

Loretto contains a general store, two hotels, and the usual compliment of mechanics' shops.

Though not traversed by a line of railway, this entire township lies conveniently adjacent to the H & N.W. Railway. It possesses the advantages of a numerous, industrious and thrifty population, under whose influence, exerted through the medium of muscular application to the demolition of the difficulties which confronted them on their arrival among the solitudes of Adjala, the assessed valuation of the township has continued to mount the scale of figures until it has reached the respectable sum of $851,215; and it may be said in general terms that Adjala will not suffer by comparison with any township of Simcoe County, either in regard to its natural or acquired advantages.

TOWNSHIP OF ESSA.

Essa was first surveyed as a township in 1820, by a Government engineer named Benson. It contains 68,000 acres, and forms a parallelogram of about eleven miles and a half long by eight miles and three-quarters wide, lying west of Innisfil, north of Tecumseth, east of Tossorontio, and south of part of Vespra and Sunnidale. The Nottawasaga River runs northerly through the midst of the township, and during its course within Essa receives many additions to its volume; but all the larger confluents are well at the north, Bear and Pine Rivers joining the larger stream from opposite sides quite close to the Sunnidale town line. The Mad River, which only enters the extreme north-west corner of the township, falls into the Nottawasaga farther down stream. The more southern tributaries in Essa are smaller, and most of them come from the east. Except along the valley of the Nottawasaga, which is flat, the surface is quite rolling. The soil in the north-west is so sandy as to be barren, and along the northern boundary it continues to be rather light; but the remainder of the township is either sandy or clay loam, and at the south some of the farms are worth more than $100 per acre.

The first settlement was made in the south-east corner of the township, by George Dinwoodie, Thomas Duff, and Samuel McLean, who took up Lots 10, 9 and 8 respectively, on the 1st Concession. These locations had been chosen for them by a member of the surveying party, named McConnel, who had formerly worked for George Dinwoodie's father in Ireland, and who performed this act of kindness for the son and other relatives of his old master. The occupation of the lots was made in 1826. The first white child in the township was John Duff, who was brought in by his parents. The first shanty was built on the Dinwoodie lot, and here the pioneers took up their residence together. Here was born the first white native, William Dinwoodie, who is still a resident of the township. Old Mr. and Mrs. Dinwoodie are the only original settlers now living; he is 78 years old, and she is in her 86th year, and wonderfully smart and intelligent for her age. These first settlers were five miles from their nearest neighbors, who were on the Gwillimbury and Tecumseth town line; but they speedily had nearer companionship, for other settlers took up lands within a year on the 10th and 11th Concessions. These were the Arnotts, Blackstocks, Chapmans, Luces, and Strongs, and soon after the Arnolds and Gilroys. Among the new comers was a young man named Henry Morris, who in 1828 located the west half of Lot 7 in the 9th Concession, and for a while kept "batch," while he did some clearing. He then went away and worked for a time at St. Catharines to "raise the wind;" returned in 1830, and married Margaret, daughter of James Kidd, a settler on the north-west corner lot of Gwillimbury. The ceremony, the first of the kind in the settlement that had grown up around what is now Cookstown, was performed by Squire Ramsay, a widely known and esteemed magistrate of the olden time. Supplies were brought from Holland Landing or Newmarket, principally from the latter place, where was the nearest mill. An early enterprise of the settlers was to cut a trail through "the big swamp," as it was then called; but even then they had to "back" their grain and flour, &c., to and fro, as the morass was impassable for cattle. So it remained for years, till the Government constructed a crossway over the marshy ground. The first church was a log building on the Dinwoodie lot, in which services were held by the Rev. William Fraser, Presbyterian, from Bond Head. The first school was taught by Andrew Coleman, and the building in which he stimulated the youthful mind claimed the joint honors of an academic and an Orange Hall. The settlement of the western part of the township began about 1832, when the Brices, Halls, Ruthvens, Stevensons, Wilkinsons, and other Scotch families came in from Lanark, to which county of Upper Canada they had emigrated during the "radical times" in Glasgow. These settled on lots south of the centre and in the western concessions of the township. In the following year a few more families came in, and large numbers in 1834. The nearest mill was Scanlon's, in West Gwillimbury, and supplies were mostly brought from Newmarket. There being no bridge over the Nottawasaga River, the settlers built a scow to ferry them forth and back. The earliest religious services in the settlement were held in the shanty of William Stevenson, Lot 8, 1st Concession, and the first church (Methodist) was built on the south-west corner of Lot 6, in the 2nd Concession. The first marriage was that of Daniel Hill to a Miss Bryce. The first school-house was on the south-east corner of Lot 9, in the 2nd Concession. The centre of the township, along the Nottawasaga River, and the northern ranges, were not generally settled till years after.

About 1835, in accordance with a legislative enactment of the time, the residents of the township assembled in public meeting, and, with Henry Morris in the chair and William Strong acting as secretary, appointed a Board of Commissioners to manage the township business, and elected a Home District Councillor. The first of these representatives from this locality who went to attend the meetings of the District Council at Little York was Thomas Duff, one of the very earliest settlers. The township meetings were held for years in the pioneer log house on the Dinwoodie lot. The first benedict of the township, Henry Morris, was the last representative to the District Council, and when the Township Council of Essa and Tossorontio was organized in 1850, he was elected Reeve. The other members of the first Council were Wm. McLean, P. D. Kelly, Andrew Hamilton, and Jas. Latimer, the last named only being from Tossorontio, which township became an independent municipality the next year. The first township officers were: William Strong, Clerk (son of the first Clerk of the Commissioners' meetings); Thomas Duff, Treasurer; and Robert Brice and R. T. Banting, Auditors. The latter gentleman is the seventh son of Charles Banting, who came from Ireland in 1845, and settled on Lot 1, in the 11th Concession, on which part of Cookstown now stands. Mr. Banting was in 1856 appointed Township Clerk, and has since held and now holds the office. He has also been County Clerk for twenty-one years. The early Township Councils were itinerant; but the meetings were generally held at Cookstown, in one of the hotels. In 1860 the township became entitled to a Deputy Reeve, and George Davis first occupied the seat. In 1866 John Fletcher was appointed Treasurer, and continues to hold the office. The members of the Council this year (1880) are: David Dunn, Reeve; Thomas Parker, Deputy Reeve; James K. Morris, William Bell and Samuel Rodgers.

Essa in 1842 had 534 inhabitants, and within the next ten years it had more than doubled its population. In 1871 the number of its people had increased to 4,643, and its cleared average was 29,026. Since then there is no reliable data of progress, which must have been great. The latest assessment valuation of the township is $1,220,865. Last year the municipal receipts were $18,594.27, including a balance of $607.45 from the former year. After an expenditure of $5,936.10 for the fifteen school sections of the township (two being parts of union sections and without school-houses), a handsome balance remained in the treasury.

Essa is well situated with regard to markets. The Northern Railway runs through the northern part of the township, and the North Simcoe branch leaves it at Harrison's for Penetanguishene. The main line of the Hamilton and North-Western Railway touches the south-west corner of Essa at Alliston, and the branch to Barrie runs within it, at the east side, from Cookstown to Thornton. Thus all corners of the township are well served. But outside of farming there are no industries of great extent carried on, the principal being the grinding of grain and the sawing and preparing of lumber. There are a score of churches within the township, and eight post offices. The villages that may fairly be claimed as belonging to the township are generally quite small, the sole exception being

Angus, in the north-western part, on the Nottawasaga and Pine Rivers, where they are crossed by the Northern Railway. The site of the village was originally owned by Jonas T. Bush. The place owes its rise to the railway, and was laid out about 1856. The sale of lots was rapid for a time; then became slower. The first school was built in 1857. The people went to Alliston to mill until Bush built mills at the place, both for grain and lumber. In the early days of the village there were a great many Indians in the vicinity, engaged in hunting, fishing and basket-making, or stealing and whiskey-drinking whenever they had opportunity. A few camps of "the noble red man" still exist in the locality, on the Nottawasaga River. Angus has now a population of 600 or 700, saw and grist mills, several general stores and trades shops, Presbyterian and Methodist churches, a good public school building, four hotels, and Masonic and Orange halls.

The other villages of Essa are: Colwell, quite a new place; Egbert, with saw mill and church; Elm Grove, the residence of David Dunn, ex-Warden; Joy, containing grist mill and two churches; Nicholston, where a grist mill was built by John Nichol, who settled there in 1853 and laid out the village in 1875, which has now grist, saw and woollen mills, school, Presbyterian church, Montreal Telegraph agency, &c.; Utopia, a flag station on the Northern Railway, with a saw mill; and West Essa, with church in the village and another within a short distance. All these places receive mails daily by rail, or by stage from neighboring railway stations.

TOWNSHIP OF FLOS.

Like all other townships fronting on the Penetanguishene Road, this one had its first settlement on the lots surveyed along that road in 1811. The first permanent settler was a colored man, named Davenport, who for reasons of his own chose to take up a remote lot rather than one of the free grants made to people of his race in Oro. It is a peculiar fact that this man and his brother, who also settled in Flos, were the only successful black pioneers; for while all the other names passed away from the neighborhood years ago, Davenports of the second generation still hold and work farms in Flos, and are living representatives of the earliest pioneer family in the township. The second locatee was James Johnston, but he only remained one year, and then removed to Vespra. Other names of early settlers along the first survey are:—Bishop, Dougall, McLean and Pray. About 1822 the general survey was made, and the Townships of Flos and Tiny laid out, the names given them being those of a pair of lap-dogs belonging to a popular and noble lady of England. The concessions in these townships are numbered from south to north independently of the old survey, whereas in Vespra, Oro and Medonte, the old survey is reckoned in as the first and second concessions. Among the first to come in to Flos after the new survey were the McAvoys, who were soon followed by the Barnards and Coughlins. These settled at the south-east, near the Vespra boundary. The first man to bring a horse into the township, or indeed this side of the lake, was Benjamin Davenport, one of the colored brothers. It is stated that the first white child born in the Township of Flos was Thomas Bishop, still living near Craighurst. The township was further settled but little until the immigration years, and up to that time, and after, the people had their own share of back-

woods privations. During the great cholera year, 1833, or that immediatly succeeding it, John Hamilton, Dennis McGennerty, and several others, with their families, settled in the neighborhood of the earlier McAvoys, Barnards, Coughlins, their countrymen. In 1834 Hugh Marlow, an old soldier of the 71st Regiment, gave up his lot in Medonte and moved over into Flos, taking up Lot 65 on the Penetang Road, as the name even then was abbreviated. Here he kept a sort of a store, and afterward a tavern. It was for a time the only house of the kind on the road from Penetanguishene to the "Ordnance Arms" inn, the hostelry of old Morrison, at what was then known as Morrison's Corners, but afterward called Craighurst. Marlow also kept the Penetanguishene Road Post Office, the first in this part, and the first Petty Courts were held at his house. Another early Post Office was on the Vespra town line. Still settlers had a distaste for the work of entering upon and clearing the densely wooded lots of Flos, preferring lighter timbered lands and locations nearer the front, so that in 1842 the total population of this township was only about two hundred all told. After this new comers began to scatter themselves beyond the older settlements, many of them being assisted in their choice by the twenty years' experience of Patrick McAvoy, who well knew the woods and the wants of the willing ones. In 1843 John Cumming settled near where is now Fergusonville, first called Cumming's Corners, on a high bluff, the high lands then being preferred to the flats. In the same year one Richardson located a little to the east of Cumming. In 1848 Jas. Harvey was the first settler on Elm Flat, now Elmvale. The first to settle toward Allenwood, at a later date, was William Wood, and the next Thomas Allen. The population of the township in 1851 was 405. The first church was built by the Roman Catholics, on the Vespra town-line, a couple of miles west of Craighurst. Among the first schools was one near Hillsdale, taught by Mr. Moorhead, and another in the Elm Flat settlement, taught by James Wall. A Presbyterian church was the first in this latter neighborhood and the first sermon preached in it was by Rev. George Craw, who is still pastor. Vanvlack is named after the first settler in that corner of the township. There was still standing, near the mouth of the Nottawasaga River, John Hunter's little old saw mill, the frame of which had been brought from Kincardine in 1862 or 1863, on a small sailing vessel, the last craft of the kind which has entered the river. The machinery was taken out of the old mill in 1869 and taken away to Scott Township, County of Ontario. The man credited with the first settlement near Vigo is Henry Gribbin. It will be seen how Flos has surely, if slowly, advanced from small beginnings, and that it is yet advancing.

It does not appear that any representatives from Flos attended the first meeting of the Simcoe District Council, but the following year, 1844, James Richardson was the township mouthpiece. He was succeeded after three years service by George Bishop, who held the position until the establishment of the county in 1850. During the first four municipal years, Flos was united with Vespra, but in 1854 became an independent municipality. The first township meeting was held at Hamilton's Inn, Lot 60, Penetanguishene Road, and the following members took their seats: Peter Cleland (Reeve), John Cumming, John Graham, Patrick McAvoy and William Swan. George McKay was appointed Clerk and Treasurer. In 1874, the township having become entitled to a Deputy-Reeve, Dominick Loftus was elected as such. Orson J. Phelps had then been Reeve for two years, and has been since. The Council for the present year consists of: O. D. Phelps, (Reeve), D. Loftus (Deputy-Reeve), John Coe, John Craig and Richard Long. The officers are: Wm. Harvey, Clerk and Treasurer; Matthew Lawson, Assessor; and Patrick Loftus, Collector.

Through the centre of Flos, extending from Vespra and into Tiny, is a tract of excellent farming land. The north-western corner, and the east and northern parts of the township, along the Penetanguishene Road, are more broken, with lighter soil. The township is considered one of the best north of Barrie. The soil of the best portion of the township is clay or clay loam, changing to sandy loam eastward and to sandy hills at the north-west. The Nottawasaga River enters Flos from Vespra, flows northward and westward into Sunnidale, and again into Flos just before it discharges into the Bay. The creeks of the township all rise toward the centre and flows either into the Nottawasaga River or into Orr's Lake, which lies on the Medonte line. There is another small lake near the western boundary. Beside the farming interest, that of lumbering is rather extensively carried on in Flos. The principal markets for produce are at Barrie and Stayner. To the building of the North Simcoe branch of the Northern Railway, Flos gave a bonus of $25,000. There are two stations of the line within the township—at Elmvale and Phelpston.

At the present time Flos has a population approaching 2,500, and of its whole area of 65,680 acres about one quarter is cleared. The assessment valuation is $390,272. Last year's municipal receipts were $7,291.14, including $1,443.01 carried over from the former year. The principal items of expenditure were $2,342.44 for schools, $1,032.31 for roads and bridges, and $1,000 on account of N.S.J Railway—these, with other necessary demands, being met, and $1,342.79 left in the treasury. The township has ten school sections, only one of which is part of a union section; a goodly sprinkling of churches; quite a number of mills; and nine post offices. Its powers of progress may be said to be just developing.

Allenwood, near the Tiny line, well westward, is a small village named after an early settler. Here Grange and Orange societies meet. The place has a semi-weekly mail, and in the locality are school and Methodist church.

Apto, in one of the oldest settled parts of the township, the south-east, has a daily mail from Phelpston station. The Post Office of the District was on the Vespra side of the town line, a man named Stuart being Postmaster. In 1859 it was removed to its present location, where a store was kept by Dennis Gallagher. This was bought in 1863 by C. McLaughlin, who opened it as a tavern. It was burned in 1872, and the present hotel built on the site. The Post Office is now in the store of Henry O'Neil, who is Postmaster.

Creek Town and Crossland are merely post villages.

Elmvale is a thriving little village of twenty or thirty houses, extending from a corner on the ninth concession line to the North Simcoe Railway, where is a station, with two side tracks. Considerable quantities of grain are shipped from this point. In the fall of 1879, a tramway was built from here to a large steam saw mill situated in the rear of Lot 70, 1st Concession, old survey, with the intention of extending to another mill on the north shore of Orr's Lake, and near the Penetanguishene Road. This is the enterprise of the Flos Lumber Company, incorporated. The village has saw and shingle mills, pump factory, a number of trade and mercantile establishments, two hotels, telegraph office, large school building and Presbyterian church.

Fergusonville, formerly called Cumming's Corners, from John Cumming, the first settler in the locality, had its rise from the building of a store built in 1868 by John Banker and occupied by J. W. Ferguson, who originated a petition for a post office, he being appointed Postmaster, and the place named after him. George Heber soon built a hotel, and since then a number of buildings have been erected at the "Corners."

Phelpston arose in 1871, on petition originated by O. J. Phelps for a Post Office, which took his name, R. H. Black being appointed Postmaster. Here is a station of the North Simcoe Railway, a telegraph agency, &c. There is a saw mill close by, and several in the district.

Vigo Post Office was established in 1866, in charge of John Gallagher, but was afterwards removed to the opposite lot at the cross roads, where it is still kept by Dennis Gallagher, in his store. Here is a neat Roman Catholic church, opened in 1870, built on a ten-acre lot given by D. Gallagher; also a steam saw mill, and several shingle mills. The hamlet is within a little distance of the Nottawasaga River.

Vanvlack, at the mouth of the Nottawasaga River, is so called from the first actual settler, who now is a storekeeper and Postmaster at the place. A shingle mill was built here in 1876 by James Gowanlock, who subsequently sold to Conner & McKnight, who added to its size and capacity, and now turn out large quantities of lumber and shingles. The hamlet is chiefly composed of the houses of mill hands.

TOWNSHIP OF INNISFIL.

Innisfil Township, surveyed in 1820, has a total area of 68,653 acres, and comprises that portion of the county lying on the shore of Lake Simcoe, from West Gwillimbury northward to Kempenfeldt Bay and Vespra, and lying to the eastward of Essa. The surface is rolling, and the land mostly clay loam. Though many cedar swamps existed, the greater number were easily cleared and drained, after which they made the best farming land.

The first settlers in the township, immediately after the survey, were the Hewson family, on the point of land at the entrance to Kempenfeldt Bay, for a long time called Hewson's Point, but now Big Bay Point. There were no settlers within nine miles till three years later, when a few families took up land in the neighborhood, the first being David and James Soules, followed by the Clements, Lewises, Perrys, and Warnicas. The first saw mill in the township was established in 1823, by George McMullen, where is now Tollendal; but it was not till twelve years after that a grist mill was built. The early settlers had to bring flour as well as other provisions from beyond the Holland River, which stream it was not always possible to cross. However, those along shore mostly used canoes in summer and the ice in winter for the transportation of stores. The water route from Holland Landing to Kempenfeldt was also used by the Government in the forwarding of supplies to the military station still kept up at Penetanguishene. As a settlement began to form in this corner of the township, Mr. Francis Hewson was appointed a magistrate, and for years performed all the marriage ceremonies. The first white child born within the bounds of the township was Anna Hewson, now Mrs Davis, of Galesburg, Ill. But though other parts of the township did not begin to settle up so early, there was one pioneer who pitched his habitation in the south-east in 1821. This was Jacob Gill, who located in the second concession, Lot 23, just in from the lake shore, where for a number of years he was left the sole disturber of the woodland peace. Accessions to the population were slow for the next ten years, but during that time there had come in the Allans, Boyces, Denures, Hattons, Jacks, Longs, Maconchys, Manears, McConkeys, McCulloughs, McLeans, Rodgersons, Thompsons, Todds, Wallaces, Wrights, &c. The greater number of these settled to the eastward of the township, though not immediately along the lake shore, and very few south of Belle Ewart, which place did not arise for a score of years after. Though from 1833 the settlement of new lands became more general, by reason of emigration from Great Britain, it was not till after 1840 that the south-western corner of this township began to be taken up, and two years more had gone by before the north-west part was fairly opened by clearances. This backwardness may be partially attributed to the fact that the Canada Company held some of the lands. In 1835 three men combined to erect a grist mill where the first saw mill had been built, close to Kempenfeldt Bay. That a more central position was not chosen was probably owing to want of good water-power, the streams in the township generally being insignificant, most of them running very short distances into the lake. Another reason for having the mill near the bay was doubtless that it might be easily accessible by water to a greater number of settlers for miles along the shore of the lake, north and south. During the next four years there was a greater distribution of settlement, and we find that post offices, schools, churches, &c., were established, as well as a form of local government by Commissioners appointed under a Provincial Act. The first post office, then as now called Innisfil, was on Lot 15, in the 8th Concession, the most central point for the accommodation of the then population. The first school is said to have been where is now Victoria Village, and was taught by a Mr. Booth. But in this as in other townships, there was no great difference in the time of the building of schools in different parts, hence the claim of priority is as vain as it is various. The first church (Methodist) was also built at Victoria. Before this it was customary to hold religious services in private houses. The first regular Christian ministrations were by a missionary named James Currie. In 1842 the population of the township numbered 762; and three years later 4,609 acres were under cultivation. In 1850 the population had more than doubled, being 1,807, and the cultivated acreage had increased more than fifty per cent.

In 1850 the old rule by local Commissioners was replaced by that of Municipal Councils, the first Reeve of the township being William Cross. In 1856 the township became entitled to a Deputy Reeve, and James Black was the first elected to that position. The first election of two Deputy Reeves was in 1868, when W. C. Little and Jas. Black filled the seats. In 1853 the Northern Railway was opened to Allandale. There are now eighteen school sections in the township, two of these being parts of union sections without school houses; about a dozen churches, fifteen post offices, four grist mills and two saw mills. A number of villages have sprung up, and in several of them a considerable amount of business is done. The present population is about 5,500, and the amount of cleared land averages about ten acres to each person in the township. The assessment valuation is $1,597,342. The last Auditors' Report shows the year's receipts to have been $15,823.18; the expenditure, $15,215.41; leaving a balance of $607.77. The liabilities consisted of $10,000 in debentures issued to bonus the Hamilton and North-Western Railway, and $600 interest thereon. The total assets amounted to $882. Of the expenditure, $6,422 went to the support of education in the township. On the whole this is a very good financial record. The present Council (for 1880) is composed of G. P. McKay (Reeve), F. B. Barclay (1st Deputy Reeve), Wm. Lennox (2nd Deputy Reeve), W. R. Coleman, and Wm. Metcalf.

The chief industry of Innisfil is, of course, agriculture; but a considerable amount of lumbering has been done within its borders. The township has for years had the benefit of the Northern Railway, entering at the south-east and running through it to Allandale, and later of a branch of the Hamilton and North-Western Railway, from Beeton to Barrie, and coming over the western boundary of Innisfil, near its centre at Thornton, and curving eastward, then northward to Allandale. There are also good facilities for water shipment along the lake shore.

Allandale, the principal village of the township, is situated at the foot of Kempenfeldt Bay, opposite Barrie, from which it is distant about a mile and a half along shore. This place was first settled at the time the Northern Railway was being constructed, and was for a time the terminus of the line. The earliest residents were John Boon, Wm. Hamil, Collingwood Harris, Nathaniel King (who kept the first store), James McMahon, and Bernard Sheridan. Though Barrie outrivalled it afterwards, Allandale has never lost its importance as a railway centre, but rather gained in that way, through the construction of new branches and connections to Orillia and Gravenhurst, to Penetanguishene, and to Beeton in connection with Hamilton and Port Dover. The place has a population of four or five hundred, many of whom are engaged in one way or another in connection with the railway lines. There are mills, stores, mechanics' shops, hotels, school, Methodist church, railway stations and refreshment rooms, and altogether the make-up of a lively and thriving village, though it has never sought incorporation.

Belle Ewart can rather be spoken of in sadness for what it has been than cheerfully for what it is. It was laid out about the year 1855, and soon rose into importance as a port and place of lumber manufacture, logs being brought from all round the lake, and millions of feet of lumber being shipped, by means of a short branch of the Northern Railway from Lefroy. The steamer *Lady of the Lakes*, now laid here in dry dock, used to make two trips per day, and other vessels made Belle Ewart a place of regular or frequent call. But the chief industry of the place began to decay by reason of rivalry at other points, and the increasing trouble in procuring the raw material from the diminishing woods. A devastating fire finished the career of the already enervated place, among the buildings burned being the extensive steam mills, which were the mainstay of the village. The downfall of the place was as rapid as had been its rise; and though it struggled to avert its fate, its "Ichabod" had been written in characters of fire in its streets. The railway branch was torn up, its wharves disappeared, and its position as a shipping port was lost. A manufactory of rustic work was established, but it too was burned, and the unfortunate place is now left to contemplate its departed glories. There are still two churches, Roman Catholic and Methodist, where there were four; two hotels of little call, where three were busy and full; a couple of stores, a few tradesmen, and a Post Office to accommodate the remaining dwellers in the hapless hamlet and the farmers of the adjacent country. Belle Ewart is not alone in its decadence, for a few miles to the north, on the shore of a little bay, beyond Cedar Point, are the ruins of a mill and a score or two of houses, once the Village of Lakeland, now without human habitation.

Lefroy, a station on the Northern Railway, has church, school, &c., and daily stage connection with Belle Ewart and Churchill and Crown Hill. At Craigvale is another station of this line, a Post Office and hamlet. Thornton, on the western boundary of the township, is a station of the H. & N. W. Railway, with Post Office; and there is a flag station, called Victoria, of this line, just west of the little village of the same name, with planing mill and Post Office. The other post villages of the township are Bramley, Cherry Creek (with Presbyterian and Methodist churches), Churchill (with Episcopal and Methodist churches), Fennel, Holly, Innisfil (with Methodist church), Killyleagh, Lennox or Beaumont Village (with grist and saw mills), and Painswick (with Episcopal church, and saw mill). The little hamlet of Tollendal, pleasantly situated on the shore of Kempenfeldt Bay, is also worthy of mention, as being the oldest. Here the first saw mill was built, and afterwards the first grist mill in the township. In the early days there were here a brewery (Simpson's) and a distillery (Meldrum's), both of which were destroyed by fire. There are no other villages of importance within the township.

TOWNSHIP OF MEDONTE.

The first survey within what afterwards became the Township of Medonte was made along the Penetanguishene Road, and the first settler was Thomas Craig (in December, 1818), from whom Craighurst has taken its name. The township survey was not made till 1820, and another decade had passed before anything like general settlement began. Medonte is in the shape of a rectangular parallelogram, with dimensions of about 11.5×8.5 miles, and is bounded southward by Oro, westward by Flos, northward by Tay, and eastward by North Orillia. There are two considerable streams within the township—the Coldwater and Sturgeon Rivers. Between these and on either side of them the land rises in a succession of hills, giving a pretty undulating appearance to the well-watered farms. Orr's Lake lies partly in Medonte and partly in Flos. In spite of its roughness the land in the township is nearly all cultivable, some of it being first-class; but the greater part is better adapted to pasturage than to the plough. The soil is loamy throughout, alternating from a clay to a sand subsoil, and now and again to rich alluvial deposits.

In the very early days there was little or no settlement on the Penetanguishene Road in Medonte and Flos, beyond that of the Craigs and others who had come in immediately after them. Locations were preferred on less heavily timbered lands and nearer the front, as there was then no mill nearer than Holland Landing, and the trouble of reaching it was well nigh insurmountable to all but those living on or near the lake shore, who owned or could procure canoes. Old Mrs. Craig, the grandmother of the present adult generation, and great-grandmother of the youngsters, undertook and accomplished the journey. She was a woman of large frame and great strength, and, leaving her husband and sons at work in the little clearing, she set off for the far-off "Red Mill," with a bag of wheat on her shoulder. All familiar land-marks were soon behind her; but following rough bush roads and often ill-defined "blazes," she pushed forward, ever and anon shifting the position of her heavy burden, or resting for a very brief space. With persevering foot she reached Holland Landing, whence, after rest and refreshment, she set out again for home with her load of flour. Retracing her outward course, she at last triumphantly landed her grist in the door of the little log cabin, and prepared for her baking. Her walk of eighty or a hundred miles, loaded as she was—over hills, through swamps, and amid the forest gloom—even in its performance, and infinitely in point of usefulness and self-sacrifice, puts to shame all the feats of the professional pedestrians of the present.

Another reason why settlers no longer chose the Penetanguishene Road for locations is to be found in the fact that the route to the Military Post was changed by way of Orillia and Coldwater, between which two points a portage road was cut. Stores landed at Orillia were carried to Coldwater to be there again transferred to boats, which took them down the river and round by the bay to Penetanguishene. The portage was afterwards extended to the shore of Sturgeon Bay, and this whole line of land transportation is yet known as the Coldwater Road. The Indian name for the river was "Gis-si-nau-se-bing," meaning "cold river," or "cold water;" and this word Anglicized was made the appellation of the stream and of the Indian Agency established on its banks in 1830. Here the Government in the following year built a mill, store, school, &c., and houses at every mile along the Coldwater Road for the Indian families. No whites were allowed to settle except such as were connected with the agency. Among these was John Borland, son of a Captain Borland, an old Nor'-West trader, who distinguished himself in the Canadian Militia during the war of 1812-15. He took an active part in all the engagements on the Niagara frontier, and it was he who, on Queenston Heights (himself severely wounded), pillowed on his breast the head, and bent to catch the last expiring sighs of his gallant commander, Sir Isaac Brock, the first military hero of Upper Canada. Another early resident of Coldwater was William Rawson, son of a member of the contingent which left Drummond Island in 1828. Still another was Joseph Craddock, son of a British lieutenant who had married a native woman, and who also left Drummond Island at the time it was given up to the Americans. The station at Coldwater was under the control and direction of Captain Anderson, who, on the breaking up of the agency and the removal of the Indians with their chief Aisance to Beausoliel Island, was given by Sir John Colborne, Governor-General, the property called Clayfields (680 acres), for services in and with the "Glengarry Fencibles" during the Anglo-American War. This property was formerly owned and named by Sir John Colborne, and was subsequently (1855) bought from Captain Anderson by William Noble Rutledge, for some time Warden of the County of Simcoe. The Government mill was first leased to one Stennett, then sold in 1849 to George Copeland, now of Penetanguishene, who resided at Coldwater for several years. The mill subsequently became the property of George Caswell, who came to Coldwater in 1845, and soon, by his energy and business tact, became "king" of the place. The village grew rapidly in size and importance, and its prosperity continued till the depletion of the pine timber and the building of the Midland Railway extension, after which its glory faded and its dimensions dwindled.

During 1831, the first cholera year, two old comrades in the 13th Light Dragoons, named Ferris and McClure, and who had served in the Peninsula, set out from Ireland with their families to try their fortunes in Canada. Ferris died at the quarantine station in the St. Lawrence, but his family came on with the McClures, and early in the next year these became the first of the emigrant settlers in Medonte, locating on the Oro town line where are now Coulson's mills. A step-son of McClure, James Quinn, afterwards took a prominent position in the community, and was the first Reeve of Orillia. In 1832, also, Captain Steele, R.N., obtained a grant of 1,000 acres in this township, and settled with his family. He became a member of the Assembly, and his son, J. C. Steele, has been Warden of Simcoe. In the same year the Beard family settled in Medonte, but only remained four years, when they removed to Oro. This year also Hugh Marlow, from the 71st Highlanders, took up Lot 59, on the Penetanguishene Road; but in a couple of years removed to Orr's Lake, on the Flos side, where he kept a store, tavern, and post office. The second and larger wave of settlement had now set in, and a resident agent was appointed for the placing of new comers on lands. This officer, named Wellesley Ritchie, lived at Bass Lake, and kept gangs of men employed in building huts for locatees on new lots, guiding them to their places, cutting roads, &c. In 1842 William Lovering settled on the Sturgeon Bay Road, in the north-eastern corner of the township. The first tavern in this part was kept by a man named Lobb, and tales of blood and ghostly legends are related in connection with his premises, on which human bones were found after his departure. The first school at Jarrett's Corners was on the Medonte side of the line, and was taught by Duncan Clark. In 1842 the whole population of the township—men, women and children—had only reached the modest figures of 548, and these were mostly settled in the eastern portion or at the extreme west.

In 1843 George Wilson was elected representative to the District Council of Simcoe, and John Craig and William Hunt subsequently served in that capacity. On the institution of municipal government as at present constituted, in 1850, George Bell was elected Reeve. The first record we have been able to discover of a full Council for the township is that for 1858, as follows: Reeve, John Craig; Councillors, Barr, Buchanan, Lang and Sherraton. In 1872 the township had attained population and wealth sufficient to give it a Deputy Reeve, and John Fitzgerald was first sent as its second representative at the County Council.

The principal industry of the people of Medonte is farming, of which stock-raising forms a part. About half the township is still timbered with hardwood, pine, cedar and hemlock, used for the production of lumber, shingles, rails and tanbark. Lumbering, though still among the recognized interests of the township, is not so extensively carried on as in past years. It is worthy of remark that in 1855 a sailing vessel was built at Coldwater, and called the *Reindeer*. She was loaded with white oak and floated down the river to the bay; sailed by Georgian Bay round through the Welland Canal, down the St. Lawrence and across the Atlantic to Liverpool, where she discharged her cargo. She was classed A 1 at Lloyd's, and was sold in Britain at a good price. The farmers of Medonte have good markets at Orillia and Barrie, and are very well situated as regards roads. The extension of the Midland Railway from Orillia to Waubaushene, built about 1875, passes through the north-eastern part of the township, and there is a station of the line at Coldwater. With the introduction of a proper system of breeding, Medonte promises to become one of the best townships in this region of Ontario for the raising of live stock.

Coldwater, on the river of the same name, despite its decadence, continues to be the leading village of Medonte, by reason of its mills and its position on a railway. Its Post Office is the only one in the township with a Government savings bank. It has also a telegraph office, half a dozen stores, two licensed hotels, a temperance house, several trades shops; three shingle, one saw and one grist mill; two churches, school, and Orange and Good Templars' halls.

Hillsdale ranks next. It is on the western border of the township, and has four stores and two hotels; post and telegraph offices; grist, saw and planing mills; shingle and woollen factories; a number of trades shops; two churches; a school; Orange, temperance, and Grange halls; and resident doctor, conveyancer, and veterinary surgeon.

Craighurst, excepting Coldwater, the only Post Office in the township to grant and pay money orders, has quite a little village around it, occupying the corners of the four townships of Flos, Medonte, Oro and Vespra. Here are saw mill, woollen mill, trades shops, three general stores, two hotels, two churches, school, temperance and Orange halls, telegraph agency, and the office of the Fifth Division Court.

The other post villages in the township are: Coulson, at the south, with grist, saw and shingle mills; Creighton, south-east, saw and shingle mill, &c.; Fair Valley, eastward, church; Hobart, central; Medonte, central, school and church near; Mount St. Louis, central, church, school and hotel; and Warminster, near the eastern boundary, with saw and shingle mill. Part of the Village of Waverley occupies the north-western corner of the township. It has a couple of stores, two churches, trades shops, school, Orange Hall, and post and telegraph offices. Price's Corners, with church, hotel, temperance hall, &c., occupies in part the extreme south-eastern corner of the township.

The Township Hall is centrally and conveniently situated near the crossing of the seventh concession line and the Gloucester Road, which runs from Mount St. Louis north-easterly to join the Coldwater Road at the northern boundary of the township. The Council for the present year (1880) is composed of the following gentlemen: Arthur Craig, Reeve; Guy H. Orr, Deputy Reeve; David Broly, Alexander Campbell, and John Fitzgerald, Councillors; Robert P. Davis, Clerk.

MONO AND MULMUR.

After the close of the present year these townships will no longer form a part of Simcoe, they having been detached therefrom to assist in the formation of the new County of Dufferin, of whose "provisional" existence they have formed a part ever since its erection. Mono and Mulmur are situated along the western border of the original County of Simcoe, the former to the south of the latter.

The superficial extent of Mono is 70,080 acres; that of Mulmur, 71,459 acres. Of this area, in Mono, 62,094 acres were returned as being "occupied," 34,517 acres improved, and 29,044 under crop, by the census of 1871, which reports the following figures in regard to Mulmur, viz.: 49,696 acres occupied, 25,981 improved, and 22,527 under crop. The population was then returned as being 3,980 for Mono and 3,505 for Mulmur, since which time no authentic and reliable return has been published.

The surface of Mono is quite hilly throughout the southern part, but toward the centre it subsides into pleasant undulations, which continue, with greater or lesser regularity, to its northern limits. The general character of its soil is a high middling, clay and clay loam being its principal features, though in some localities lighter grades predominate.

Mulmur is also considerably broken in places by the prevalence of hills, but the term "undulating" fairly describes the greater portion of its surface. Excellent soil prevails in some localities, while in others the quality is very inferior; but the average throughout the township is of a very fair order, clay loam taking first rank, followed closely in point of excellence by the loam and alluvial deposits of other sections.

The southern half of Mulmur is almost without exception well adapted to agriculture, the centre being light soil covered originally with pine timber, which is still unexhausted, while the northern quarter displays an excellence of agricultural capabilities fully equal to the south, this being especially true of the north-western section, in the vicinity of Honeywood.

The Township of Mono was surveyed in 1823—that part lying to the west of Hurontario Street, by a surveyer named Black; that east of the highway named, by one Gibson. The pioneer of the township, it is stated, was Adam Raven, who located Lot 3, Con. 3, west, in 1824, being followed the next year by Robert Henry, from the north of Ireland, who took up Lot 15, Con. 3, east, he being the second to assume a residence within the township. George McManus settled on Lot 2, Con. 8, in 1823, being the pioneer of the south-west portion of the township. In 1831 John Ewin located Lot 27, Con. 8, becoming one of the first settlers of the north-eastern quarter.

Prominent among other early arrivals, of which we have not learned the exact date in every case, were the names of Allen, Brady, Hutchinson, Lundy, McCutcheon, McMaster, Montgomery, Perry, Smith, Turnbull, Williamson, and Wright.

From 1830 onward the population of Mono rapidly increased, until the general settlement of the township was accomplished. The improved demand for commercial and educational facilities which this state of affairs created was met by the erection of mills, stores, schools, &c., within fairly convenient distances, the first grist mill having been located on Lot 1, Con. 7; and the village which eventually clustered around this establishment came to be called Mono Mills, by which name it is still known. A log "meeting house," the first in the township, was built on Lot 13, Con. 6, but was suffered to decay after a brief period.

So rapid was the growth of this community, that in 1842 the official census showed the population to be 1,020, from which figure it swelled to 2,276 in 1850, thus evincing an increase of more than one hundred per cent. in a decade. Upon the formation of District Councils, Messrs. George Snell and George McManus were called to the service of the people as representatives at the Council board, and continued for many years subsequently to be closely identified with township affairs. In accordance with the terms of the Municipal Act of 1850, Mono and Mulmur were united for municipal purposes during the year named, after which Mulmur withdrew from the union. The Council elected in 1850 for these townships was composed of Messrs. Island (Reeve), Fletcher, Perry, Wm. McFarland, and S. McCutcheon. Our Municipal History shows the names of the Reeves and Deputies thenceforward, and the Council for the current year comprises Messrs. Robert Wilson (Reeve), Samuel Ewin (Deputy Reeve), James McMaster, Charles Smith, and George Parker. A. Henry, Mono Centre P.O., discharges the combined duties of Clerk and Treasurer.

The general status of Mono's material affairs is quite satisfactory. The township contributed very liberally to the construction of that iron tramway dignified by the name of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway—about $22,000 of the debentures then issued being still outstanding, in addition to a further liability of a few thousand dollars, which is neutralized by the ownership of a like amount of other municipal securities. A number of stirring post villages throughout the township furnish the facilities incident to small trade centres; and under the control of an industrious, intelligent and enterprising population of about 3,400, Mono is pursuing the even tenor of her way to the goal of municipal and individual affluence.

Mulmur began to receive settlers soon after the woods of Mono gave back the echoes of the pioneer's axe. The locality where Stanton now stands led the van of progress, and counted among its earliest and most influential residents the Hands and Walkers—several of each name. A short distance to the north, where Mansfield is located, several members of the Gallagher family were distinguished, not only in the early but throughout the subsequent history of the locality, for the influence which they exerted over the affairs of the community. About the west centre, around Whitley, the names of Lloyd, Graham and Holmes have been conspicuous, while in the section surrounding Honeywood, near the north-west corner of the township, the names of McClinton, Murdy, Lamont and Tupling are most intimately associated with the early history and subsequent development.

A stretch of territory through the centre of Mulmur, from west to east, remained totally unsettled for many years subsequent to the location of the surrounding portions; nor has the spirit of agriculture yet pervaded that sterile stretch to any considerable extent, though small villages have clustered around the extensive mills at Randwick and the Campbells' establishment within this belt. In the extreme north, John Clemenger located Lot 32, Con. 6, in 1851, being among the pioneers of the present site of Banda. Among the other names which have figured with popularity in the history of Mulmur is that of Rev. Archibald Colquhoun, who preached the first sermon in the township, and continued his ministerial labors for many years subsequently, but in 1872 passed away to the reward to which he had spent his life in directing the footsteps of others.

Mulmur was organized as an independent municipality in 1851, when the following named Council was elected: Paul Gallagher (Reeve), John Cooper, David McCutcheon, James Mitchell, and Wm. Hand. For 1880 the township slate contains the names of Colwell Graham, Reeve; R. S. Campbell, Deputy Reeve; Thos. Ferguson, Alexander Perry, and George Lawrence (Councillors). Mr. Colquhoun, Mansfield P.O., officiates as Clerk; and J. A. Love, Stanton P.O., as Treasurer.

TOWNSHIP OF NOTTAWASAGA.

The Township of Nottawasaga occupies the north-western corner of that part of the county bordering on Grey, two townships of which (Collingwood and Osprey) lie immediately west of it. It has Mulmur to the south, Sunnidale to the east, and Nottawasaga Bay to the north. Exclusive of the Town of Collingwood and the Village of Stayner, municipally separate, it has a total extent of 150 square miles. Throughout its area there is a pretty rapid succession of hill and dale, and probably less than a third of the surface can be classed as level. The principal elevation consists of a range of hills, extending from near Collingwood, at the north-west, into the township in a south-easterly direction, and through its western part to and beyond the southern boundary. The Mad River, entering from the west, crosses in a general south-easterly direction, and passes out very near the south-east corner, into Sunnidale. This and a few other smaller streams find their way through the chain of hills mentioned, by deep clefts or canyons. The Pretty River, as well as the Batteau and several lesser creeks, flow directly into the bay, while others, rising eastward of the hill region, first flow into Sunnidale Township to join the Nottawasaga River. The lands drained by these streams vary from heavy clay to sandy loam, but the principal soil is a clay loam. At several points, particularly at the north-east corner, on the bay, sandy deposits make the land practically barren; but such beds are happily exceptional, the township as a whole being well adapted to agriculture, as its population and prosperity amply testify.

Nottawasaga Township was laid out in 1833, by Thomas Kelly, a government surveyor, and in the following year locations began to be made by some of the many emigrants who at that time were flocking into Canada from the overstocked European countries. Thus "the bush," as this part was then called, was pioneered by a very mixed nationality, all, however, ready to sink considerations of race, and, with mutual dependence and help, to form a community of united interests in the new land. So we find that in the early days there was little or none of that diverse feeling of race, religion and supposed rank which sprang up at a later period. The first settlements in the township were made at the south and west, and among the names of the then pioneers are those of Condlon, Duggan, Ross, Taylor, Hill, Bowerman, Sullivan, Smith, McGregor, Doulin, McArthur, McLean and McCallum. Late in the fall of 1834 a number of five-acre lots were laid out at a place then called Bomore, now Duntroon, and given as free grants to settlers. The first settlement here consisted of twenty-one families, those of Malcolm Bell, John Adair, Peter Currie, John McFayden, Arch'd McEwan, Neil McEwan, Angus Campbell, Wm. Dallas, David Jardine, Andrew Jardine, Wm. Martin, Duncan McNabb, John Birtle, Archibald Currie, Archibald McGillivray, John McDermaid, Conrad Swalm, Andrew Lawlor, Archibald McColeman, John McQueen and Alexander Campbell. These were, during the next and one or two following years, joined by others, either at the Bomore settlement or in the rapid branching out from that place to locate lots of land in the township. These first settlers did chopping for the government, being paid in provisions, which at first they had to carry from Barrie on their backs, but were subsequently supplied from the shanty store of an overseer named Young, who was also a Crown Lands Agent. Some Dutch settlers are said to have refused the work thus offered them, and it is alleged that a number of them starved to death, though others lay the cause of their mortality to sickness. Those who grew grain had to carry it to be ground either to Horning's Mills, 21 miles, or to Barrie, 36 miles, and return as they went, through the forest tracks, with their little grists. The first road cut was from Sunnidale Corners, 10 miles. The first white boy born in the township was Neil, son of Malcolm Bell. The first school house was built on one of the five-acre lots (teacher, Peter Ferguson), and the first church a little further south, the pastor being John Climie. The first store was kept by William Milloy; and Angus Campbell was the first Postmaster. The first marriage was an event at the time, a double wedding, performed by Squire Gardiner, the contracting parties being Malcolm Currie and Betsey McDermaid, and William Martin and Mary Campbell.

The five-acre localities at Bomore fared badly from 1835 to 1840, and most of them at the latter date had left it for farm lots in the surrounding forest, their first claims being bought up by William Blair. With them mingled a number of new comers, and settlements extended to Mad River, round what is now the Village of Glen Huron. Among additional pioneer names, still preserved in the county by descendants of the second and third generations, are those of McNeil, Willing, Caneff, Kerr, Fenelon, Stephens, France, McKee, McAllister, More, and Shields. About 1840 the Government road from Barrie to Bomore was cut through and continued over the hills to Meaford and Owen Sound, after which settlement became more general. In 1840 a mill was built on Lot 23, Con. 8, by William Ross, who, excepting a few castings, did every bit of the work himself, even to the quarrying and dressing of the stones. Five years later Ross was accidentally caught in the machinery of his mill and killed. He had a grant of land from Government for its erection, the only other grant of the kind being to

the Bowmans for building a mill in the south-west of the township. In 1842 the population numbered 420, and in 1850 it had increased to 1,411 persons. In 1851 the first tree was chopped at Nottawa by D. E. Buist, the surrounding forest being then almost unbroken; in 1854 there was, where now is Stayner, only one shanty, a boarding-house, kept by Mrs. Coleman, wife of a sub-contractor on the work of construction of the railway line; and it was not till the following year that the first settler, M. N. Stephens, located at Glencairn, in the extreme south-east of the township. The opening of the railway with this year introduced a new era in the history of the township, by rapidly promoting settlement, providing access to markets, encouraging new industries and leading to the growth of villages, as well as of the Town of Collingwood.

The first Council of Nottawasaga Township, elected in 1850 in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Act, was composed of Peter Ferguson (Reeve), Malcolm Livingston, Archibald McMurchy, Donald Patterson, and Alex. Campbell. The Clerk, Angus Bell, and Treasurer, Francis Henson, appointed at the first meeting have since continued to fill these offices. In 1860 the township became entitled to a Deputy Reeve, and D. Richmond was the first person elected to that position, James Russell being then Reeve. In 1870 the population had increased sufficiently to send three representatives to the County Council, and these were W. H. Thornbury (Reeve), and R. B. Hannah and H. Neeland, Deputies. Mr. Thornbury having left the country, John J. Carruthers was elected to fill the vacancy. The Council for the present year (1880) is constituted as follows: A. S. Kirkland, M.D. (Reeve), John McColeman and Archibald Ferguson (Deputy Reeves), James Leach and Archibald McDermid. The latest returns give a population of 2,374, and an assessment valuation of $1,503,991. There are in the township eighteen entire school sections and these parts of sections united with portions of other and adjacent townships.

Nottawasaga is well served by two lines of railway—the Northern, and the Hamilton and North-Western; both leading to a good harbor at Collingwood, a town occupying what was once the extreme north-west corner of the township. Here is a good market for farm produce, as there is also at Stayner, an incorporated village, lying within the bounds of the township, on the Northern Railway, near the Sunnidale boundary. Outside of farming, the chief industry is lumber production, there being no less than a dozen saw mills within the township or on its immediate borders. All the interest subsidiary to agriculture and lumbering flourish in the numerous villages. First among these may be considered

Duntroon, not only as it has the Township Hall, but also because it is the oldest. Its origination as Bomore has already been noticed, as well as its decline from its first forced importance. It now has a railway station and regular daily mails; a stage office, of a line to Southampton, Maxwell and Flesherton; two telegraph offices, school house, two churches, drill shed, Town Hall, Orange Hall, two taverns, two general stores, and the common complement of mechanics' shops.

Nottawa is built on a site which was dense woods in 1851. The following year there were but two families, those of Andrew Melleville and John Rowland, shoemaker, whose son John, drowned a couple of years ago, was the first white child born in that northern part of the township. At that time the Indians came and camped in the adjacent woods, and hunted along the Blue Mountains, Melleville built a mill, supplied with water from the creek by a high over-head flume. One Isaiah Winters soon built a hotel at the place. This was the beginning of a small village, which was soon all but deserted for a newer and more promising settlement at Hurontario, now a part of the town of Collingwood. But Nottawa having been started was destined to live, thanks principally to Melleville's Mill. It has besides extensive mills and machine shops; two churches, a school-house; a telegraph office; two mails each day; three taverns, some half dozen stores, and quite a number of mechanics' establishments for work in wood and iron. Its general appearance betokens vigor and vitality.

Creemore is advantageously situated on the H. & N. W. Railway and on the Mad River. Here in 1845 Ed. Webster and Wm. Maulty built a grist and saw mill, which was the beginning of the village. It has now, besides the mills, a woollen factory, mechanics' shops, half a dozen good stores, a railway station, daily mail, two telegraph agencies, three hotels, and four churches. Its life as a village is strengthened by good farms surrounding it.

Avening, though comparatively new, is a flourishing village of about 300 souls, and is a vigorous rival to Creemore, from which it is distant only two miles. It also has a station of the H. & N. W. Railway, and the advantage of the water-power furnished by Mad River, as well as of the good agricultural country in its neighborhood. It has a daily mail, telegraph offices, two saw mills, shingle, planing and grist mills, a couple of general stores, a number of mechanics' shops, two hotels, church, school, &c. It is spoken off as a smart place.

Singhampton but partially belongs to Nottawasaga, as a considerable portion of the village is beyond the township and county line. It has the upper waters of Mad River for milling and cloth manufacturing, and possesses the attributes of stability and progress.

The other villages within the township are—Batteau, the first station from Collingwood on the Northern Railway, with saw mill, cheese factory, church, school, &c.; Cashtown, a post village in the eastern part of the township; Dunedin, four and a half miles from Creemore, with grist and saw mill, church, and the common surroundings; Glenhuron, about four miles north, with grist and saw mills, and railway station near; and Maple Valley, in the south-west corner of the township, on the county line.

TOWNSHIP OF ORO.

The first survey in this township was in 1811, when S. J. Wilmot, acting under instructions from the Government, surveyed lots along either side of the Penetanguishene Road; but no locations were taken up till the removal of the old military and naval station, from near the mouth of the Nottawasaga River to Penetanguishene, gave the hope of a market in this neighborhood. The removal occurred in 1818, in which year there was not a single actual settler on the road between Penetanguishene and Kempenfeldt Bay, though before that date it appears that a shanty was built and kept as a tavern or boarding house by one John Flake, for the accommodation of men engaged in chopping out the road. In 1819 a number of settlers located lots on both sides of the road; and in the following year a range was laid out east of the first range as free grants to colored people, and from this fact the line was called "Wilberforce Street," after the great champion of negro emancipation in the British House of Commons. It was the first intention to devote this section surveyed about that time by one Chewitt, to the uses of a colored colony, and one Lieut.-Col. O'Brien was sent out as an agent for the settlement of the township; and hence the African name of Oro was chosen. But through representations made this purpose of the Government was changed, and the township was opened to general settlement by immigrants. Lt.-Col. O'Brien became a settler, and soon a prominent man in the community. The general survey included the present limits of the township lying east of the Penetanguishene Road, northward of the lake, and being bounded on the east by South Orillia and on the north by Medonte. It contains an area of 76,090 acres, of which at least one-half is cleared. Oro has no large streams, as its few creeks fall, after a short course, into Lake Simcoe or into Bass Lake, a sheet of water of about 1,000 acres in extent in the north-eastern corner of the township, and lying over the Orillia boundary. The waters of this lake are 83 feet higher than those of Lake Simcoe, though only five miles distant. The surface of the township is hilly, particularly at the west and north-west, and the soil is generally loam with clay subsoil, except along the lake shore, which is stony. The greater portion is good farming land.

Among the earliest settlers in 1819 were the Drurys—Joseph, the father, and Thomas and Richard, his sons. Thomas is among the few surviving pioneers who have seen the country advance from its primitive wildness into its present condition of fruitful farms, smiling villages, and populous towns, and has done his share in bringing about this condition of things. Other names of settlers on the Oro side during the first two years are those of Balderson, Bergeron, Brown, Currie, Hart, Hickling, Kerridge, Tuck, Noel, Odes, Oliver, Partridge, Skelton, Tingley, Watson, and White. Of the names of colored settlers on Wilberforce Street, who soon passed away, the most noted were DeGey, Jackson, Johnston, and Summers. The market of these early bush farmers was at Penetanguishene, where sales were made to Government contractors among them for the supply of that post. Their nearest mill was at Holland Landing, to and from which place grain and flour were carried by canoe. On the bay, about two miles east of Barrie (then in woods), was a Government station called Kempenfeldt, with log barracks and store, kept for a time by John Withrow, and afterwards by William Todd. Here men were accommodated and stores landed for land transportation to Penetanguishene. Settlement did not extend into the township for more than ten years afterward; but in the immigration year of 1831, attention began to be drawn to the better lands within it back from the shore. In that year Samuel Jermy was the earliest settler in the eastern part of the township, close to where is now East Oro Post Office; but in a couple of years he removed a little to the north of his first location, and became a guide to subsequent land seekers. George Caldwell settled about midway between the lake and rear of the township, and just east of the Wilberforce Street lots. One Baskerville, Matthew Johnston, Henry Litster, and John Rutherford, located on the 13th Concession, in the vicinity of the present Rugby and Bass Lake, while Charles Jarratt took up a lot farther south and on the extreme eastern boundary of the township, but after four years removed back to the Medonte line, where is now the Post Office kept by and called after him—Jarratt's Corners. In 1831, too, a number of British officers, retired on half pay and who had received grants of 1,300 or 1,400 acres in Oro, assumed occupation of their lands, which were at the front toward the lake; indeed, they were for some time the only ones along the water front, from Kempenfeldt to the Orillia town line. They were: Captain Oliver, R.N., who had commanded at Kempenfeldt; Lieut. Monck, a cousin of a subsequent Governor-General of Canada; Major Adams, Col. Carthew, Col. Davis, Capt. McVity, and Lieut.-Col. E. G. O'Brien, above mentioned. A party of them landing at Hawkstone, after building huts for the protection of their women, camped there till they could "back" their baggage and supplies to their locations.

During the next few years settlement was more general throughout the township. Among those who came in during the season of 1832 was Sergeant Donald Grant, a Peninsular veteran, still living, at the age of 88 years, where he located on the Orillia Road, though there was no road whatever there at that time. Some of these discharged soldiers who received free grants of land were swindled out of various sums of money, which they could ill afford to lose, by officials in the Land Office, on pretence of charges for their deeds, which should have been handed to them without fee. Sir John Colborne at one time threatened to discharge all the officers of the Department for this rascality. Like dishonesty on the part of officials was afterwards carried on nearer home, in the county town. In the first years of their settlement the pioneers generally had a hard time of it. Many families were forced to subsist on "greens" gathered in the woods till such time as they could eat of the produce of their little clearances. One year, memorable among those of the early times, flour was fourteen dollars per barrel. The nearest mill was Oliver's in Vespra, where wheat and oatmeal were made in a very indifferent manner; but this was the best that could be done until the building of the Coldwater mill, to which the settlers then preferred to go. A lot on which was a mill site had been reserved with the condition that the locatee should erect a building and put in the necessary machinery for a mill. Henry Fraser first occupied the lot, but being unable to build the mill, gave it up. One Brough then took it, and fulfilled the letter while evading the spirit of possession, by building a *saw* mill! Thus the case remained till the property was bought by the Porteous family, who erected the present grist mill at Rugby.

At an early date the half-pay officers settled at the front used their influence to have a Post Office established for the township, and located in their vicinity; but on complaint of the people farther back, it was removed to a more central location. This Post Office was called Oro, and on its removal was first kept by Andrew Wilson, and afterwards by Serjeant Grant. Letters for all residents of the township came to this one office, and the Postmaster, being also the mail carrier, as soon as he reached the border of Oro, began distributing his mail, giving letters to parties charged to deliver them to parties in their neighborhood, and who became responsible for the revenue thereby arising. About 1854 other Post Offices were established at Jarratt's Corners and Shanty Bay, and a couple of years after further additions were made. At this time the Orillia Road had been cut through, and John Galbraith kept the "Half-Way House," where Knox (Presbyterian) Church now stands.

The first religious services throughout the township were held by laymen, known as "local preachers." The first regula rMethodist minister was Jonathan Scott, a missionary to the Indians; and the first Episcopalian clergyman the Rev. C. Brough. A Presbyterian preacher who had arrived from the Old Country was sent as a missionary to this district, but only held one service in Oro, never returning. He had arrived by schooner at Orillia, and then tramped it through the forest paths. Afterwards Messrs. Fraser and McIntosh, and another Gaelic preacher, from West Gwillimbury, came at stated times and held services. These divines used also to go to Nottawasaga. Knox Church was then built, and the Presbyterians at last obtained a stationed minister. An Episcopalian church also existed at Shanty Bay before one was built at Barrie. Rev. Mr. Ardagh officiated in both. Among the first if not the first baptisms in the township were those of two of the Grant children, and the sacrament was administered by the Rev. Jonathan Scott while he journeyed through the settlements. The first marriage was that of John Harwood to Phœbe Lawrence. The husband died from the effects of injuries received at a "raising," and the widow soon married again, to William Larkin.

In accordance with an Act of the Assembly, introduced by Messrs. Bidwell and Perry, the people of Oro, about 1835, appointed commissioners to manage their township affairs. The first of these appear to have been William Richardson and James Tober, with George Tudhope as Clerk, and Charles Partridge as Assessor and Collector, with constabulary powers. The taxes in these times appear ridiculously low compared with those of to-day, though they were probably as high, or higher, in proportion to the relative values of property. Now many men pay on individual property far beyond the sum of the whole tax-roll of the township, which was easily contained in a little pass-book. In 1836 Joseph White, Donald Grant and Donald Cameron were appointed Road Commissioners. The first sending of a representative to the District Council seems to have been in 1842, James Adair being the person elected. On the inauguration of a school law, the township was laid out into sections, much as at present, and school-houses were built almost simultaneously at various points. Some portions of the township were newly settled as late as 1842, at which date some of the Browns, Colwells and Shaughnessys opened up the woods on part of the old "color line," along Wilberforce Street. The pioneers found abundant signs of the ancient Huron Indians—in patches of trees, which, though large, showed themselves as of growth later than others surrounding them; and in many a relic of town, battle ground and burial place, mementos of which are picked up on farms to this day.

In 1850 the first Municipal Council for the then united Townships of Oro and South Orillia was elected, as follows: Reeve, A. Moffatt; Councillors, Drury, Flaherty, Jarratt, Henry, and Litster. The first Clerk and Treasurer was Duncan Clark, who held the position till 1857. The first Council meeting was held in the house of Thomas Balderson. In the first year of municipal organization the population of Oro was 1,759, having increased from 1,190 in 1842. In 1851 the Council was elected for Oro alone, South Orillia having been disposed of elsewhere. The members were: Richard Drury (Reeve), Charles Jarratt, Edward Ryall, Peter Gillespie, and Duncan Cameron. In 1861 the township became entitled to a Deputy Reeve, Duncan McKinlay first occupying that position. The township has fifteen school sections, two of which, however, are part sections united with portions of other townships; a score or so of churches accommodate the devotional community; and there are eleven Post Offices, four grist mills, and eight saw mills within the boundaries. The township receipts for last year were $5,294.41, including $607.52 from the former year, and $51.92 as interest on a bank account. The total expenditure, including a county rate of $2,965.26, School Rate of $644.00, and road and bridge expenditure of $532.61, left a small balance in the treasury. The present assessment of the township is $454,481; its population somewhat over 5,000; and its cleared acreage about 46,000, twenty-five per cent. of the land being entirely free of stumps. The farms are chiefly devoted to grain-growing, but stock-raising is rapidly extending. The markets are at Barrie and Orillia, into both of which towns runs the Muskoka Branch of the Northern Railway, which passes through the township along the shore of Lake Simcoe.

The villages of Oro are all small. Only two of the Post Offices grant and pay money orders; these are Edgar and Rugby. At the first-mentioned are grist and saw mills, cheese factory, church, school house, temperance hall, three general stores, mechanics' shops, telegraph office, and a resident doctor. Rugby has but one store, church, school house, temperance hall, and the usual trade shops. East Oro has a drill shed and two churches; Hawkstone (a station of the Northern Railway), wharf, grist mill, church, school house, &c.; and Steele, the office of the Tenth Division Court. The Township Hall stands a mile or more to the east of Steele, and about midway between that place and Mitchell's Corners, which is a mere post village, as are also Crown Hill, Guthrie, Jarratt's Corners, Price's Corner, and Shanty Bay, though some of them have at or near them mill, church, school, a temperance or Orange hall.

TOWNSHIP OF SUNNIDALE.

Sunnidale Township lies immediately to the east of Nottawasaga and north of Tossorontio and part of Essa. From the south-east corner the boundary lies between it and Vespra, and Flos runs almost directly north-west, thus narrowing the township very considerably at the north, where it is washed by the waters of Nottawasaga Bay. It has an area of about 53,000 acres—nearly 83 square miles. Lying pretty well within the valley of which the Nottawasaga is the main water course, the township is generally level, but with sufficient undulation for good drainage. The chief elevation is Corn Hill in the western part, cultivated from bottom to top, and having a superior soil. From its top the outlook is wide, particularly in the direction of the river, beyond which one can look eastward into the centre of Vespra, and to the south-east over the townships of Tossorontio and Vespra to the further side of the latter. At the north, along the shore of the Bay, run a range of sandy drives, agriculturally useless. Smaller patches of deep sand exist elsewhere, but of less serious extent, excepting in the extreme south-west of the township, where it ruins enough territory to make several large farms. Otherwise the soil is from fair to excellent quality. The Nottawasaga River, a considerable stream, crosses the southern boundary of the township, flowing northward within it for about five miles, then entering Vespra; but it re-enters Sunnidale from Flos at Jacques Lake, so called after an old Indian who lived on it in the early days. Leaving the lake, the river now, with more broken way, makes a long curve westward and northward, with many windings in a course of about nine miles, till it comes within little more than a mile of the bay. Then it flows north-eastward again steadily and deeply, just within the sand hills, and nearly parallel with the shore for four miles, bending the last mile quickly toward the bay, which it enters in Flos, a couple of furlongs beyond the Sunnidale line. Mad River, coming from Nottawasaga Township, just cuts the south-west corner of Sunnidale and enters Tossorontio, again flowing into Sunnidale from Essa, about three miles from its final ripple in joining the Nottawasaga. Other and lower, though smaller, branches of the Nottawasaga River flow through the township.

Sunnidale was first surveyed in 1831-2, by Thomas Kelley, a Government official, who, however, omitted a small portion at the south-east. In 1833, William Hawkins, also acting under instructions from the Government, made what is known as the Sunnidale Road Survey, laying out lots on either side of a road extending irregularly from the southern

boundary of the township to Nottawassaga Bay. He also surveyed two town plots: one called Ripon, in the south-eastern part of the township, on Lots 22 and 23; the other called Hythe, on the narrow tongue of land between the bay and river, opposite the Fort. Here about 150 acres had been cleared, and the remains of two log houses were plainly visible. Close by, six graves were found of Indians, and two of persons supposed to be Frenchmen, marked by a rude cross made from pine blocks. On the opposite side of the river were the deserted fortifications built by the British colonial governments during or preceding the war of 1812-13. The fort stood at the bend of the river, just below the rapids, and about four miles from the mouth of the stream, though across the tongue of land near enough to the shore to command the offing. This post, and afterwards that at Penetanguishene, was designed to form a supply depot for Michilimackinac, and to prevent a hostile descent in the rear. It is related that a company of Glengarry volunteers, commanded by officers of the Regular army, here had a brush with an American attacking force, and put them to rout. This fort was supplied from the front by way of Yonge Street to the Holland River, then by water to Barrie, whence a portage of nine miles was made to a storehouse on Willow Creek, commanded by a fort, and here batteaux were again used down the creek and river. At times a portage had to be made from Jacques Lake to the fort, to avoid nine miles of crooked and rocky river; but in most cases the rapids were run. As military and naval mementos of the place, the remains of two schooners lie in the river, just below the fort, and in the bay opposite are sunk two old brass guns, to reward the antiquary who may succeed in finding and securing them. Neither of these town plots were ever settled upon. In the following year (1834) two ranges of five-acre lots were laid out west of the Sunnidale Road, and extending over the first, second and third concessions. These, called "the Park Lots," were given as free grants to settlers, and here the first locations were made, as the road was then cut no further north. Among the first comers were Henry Seelor, John Donald, Duncan and James Shaw, Alexander and James Gillespie, Samuel Lamont, Alexander McNeill, and others, with their wives and families. The Park Lots were soon given up for located lands throughout the township, and the Park survey was subsequently ignored by government. Henry Seelor was one of the first to take up land near Sunnidale Corner, considerably farther north on the Sunnidale Road. In the same direction, Alex. Gillespie, Lamont, and several of the Shaws took up lots. McNeill built a tavern and stables at the Park Survey, on the line dividing the second and third concessions. His hostelry became a general stopping place, and was the beginning of the Village of Brentwood. The first school house was a small log building on the south-west corner of Lot 11, east of Sunnidale Road, in the 11th Concession, and the first teacher was a Mr. McAulay. Here a cross-road and a Post Office was established, kept for more than thirty years by Mr. Alex. Gillespie, who is still living, he being over ninety years of age. Church there was none for many a year, but religion was not entirely lost sight of among the hardy Scottish settlers, whose reverence for, and dependence upon God were but strengthened and deepened by their wild and natural surroundings and day-by-day necessities.

The township improved very slowly; but not so much because of inferiority of soil as from want of roads, mills and markets. There was no incentive to raise crops that could not be sold, or to grow grain which it was next to impossible to get ground into flour; and this remoteness and isolation repelled settlers. In 1842 the whole population numbered but 174 persons, and the quantity of land under cultivation was only 378 acres. Six years later there were thirty less people in the township; but the cultivated area had increased to 614 acres, showing a determination on the part of those remaining to make the best of their position. Excepting near the old Park Survey, in the new settlement round Sunnidale Post Office, and within the very narrow limits of a few waggon-roads, the virgin forest remained unmolested by the pioneer's axe. About the year 1853 the Paton family settled where is now New Lowell Village, then an unbroken wilderness. The first to settle in the more westerly and southerly part of the township were Martin and Neil Harkin, who about 1854 did the first chopping on Crown Hill. Neil cleared the west-half of Lot 3, in the 5th Concession, where he still lives. Next came Thomas Meacham, who took up the adjoining lot. This is now considered the most fertile and lovely portion of Sunnidale. Settlement had also begun to extend toward the bay on the Sunnidale Road, and a mill having been built by Mr. Henry Boyce, down the Nottawasaga River, nearly opposite the old fort, improvements gradually extended westward also; though it was not for some years that general settlement was made toward the Nottawasaga town-line, in the neighborhood of Stayner.

In 1860 Sunnidale, which up to that time had been united to Vespra Township, secured an independent municipal standing. The first Council consisted of Alexander Gillespie (Reeve), John Ross, Neil Harkin, Donald Shaw, and Duncan Matthison. The Clerk then appointed, Mr. Alexander Hislop, has since continued and still continues to fill that position. Settlers in the south-east, annoyed by the omission in the first survey of the township, induced the Council to make a survey of that part in 1861; but it was not acknowledged by the Provincial authorities, who appointed Henry Creswick, Jun., to make the necessary locations of lines. It was then discovered that the original omission consisted of a strip of 20.60 chains running from the south-east boundary of the township parallel with the Vespra town line to the centre of the 4th Concession, and then northward till terminating at a point at the 7th Concession, and containing in all about 700 acres. In 1877 the township became entitled to a Deputy Reeve, and since that time the present Reeve and Deputy have been its representatives at the County Council. The Council for 1880 consists of Robert Paton (Reeve), William Switzer (Deputy Reeve), Wellington Brothers, John Orr and Duncan McIntyre. The present population is reckoned at 2,674 persons; the valuation of real property is $435,499, and that of personal property $23,051. The Auditor's Report for 1879 showed a total expenditure of $6,874.40 from a revenue of $8,737,20 which included a balance of $1,054.51 from the former year. The school expenditure was $4,920.17, distributed among nine sections, one of which is a union section. The Legislative School Grant amounted to $357.

The opening of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron (now the Northern) Railway in 1855, was a great help to the progress of Sunnidale, as to other townships in the county, in providing the farmers with their greatest need—a market; and also in developing the timber and lumber trade. Many saw mills were established, and a very large business has been done by them; but now the timber is becoming scarce. But they have done their share in aiding the clearing of the country, and thus encouraging settlement; so that to-day Sunnidale is fast taking its proper place as a farming district, with good market facilities. Roads are being opened up and permanent interests laid which are calculated to form the foundation of a stable prosperity and healthy progress.

New Lowell, the principal village in the township (called after a manufacturing town in Massachusetts), is situated on the Northern Railway, 14 miles from Barrie. It was begun by Jacques and Hay, furniture manufacturers, of Toronto, in 1866, they having large mills at the place for the primary operations of their business. These mills, now run by the firm of Hay and Paton, the latter a resident partner, are still the chief industry of the place, and constantly employ from forty to fifty hands, in the production of flour, lumber, portions of furniture in the rough, and curled hair for upholstery. Here is the Township Hall; also a Division Court office. The village school is a neat brick building, and not far from it is a comfortable Presbyterian church. Beside the railway there are two hotels, an Orange Hall, two general stores, and the usual quota of mechanics' shops. There are two telegraph offices, an express office, and a Post Office receiving two mails daily. New Lowell is quite a market for grain.

Brentwood, within two miles of New Lowell, is laid out according to plans filed for registration in July, 1868, by Andrew and Lewis Auger. It occupies both sides of the Sunnidale Road where it is crossed by the Northern Railway. Though small, it has a thriving appearance, having two saw mills, two churches (Methodist and Roman Catholic), a brick school house, Post Office, two hotels, general store, and the inevitable blacksmith and shoemaker shops, beside the private residences of those employed in the general business of the place.

Sunnidale Village owed its origin to the location and building there of a station of the O. S. & H. Railway, followed by the erection of a hotel by a company of gentlemen. A Mr. Hutchinson laid out a village plot and sold several lots, but no plan was registered till the Court of Chancery subdivided the Hutchinson estate, June, 1869, and filed a plan, including the lots that had been sold. About a year before this a fire destroyed all the buildings in the village excepting one shanty and the railway water tank. Since then a saw and shingle mill and several houses have been built; but there is now neither railway station nor Post Office, New Lowell being little more than a mile away. The hamlet is graced by an Episcopal Methodist church, and an adjacent school-house.

Sunnidale Corners (Sunnidale P.O.), already mentioned as having been the first post office established in the earliest and most extensive farming settlement of the township, has now beside it a fine brick Presbyterian church. A couple of miles to the north is the first church in the township (Wesleyan Methodist), built as late as 1868. Within two miles of the Corners, eastward, is another Methodist church.

TOWNSHIP OF TECUMSETH.

The Township of Tecumseth was probably surveyed by Lount, in 1820. The name bestowed upon it was that of the Indian chief who did savagely effective service on the side of the British in the War of 1812-15. It is one of the southern range of townships in the county, and has West Gwillimbury on the east, Adjala on the west, and Essa on the north. In shape it is a parallelogram, with sides of nearly nine and twelve miles respectively, and containing 68,500 acres. The surface is generally level or gently undulating, and is watered by many fine streams, the upper waters and branches of the Nottawasaga River. Though in some parts the soil is rather light, it constantly maintains more or less of the loamy character, and there is much really first-class land, and an unusually large number of good farms with excellent buildings.

The first settlers in Tecumseth, in 1822, were Robert Martin and G. Williams, who located in the south-western part of the township, just north of the King and Albion town line. In the same or quite early in the following year a couple of settlers located near where is now the Village of Beeton. Probably the next, in 1823, was James M. Tegart, who located about two miles north of Martin and Williams. In the same year George R. Ramsay took up a lot a couple of miles north-west of Bond Head, but, being a bachelor, he did not settle on it for a couple of years later, in the meantime hiring labor to make a clearance. In the spring of 1825 there were in the township, in addition to three families at the south-west, those of the Carswells, Coffeys, Penfields, and Walkers. In that year came the Clarks, the Fletchers, who afterwards founded Alliston, the McDermotts and the Simples. George Ramsay now married, and took to his forest home his wife and other household idols, and among them a coffee mill, which ground many a grist of flour for the settlers.

Not only did these early residents have hard work in reaching their locations, but very hard times afterward. Even after chopping, logging and burning had given them stumpy patches to cultivate, grain had to be taken to Newmarket, as the nearest point, to be ground. There were seasons at which the Holland River flooded, and rushing swiftly over the flats, could be crossed neither by bridge nor canoe. At such times determined settlers have forded the stream one way with grain and the other way with flour, tied in packages on their heads. In such emergencies Ramsay's coffee mill was in great demand, and people came for miles to grind a few handfuls of coarse unbolted flour with it. Then, too, it was next to impossible to trade their produce for needed supplies. Robert Clark, the first to bring a waggon into the township, was not encouraged by his earliest efforts at marketing grain. He could grow it and draw it to market, but there he could get neither money nor tea for it. Tea was a cash article in those days, and though Clark offered the merchant as much wheat as he chose to take for a pound, he could not get it. The best he could do was to trade his load for dear calico and earthenware, at the rate of fifty cents per bushel. He drew to Little York, a distance of at least thirty miles, five barrels of flour; but all he could get for it was $2.50, half cash and half "truck," with the understanding that he was to have one barrel of salt for one barrel of flour. No wonder then that some of the settlers did not care much for their position, and that for a single barrel of flour one of them gave a 100-acre claim, on which ten acres were cleared, now worth $8,000. Others preferred to struggle on, with their hopes of "a good time coming" animating them. James Tegart, whose money was almost gone by the time he had cleared three acres, hired out, and for three months work got $24.00, with which he bought back a cow, a bag of flax and a wheel for his wife, and she after six weeks had spun the price of another cow. Such were some of the straits and struggles of pioneer life.

For a number of years from the first occupation settlers came in slowly, among them being Jas. Manning and Henry Nolan in 1828-29, at the south-east corner; Patrick Hughes, a Peninsular veteran, in 1832; and Thomas Cooke (father of the present Warden), who in 1833 became the original settler in the northern part of the township, though for six or eight years previously there had been settlements in the adjacent corners of Innisfil, West Gwillimbury and Essa, by the Perrys, Kidds, Dinwoodies, Duffs, and McLeans. All these people had to carry their grain and grist through the Big Swamp, between them and the mill at Newmarket, on their backs—as animals could not be got through till the Government made a corduroy road. Drainage has annihilated this swamp and turned it into dry and fertile fields. The southern part of the township had the advantage not only on account of this swamp, but also because of a Government road cut through from Bradford westward.

Next after West Gwillimbury, the early progress of Tecumseth, after settlement had fairly set in, was greater than that of any other township of the county. In 1842 it had a population of 2,491, and in 1850 the number had increased to 3,612. The first saw mill was built on Lot 17, 1st Concession; the first grist mill on Lot 21, 9th Concession; the first church on Lot 4, 6th Concession; and one of the first schools, if not the very first, on Lot 10, 5th Concession. The first religious services were held in the house of John Ginty, by Archdeacon Strachan.

In 1843 Tecumseth sent a Mr. Garbutt as its representative to the Simcoe District Council. He was succeeded for two years by William Walker; then followed in succession for four years Jared Irvine, Fred. Stephens, Irvine and Walker. In 1850 Robert Cross, as Reeve, was the first representative to the County Council, then established. In 1855 the first Deputy Reeve was elected, Geo. Dinwoodie—Robert Cross being Reeve. In 1874 two deputies were sent, Thomas Fisher and William H. Hammell. The Township Council at present consists of: William McDermott (Reeve), Christopher Cook and R. Calhoun, (Deputies), James Stewart, and Isaac Stone. The assessed valuation of the township is $1,689,030; population, about 4,500; and cleared acreage, at least 45,000. There are nineteen school sections, of which three are parts of union sections of which the school houses are in another township. One of the township schools has two departments.

There are in Tecumseth more than a dozen churches; about the same number of mills, of which a fair proportion are flouring establishments; and eight Post Offices. The H & N. W. Railway enters the township from Albion, and, running pretty well through the centre, leaves it again at Alliston in the north-west corner, specially referred to elsewhere. There is also a branch to Barrie passing out at Cookstown in the north-west corner. The various stations on this line offer good market facilities to farmers for grain, stock, &c., most of the agricultural products being disposed of to local buyers or visiting drovers.

Cookstown was first called Perry's Corners from an early settler in the Innisfil quarter. Other early settlers in the immediate vicinity were the Bantings, Colemans, Cookes, Dinwoodies, Duffs, Goodwins, Kidds, McLeans, and Parks. Quite a little village had grown up at the "Corners," even before the establishment of a Post Office in 1847, when the place was given the name it now bears, after Thomas Cooke, father of the present Warden of Simcoe. James Harper was the first Postmaster. The first store at the "Corners" was kept by one Harper; the next by Ferguson & Pickens. The village has now a population of about 600; about a dozen stores and three hotels; a school with two departments; three churches—Methodist, Presbyterian and Episcopalian; grist, saw and planing mills; cheese factory, and a number of minor industrial shops; a newspaper, the *Advocate*, issued weekly; agricultural park and drill shed; and is also the headquarters of No. 3 Company of the 35th Battalion, V.M. ("Simcoe Foresters.") Here meet six secret societies, divided among Oddfellows, Orangemen, and Good Templars. The place has a good commercial appearance, general business being represented in every line; and it is considered one of the best grain markets in the county.

Beeton, at the junction of the Barrie Branch of the Hamilton and North-Western Railway with the main line, is consequently a good shipping point. It is, however, best known as the residence of Jones, the great bee-fancier and honey producer; from which fact (the number of *bees* here kept) it is said to have taken its name. It has a population of about 500; a goodly array of stores and shops; four hotels; three churches; grist and saw mills; sash and door and stave factories, &c.; also, a weekly newspaper, the *Chronicle*, and the office of the Third Division Court.

Tottenham, another station on the Hamilton and North-Western Railway, in the south-western part of the county, is a stirring little village of about 300 souls, with more than the usual display of variety and fulness in the business lines. It has a grist mill, foundry, sash and door factory, steam saw mill, Orange and music hall, church, and a weekly newspaper, the *Courier*.

The other post villages of the township, small in comparison with those already mentioned, are: Clover Hill, Colgan, Newton Robinson (with woollen mill), Penville (where is the Township Hall), Thompsonville (with extensive flouring and lumber mills), and Tuam.

TOWNSHIP OF TOSSORONTIO.

Tossorontio is located directly to the north of Adjala, whose exact counterpart it is in form, though falling slightly behind it in extent of area, having but 45,696 acres within its bounds Its population in 1871 was reported as being 1,570, but the Assessor's return for 1880 reduces the number of inhabitants to 1,176, a decline of almost 400 in nine years if the latter return is accurate, of which fact grave doubt exists, owing to the almost invariable practice on the part of these officials to materially underestimate the population of their respective districts. It may be fairly assumed, however, that the number of Tossorontio's inhabitants has considerably decreased since the taking of the census mentioned, one of the chief causes being the decline of the lumber trade within its limits, consequent upon the exhaustion of the pine with which a great portion of the township was originally covered. There are at present, however, 13,016 acres of its area cleared and under cultivation, and with the further advance of agriculture we may expect to witness a decided revival in the numerical population of the township, whose assessed valuation has now reached the sum of $495,667.

A quotation from Smith's "Canada" may serve as fairly descriptive of this township thirty years since, while a portion of his remarks holds good to the present time. "Tossorontio is improving slowly; in 1845 only 563 acres were under cultivation, and in 1850 the quantity had increased to 1,031. The township is well watered, and in the south and north the land is of excellent quality; towards the centre it is hilly and broken, and the greater portion of the timber is pine and hemlock. Tossorontio contains 436 inhabitants and one grist mill."

Owing to the comparative inferiority of Tossorontio, the stream of immigration was not directed hither as early as to others of the surrounding townships. Along and adjacent to the southern border, however, settlements were formed as early as 1828. One of the most widely known and influential men who ever lived in the township was Robert Murphy, who settled near the south-west extreme about the date mentioned. The names of Armstrong, Cody, Fletcher, Graham, Hammell, McGirr, Paddison, Stephens and Stevenson have figured conspicuously

in the history of the township's original settlement; and during its progress from a primeval state of nature the same names have been connected with many of the schemes inaugurated for the advancement of its interests between that period and the present.

The first Council for this township was elected in 1851, when James Latimer was chosen Reeve by his fellow Councillors, Messrs. Thompson, Morrison, McCartin, and Murphy. For 1880 the Council consists of Wm. P. McDonough, Reeve; Thomas G. Smith, Thomas Madill, John Gallagher, and Geo. Brett, Councillors. H. Pettigrew, Everett P.O., holds the Clerkship; and W. Lockhart, of the same place, officiates as Treasurer.

Tossorontio is traversed from south-east to north-west by the Collingwood Branch of the Hamilton and North-Western Railway, on which are several stations within its limits. The principal of these is

GLENCAIRN, situated in the north-western corner of the township. Its attractions include the usual number of hotels and shops incident to a village of 200 inhabitants, besides grist and saw mills, general store, and Dominion Telegraph Office.

LISLE, about the centre of the north half of Tossorontio, is a station on the Hamilton and North-Western Railway, containing three general stores, two hotels, harness, blacksmith, waggon and tailor shops, grist mill, and Dominion Telegraph Office.

EVERETT, a few miles south of Lisle, contains a station on the Hamilton and North-Western Railway; telegraph and express offices; two general stores, and a number of small shops.

Few incidents have occurred to vary, in the least appreciable degree, the general routine of rural life in Tossorontio. There could scarcely be a township selected from all the Province, the current of whose existence has flowed on for a like number of years with the same degree of placidity as has marked those of the one now under review. Its people have been noted for a perseverance and energy which have contributed to the elevation of their municipal and individual status to the satisfactory plane which it now occupies; and to their zeal and attention in this respect may be attributed, in a considerable degree, the meagreness of their contributions to more exciting history.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Capt. CHRISTOPHER COOKE, of Cookstown, Warden of the County of Simcoe, is a son of Thomas Cooke, from Leitrim, Ireland, whence he emigrated to Canada, and settled in the early part of the year 1833 on the north-east corner lot in Tecumseth—the first in all the northern portion of that township—though there were several families already located on the other lots which form the "four corners" now comprising the village of Cookstown.

The subject of this sketch was born on the old homestead about a year after his father's settlement thereon, his mother being a daughter of James Kidd, one of the very first settlers in this locality. Being adapted by education and natural inclination for an intelligent participation in public matters, he has always taken a leading part in the encouragement and development of public improvements, and all enterprises of an elevating nature. He has been a Justice of the Peace since 1861, and in his magisterial capacity has been one of the most active, painstaking, and popular of any in the county. He was chiefly instrumental in organizing a company of Volunteers at the time of the *Trent* affair (1861), being chosen Lieutenant of the same, since which he has been most of the time in command of them—for many years past with the rank of Captain—and during this period he has been on frontier service with his command during the Fenian Raids. His Company is known as No. 3, 35th Regt. V.M., "Simcoe Foresters."

Capt. Cooke first took an active part in Municipal affairs six years ago, when he was returned as 1st Deputy Reeve of his native Township. He has retained this position continuously ever since, and for the last four terms in succession was returned by acclamation—a fact which carries its own commen ;t while his abilities and worth as a municipal legislator have been recognized by his election to the Wardenship of the County for 1880. In every walk the Capt. enjoys a high degree of popularity, which has been attaiand by a lifetime of upright conduct, tempered by the most intelligent and liberal sentiments.

Lieut.-Col. R. T. BANTING, of Cookstown, Clerk of the Municipal Council of the County of Simcoe, was born in Queen's County, Ireland, in 1826, being the seventh son of Charles Banting, of that place. The family originally came from Hampshire, England, but having emigrated to Canada in 1845, they settled on the lot near Cookstown, where the Colonel still resides.

The subjeet of this sketch has been connected with militia matters almost since his first settlement here, and in 1858 was appointed Lieut.-Col. of the 9th Battalion of Reserve Militia.

He was early identified with municipal affairs. In 1850 he was the first Auditor of Essa and Tossorontio, and in 1851 was appointed Township Clerk of Essa, which position he has since uninterruptedly held. He has also been for the last 21 years County Clerk, and during this entire period has never been absent from a single meeting of the Council, till the last session of 1880, when he was prevented by sickness from attending.

He was married in 1853 to Miss Smyly, a grand-daughter of Colonel, the Hon. John Smyly, Senator, of South Carolina, a native of the County Down, Ireland, and a wealthy planter of the State named,—and has a numerous and promising family.

The Colonel is one of the best informed men on municipal affairs in the entire Province; his high intelligence and wide range of knowledge on general subjects, combine to make him an acknowledged authority; while as a painstaking official, and a courteous gentleman, he is deservedly popular—a fact which is duly attested by his having been several times offered a nomination for both the Provincial Legislature and the Commons—which he has seen fit, however, for private reasons, to decline.

WILLIAM CARRUTHERS LITTLE, of Innisfil, M.P. for South Simcoe, was born in Gloucestershire, England, in 1820. After receiving an education at the Bedford Grammar School, he entered the British Navy, where he served three years. Emigrating to Canada in 1847, he came to Innisfil, and settled on the lot where he still resides—No. 6, con. 13.

Ever since his settlement in the County, Mr. Little has been prominently identified with its every material interest. He has held influential positions in connexion with educational and agricultural institutions, in both of which he takes the deepest interest.

In 1853 he was elected to the Innisfil Council, continuing in the same till 1856, when he was elected to the Reeveship, since which time till 1879, inclusive, he served the Township in the County Council as either Reeve or Deputy-Reeve. The best evidence of his usefulness and devotion to public interests lies in the fact that, on his retirement from municipal life, the County Council of Simcoe presented him with a *unanimously* voted address—deeply regretting his retirement from a position at the County Council Board, so faithfully and ably filled for over twenty-four years.

At the first election for ihe House of Commons (1867) Mr. Little was elected to represent South Simcoe in that body; and has continuously represented that constituency in the Commons ever since. Among the many official positions he holds is that of Justice of the Peace for twenty-five years, and many years a Major of Militia; while he is a very large landed proprietor—himself following the honorable profession of agriculture. His integrity and good fellowship are proverbial, and he is in all respects one of the best men whom the County of Simcoe has ever claimed amongst its citizens.

THOMAS LONG, of Collingwood, M.P.P. for West Simcoe, is a native of the County Limerick, Ireland, where he was born in 1836, and whence he emigrated to Canada in 1850. He settled temporarily in Mono Centre, remaining there two years, after which he lived in Nottawasaga for a year, and in Buffalo for another year—being engaged during that time as a clerk. He then returned to Nottawa, and after a residence there of four years, removed to Collingwood, where he was in charge of the business of Buist & Mellville till 1858, when he started a small grocery business for himself. This he was enabled to enlarge very materially in 1861, and since that time his trade has increased to such an extent that it is now the most extensive general business north of the city of Toronto. The firm of T. Long & Bro. import very largely from foreign markets, and do quite an extensive jobbing trade, besides carrying on a very large mercantile business at Collingwood, with branches at Thornbury and Stayner. At the last named place the firm have extensive flouring mills, and are heavy produce buyers at all the places named, as well as several other important points—besides carrying on extensive pork-packing operations at Collingwood. Mr. Thomas Long is a large stock-owner, and Sec.-Treas. of the Georgian Bay Transportation Company.

In politics, Mr. Long is an active and influential Conservative. He was returned by that party to represent West Simcoe at the general election of 1875, and re-elected at the general election of 1879, being the present sitting member. He has likewise been a number of years prominently identified with municipal affairs.

Mr. Long is a good example of what patience, energy, and honesty may accomplish in this Canada of ours. From the smallest beginnings he has, without the aid of friends or fortune, and solely by his own efforts, placed himself in a position of affluence and influence in commercial, municipal, and political affairs, which few arrive at, reflecting, at the same time, the highest credit upon the character and attributes of the man, as well as upon the institutions of the country, which encourage sterling qualities, by offering to their possessors the attainment of the highest and most coveted public positions.

WILLIAM JAMES PARKHILL, of Randwick, present M.P.P. for South Simcoe, is of Irish birth and parentage, but emigrated to Canada when sixteen years of age, from Tyrone, where he was born in the year 1839. Settling in Mulmur, he has for the past 20 years been engaged in the lumber business. Of excellent business capacity, and well adapted to the management of public affairs, he has served several terms at the Municipal Council Board and in the County Council, both as Deputy Reeve and Reeve. On the resignation by Hon. William McDougall of his seat in the Legislature for South Simcoe, in 1878, to contest Halton for the Commons, Mr. Parkhill was elected to fill the unexpired term; and at the general election of 1878 he was returned by acclamation, and is the present sitting member for that constituency.

Mr. Parkhill is a very prominent and influential member of the Orange body. In 1876 he went to the Old Country as a delegate from the Grand Orange Lodge of Ontario West, of which Grand Lodge he was five years Grand Master. He is at present Deputy District Grand Master of British North America; and at the session of the Grand Lodge at Toronto in 1880, he was presented with a valuable gold watch and chain, as an appreciation of his good qualities and many important services to the Order.

THOMAS R. FERGUSON (deceased), late M.P. for South Simcoe, was of Irish birth, but came to Canada while quite young, and settled in the south west part of Innisfil township, which has since become a part of the village of Cookstown. Here he engaged in mercantile business, which he conducted for many years with fair success. It was in his capacity as a public man, however, that he was most widely known; his public record dating from his entry into the District Council of Simcoe, during the first decade of Municipal government in Canada. As shown in our "Municipal History," he continued to represent his adopted township in the County Council for many years, during several of which he occupied the Warden's chair.

In 1857, Mr. Ferguson was returned to Parliament for South Simcoe as an advocate of Conservative principles, in opposition to Hon. W. B. Robinson and Thomas Maconchy, the latter of West Gwillimbury. His succeeding elections to a seat in the national councils were in 1861, 1863 (by acclamation); 1867 (also by acclamation), to the Ontario Legislature for South Simcoe, and the same year to the Commons from the electoral division of Cardwell, after a contest; closing his Parliamentary career in the Ontario Legislature in 1873, after a unanimous election to that body in 1871. Upon his retirement from public life, after a thirty years' active and popular participation in the onerous duties which it entailed, he accepted the Collectorship at Collingwood, in the incumbency of which office he died at a still recent date.

Mr. Ferguson was noted for the intensity of his political convictions and his unswerving devotion to his party, and although not a brilliant man in debate, his wide range of general information made him a useful legislator. He was highly admired and greatly esteemed by hosts of friends, as his record above outlined would unmistakeably evince.

WILLIAM NOBLE RUTLEDGE, of Coldwater, ex-Warden of the County, and present Collector of Customs of the Port of Penetanguishene, is of Irish parentage, but Canadian birth—this event having occurred in Streetsville, in 1827—his parents, Harry, and Emma (Noble) Rutledge, having settled there as early as 1821. The eldest son, William, spent the early part of his life in his native village, but in 1850 went to Scugog (Port Perry) to take charge of a mercantile and a forwarding business for two different firms; and in 1851 built the *Woodman*, the first steamer that ever plied on those waters. He was very successful in some outside speculations, and in 1854 was engaged with Cotton and Manning in building the Toronto Esplanade.

In 1855—having by this time accumulated considerable means—he purchased the estate known as "Clayfields," near Coldwater, from Capt. Anderson, former Superintendent of the Indian Stations at Orillia and Coldwater, and previously an officer of distinction in the army; but he did not come here to reside till 1860.

Taking an active interest in municipal politics, Mr. Rutledge was elected to the Medonte Council, and served therein for a period of 17 years—during about 10 of which he occupied the Reeve's chair; and in 1877 he was chosen Warden by the unanimous vote of the County Council. At the end of that year he voluntarily retired from municipal life, and it is a generally conceded fact, that during his participation therein, no man more ably filled the duties of a public position, or more zealously advocated the cause of the people in all matters tending to their general well-being.

O. J. PHELPS, Reeve of Flos, is one of the most active and enterprising men in the entire County of Simcoe. Born at Onondaga, N. Y., in 1820, he came to Canada with his father's family in 1832; and four years later, when only 16 years of age, he struck out for himself by assuming a position of responsibility on the Welland Canal, then building. He gradually rose in station till he had control of work on the piers for a number of years, and entire charge of the building of the harbor works at Port Dalhousie, which occupied seven years. He was "Superintendent of Works" of the entire Canal from 1845 to 1853, when he resigned his government position, and built a mill where the G. W. R. crosses the canal at St. Catharines. He sold this and next year built a saw-mill at "Lock 8" and commenced lumbering, in which business he has ever since been largely engaged. He came to Flos in 1870, erected a mill on Marl Creek, and built the village of Phelpston, named after him. He is now a partner in the firm of N. & O. J. Phelps, of St. Catharines, a joint proprietor of the Lincoln paper mills, and has large interests in several business enterprises in other parts of the Province.

Two years after his advent here (1872), Mr. Phelps was elected Reeve of Flos, and has been returned by acclamation every successive year since that time. At the general election in 1879 for the Ontario Legislature, he opposed Thomas Long, the present sitting member, but was defeated. By all parties and all creeds, however, Mr. Phelps is considered one of the best as well as one of the most enterprising and intelligent residents of his adopted county.

DAVID DUNN, Reeve of Essa. Of all the citizens of Simcoe County, not one presents a better specimen of the self-made man than he whose name heads this paragraph. Born in the County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1837, and coming to Canada with his parents when but eleven years of age—with neither friends, nor money, nor education, except that obtained from the hard school of experience, his early life in the township which has ever since claimed him as a citizen was a record of hard knocks, sternly combatted by a resolution which at last succeeded in conquering independence and affluence from poverty, amid unpropitious surroundings; and we now see in Mr. Dunn one of the most successful and advanced agriculturists in Simcoe. And not only this, but his record has been one of public usefulness as well. Having been elevated to the Council Board in 1863, he has remained a member of that body almost continuously ever since, and has been for the past seven years Reeve of Essa. In 1878 he was chosen by the County Council to the Wardenship; and his constituents, without regard to party or creed, took advantage of the occasion to present him with a complimentary address, accompanied by a handsome testimonial in the shape of a gold watch, chain and seal, to himself, and a ring to his wife, as a mark of appreciation of his long and faithful services, and a general tribute to his worth as a man and a citizen whose well-known energies have ever been zealously directed toward the well-being of the people.

Lieut.-Col. GEORGE MCMANUS, of Mono, is one of the most widely known and influential citizens of this County. He was one of the pioneers of his township, coming to Mono in 1828, when only a lad—having been born in the County Cavan, Ireland, in 1810. He was Reeve of the Township of Mono for 21 consecutive years, and Warden of the County in 1859. At the general election of 1871, he was returned in the Conservative interest to represent the electoral division of Cardwell in the Ontario Legislature, and served out the term. In 1848 he was appointed Division Court Clerk of the 8th Division, Simcoe County, and still retains the position—being the oldest clerk in the County, as well as one of the oldest magistrates, and one of the oldest officers of militia, in which force he holds the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In both his public and private capacities, the Colonel is held in deservedly high esteem, and is admittedly one of the most useful of our local public men.

SAMUEL WAINWRIGHT, Mayor of the town of Orillia, is an Englishman by birth, and first saw light near Crewe, in 1817. When young he learned the currier's trade, and in 1842 came to Canada. His time between this date and 1856 was spent in Montreal and Toronto; and in the last named year he came to Orillia, and started business as a tanner and currier, which he has successfully conducted till the present.

He has ever since his settlement here been prominent as a representative man in municipal politics. In 1862 he was elected to the Township Council, before Orillia became an incorporated town; and on its incorporation he was a member of the first village Council. Since that time he has served almost continuously at the Council Board of his adopted village, while it was such—and of the town, since it attained to that dignity; and through all the physical and material changes which have taken place during this long period he has been most zealous and active in the promotion of the local interests. He is a magistrate of some years' standing, and is looked upon as one of the most energetic and intelligent of Orillia's citizens; while his election to his present honourable position is sufficient comment on his popularity.

ADAM DUDGEON, Mayor of Collingwood, is of Scottish ancestry and birth—this latter event having occurred at Berwick-on-Tweed, in 1824. He spent his early life in Scotland at ship carpentering, but emigrated to America in 1857, and after spending eight years in New York, came to Canada, and at once selected Collingwood as his future home, and has since been one of the leading citizens of that town. He has been a number of years connected with its municipal government, was elected Mayor for 1880, and has been for eight years Clerk of the Fourth Division Court, of which he had previously been eight years Bailiff. It is superfluous to add, that the manner in which Mr. Dudgeon's official duties are performed stamp him as one of the most intelligent and efficient of public servants.

ARCHIBALD THOMSON, Reeve of the United Townships of Orillia and Matchedash, came to Orillia in 1857, from Dumfriesshire, Scotland, his native place—being at this time 27 years of age. He was brought up to farming, and has always followed that occupation. He has taken a leading part in municipal politics for many years—having been continuously a member of the Township Council since 1865—first as Councillor, then as Deputy-Reeve, and for the past two years Reeve. He is a Justice of the Peace, exercises a predominating influence in the management of Agricultural Society matters, and has been identified with every local public improvement agitated or accomplished during his residence in the country.

CHARLES HARVIE, Deputy-Reeve of the township of South Orillia, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1821—the fifth son of John and Agnes (Miller) Harvie, who emigrated to Canada with their family and settled in South Orillia in 1832. Mr. Harvie is a farmer by occupation. He has been, ever since his arrival at mature years, connected with the municipal affairs of his adopted township. For over twenty years past he has served at the Council board, either as Councillor, Deputy-Reeve, or Reeve. He is an advanced Liberal in politics, and was *one of seven* in the townships of North and South Orillia, (including the present town) and Matchedash, who voted for Hume Blake, when that gentleman contested this constituency for Parliament against Hon. William B. Robinson. Mr. Harvie's abilities, as well as the esteem in which he is held by the community of which he was one of the early pioneers, is plainly told by his municipal record.

ARTHUR CRAIG, Reeve of Medonte, is a native of that township, having been born there in 1842. His father, Thomas Craig, was one of the very first settlers in the township, locating here in 1819. He was thus not only a pioneer in the settlement of the country, but one of the most intelligent and highly respected, and the village of Craighurst was named after him.

The subject of this sketch who is a farmer by occupation, is one of the most enterprising and intelligent men of the community. He has been a number of years one of the township legislators, first as Councillor, next as Deputy-Reeve, and for the past two years as Reeve. While his public record appears highly satisfactory to his constituents, his private character is unimpeachable, and he is extremely popular with all classes.

JOHN KELLY, the present Reeve of Adjala, is an Irish-Canadian. He was born in Adjala in 1831—his parents, Hugh and Ellen (Dunn) Kelly, having emigrated from Queen's County in 1826, and became pioneers in the settlement of Adjala.

Mr. Kelly has spent his life in the pursuit of agriculture, and is now a large landed proprietor. He has been a number of years in the Municipal Council, and is the present Reeve of the Township. He has been conected with a number of public enterprises, among others having held the Presidency of the South Simcoe Mutual Fire Insurance Co. He is considered one of the most enterprising members of the community, as he always has been one of the most respected.

ROBERT LEADLEY, the present Reeve of Vespra, came to Canada at the age of 27 years, from Yorkshire, England, where he was born in 1824. After living a year in Barrie he removed to the township and has ever since been a resident therein. He was elected to a seat in the first Council after the township assumed separate municipal government, and with the exception of a single year, has since been a member of that board; and during fifteen consecutive years of this time he has been Reeve, being returned many times by acclamation. He is largely interested in farming; has been very successful in his private business; has been a Justice of the Peace for the past twenty-one years; and is on all hands looked up to as one of the best men of the township.

GEORGE P. HUGHES, Clerk of Adjala, is youngest son of Patrick and Ann Hughes, who emigrated from Ireland and settled in Tecumseth in 1832, where George was born two years later. His father, who was a native of the County Armagh (born 1785), joined the 74th Regt.-of-the-line when a young man, and served in the Napoleonic wars, under Wellington, in Portugal and Spain, till dangerously wounded at the Battle of Vittoria, on the recovery from which he was discharged with a pension. He married Miss Ann Paul, of the city of Lisbon, Portugal, returning to Ireland, where he remained till his settlement in Canada, as above, after which he continued to reside in Adjala till 1872, when he died deeply lamented by all who knew him, at the ripe age of 87 years—Mrs. Hughes having died two years previously.

The subject of this sketch was brought up on his father's farm, but engaged in mercantile business in 1853 at Keenansville, where he now resides, and where he has ever since been closely identified with all the material interests of his native township and county. He served a number of years in the Municipal Council of Adjala, during three of which he was Deputy Reeve, when he resigned the position. He was appointed to the Clerkship in 1874, and has ever since continued to discharge the duties of the office in the most acceptable manner. In 1865 he established, at Keenansville, the *Cardwell Sentinel*, an able local newspaper, of which he has since that time been its editor and proprietor. For the past twenty years Mr. Hughes has been Postmaster at Keenansville; and for a similar period, a Magistrate and Commissioner in B. R. He is a man of undisputed ability, acknowleged integrity, and well-earned popularity; and in his late bereavement, by the loss of nearly his entire family through the ravages of diphtheria, he has the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community.

ANGUS BELL, Clerk of the Municipality of Nottawasaga, is the eldest son of Malcolm and Catherine Bell, who came to Canada from Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1834, with their family. Angus, who was born in Scotland in 1819, lived in his father's family five years after settling in Nottawasaga, when he settled on the farm where he now resides, and commenced life for himself.

Religious and educational interests ever received a warm support from Mr. Bell, who has been instrumental, in his locality, in the advancement of these great agents of moral reform and intellectual improvement. He never sought public office in a political sense, yet there are few municipalities in Canada wherein any of its public officials can show so good a record—he having been the first Clerk under his adopted township on the operation of the Municipal Act, and having faithfully and ably filled the duties of that position for a period of thirty-one years. He is now one of the earliest pioneers of the township living—as he is one of the oldest muincipal officials in this Province; while the respect and esteem in which he is held need not be mentioned here, in view of such an official record.

CHARLES PALLING, Township Clerk of Innisfil, was born near Painswick, Gloucestershire, England, in 1833, and is the only surviving member of a family of seven children of William and Mary (Wright) Palling, also natives of that place. He was educated at the Kidderminster Grammar School, and came to Canada when 18 years of age. Settling in this county without friends and without means, he has by zealous application and fair talents succeeded in raising himself to a position of comfort and the highest respectability. He lived about ten years in Medonte, but has been for many years past a resident of Innisfil, of which municipality he was chosen Clerk in 1875, and has since that time continued to discharge the duties of the position with ability and satisfactory results.

GEORGE SNEATH, of Midhurst, Clerk of the Township of Vespra, was born at Croydon, near London, England, in 1824, but spent his early life at Nottingham, where his father was a weaver of lace, in the manufacture of which he invented several discoveries and valuable improvements. Mr. Sneath came to Canada in 1842, and settling in Vespra, was for fourteen years engaged in teaching school—having been a part of that time local Superintendent of Schools—continuing in the latter position till the operation of the Act appointing County Inspectors. He was chosen first Clerk of Vespra, after its organization as a separate township (1854), and has held that position continuously to the present time. He is a magistrate of 25 years' standing, and has been postmaster of Midhurst since the establishment of that office in 1862. He keeps a general store in the village, is a large property owner, an obliging and courteous official, and is highly popular with all classes of citizens.

MALCOLM COLQUHOUN, Township Clerk of Mulmur, is of Canadian birth but Scottish parentage. Born in Peterboro' in 1835, his father was the late Rev. Archibald Colquhoun, for many years Presbyterian minister of Mulmur and Tossorontio—himself a son of Rev. Mr. Colquhoun, "an eminent and pious Gaelic minister of Dundee, Scotland." From a church publication we extract the following memo., entered in the diary of the grandfather:—"Dundee, 1800, June 14th, Archibald Colquhoun, my son, was born on the 6th day of this month. I dedicate him to the Lord. O God! be pleased to accept of him. May he be clothed with thy righteousness and beautifled with thy salvation. May he be sealed by the Holy Ghost unto the day of redemption":—and the article adds, that surely the prayer of the pious parent was heard—as its subject, the late lamented Mr. Colquhoun, subsequently became one of the most able, zealous, and beloved of the disciples of the church in whose service he spent a busy life, and in whose glory he yielded up his earthly trusts, August 16th, 1872.

The subject of this sketch has spent the greater portion of his life in Nottawasaga, being postmaster at Mansfield, where he keeps a general store. He is a Com'r. in B. R., and has been Township Clerk since 1876, previous to which time he served acceptably for several terms in the Township Council.

WILLIAM FLETCHER (deceased), the founder of the village of Alliston, was born at the place of the same name in Yorkshire, England, 1st April, 1791. He came to Canada in 1825, and settled in Tecumseth, when there were not a dozen families in that township. In 1847 he removed to the present site of Alliston, and built the first human habitation within a radius of about three miles on either side. The history of this popular gentleman and pioneer is identical with the history of Alliston, which he founded, and to the sketch of which we would refer the reader, in this connexion. Suffice it here to say, that he spent the prime and decline of a life of great usefulness in the village he had built, and closed his labors universally regretted. His wife, still living, was born at Glencher County Tyrone, Ireland, on the 3rd April, 1796. His two sons, George and John, are now among the largest property owners, and most popular and public-spirited citizens in this entire section of the County.

WILLIAM H. HEWSON, of Innisfil, is the oldest settler now living in the township. His father came to Canada in 1817, from Ireland, and settled at Big Bay Point, leaving his family at home till he prepared a place for them. They followed him to Canada in 1820, William having been born very shortly after his father left his native isle. Old Mr. Hewson purchased 500 acres of land on his arrival, and was one of the "solid" men of this section of country. He was appointed a Magistrate immediately on his settlement in Innisfil, and it is claimed that he was the oldest in the present County of Simcoe. In his magisterial capacity he performed the first marriage ceremony which took place in the county, and for many years did all the marrying in Innisfil, as indeed for a section of country that extended as far beyond its limits as the settlements themselves extended.

The subject of thir sketch, although never a representative man, in the sense of holding public offices, has been a Justice of the Peace for over a quarter of a century, and has always used his influence towards the promotion of all public improvemeuts. He commenced life on his own account as a millwright, and built a mill for himself on Hewson Creek (where he resides) in 1852, since which time he has been deeply interested in the milling business. Though he has several times suffered from disastrous fires, his business energy has overcome temporary misfortunes, and he is one of the most esteemed residents of the township, both in his social and business capacities.

WILLIAM SWITZER, Deputy Reeve of Sunnidale, eldest son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Finch) Switzer, was born in Frontenac County, U. C., in 1824. His father removing to Albion, Peel County, when William was but two years old, he spent his early life in that township, settling in Sunnidale in 1855, when he engaged in the saw-mill business and farming, which he has since pursued. He commenced his municipal career by being returned to the Township Council in 1861. In 1867 he was elected Reeve—the first chosen by the popular vote—was re-elected in '70, '71, '72, '73, and for the past several years he has been Deputy-Reeve. He has always been an active and energetic man—not only in his private business—but alive to all public interests.

JOHN MCGOWAN, of Vespra, the present Deputy-Reeve of the township, is of Scottish parentage—his father having been a soldier in the 71st Highlanders, and during his service in Canada, passed over the route to Lake Huron when the site of Barrie was a dense forest. He received his discharge in Canada, and settled in Vespra, where his son John was born in 1834, and where he has ever since resided.

Possessing a taste for public affairs, Mr. McGowan entered the Township Council a number of years since, and for the past two years has been Deputy-Reeve. He is a Justice of the peace, an officer of Reserve Militia, and has been long and closely identified with the Agricultural Societies of the county, besides being himself a prosperous and prominent agriculturist.

ARCHIBALD FERGUSON, Deputy Reeve of Nottawasaga, was born in that township in 1851. He is the son of Archibald and Jane (Campbell) Ferguson, who came from the Isle of Islay, Scotland, in 1842, and settled in Nottawasaga when the township was almost an entire wilderness. In 1879 Mr. Ferguson was elected Deputy Reeve of his native township, and re-elected for 1880—a fact which—applied to so young a man—certainly indicates an ability and decision of character of more than average attainment.

WILLIAM RAMSAY, of Orillia, came to Canada, when but a small boy, from Ayrshire, Scotland, where he was born in 1843. He was the eldest son of William Ramsay, a carriage-maker, of the above place, who settled at Richmond Hill, Yonge Street, on his arrival in Canada with his family, and carried on business there for some time. Twenty-two years ago he removed to Orillia, and was engaged in the same line of business till his death, when his son, the present proprietor, assumed control of the establishment, which he has enlarged and improved, till it now ranks among the very best carriage manufactories of the Dominion. From it not only is nearly the entire trade of the surrounding country supplied, but large shipments are yearly made to other parts of this Province and to the North-West. His work is admittedly among the best anywhere turned out, and his office walls are ornamented with diplomas, prizes, and medals, from agricultural and industrial exhibition societies in all parts of the country.

Mr. Ramsay is not only a most enterprising and successful man in his private business, but had acceptably filled the position of Town Councillor of Orillia for several years, and is one of the most popular citizens of the place.

MATTHEW RONAN, of Adjala, is from Wexford, Ireland, whence he emigrated with his parents, James and Mary Ronan, and settled in the Township of Tecumseth in 1850—removing five years later to their present position.

Although still a young man, Mr. Ronan is one of the most popular in his adopted township, and has been for a long time connected with local public affairs. He was a number of years Councillor, two years Deputy Reeve, and elected to the Reeveship in 1878—at the end of which term he retired from participation in municipal affairs. He is a very successful farmer, and his popularity as a private citizen is fully equal to that which grew from his acceptable performance of important public duties.

ROBERT PATON, Reeve of Sunnidale, is one of the most influential men of that township, in either commercial, municipal or social affairs. He is a member of the firm of Hay & Paton, whose reputation as furniture dealers of Toronto reaches beyond our national limits. This firm operate the extensive mills at New Lowell, superintended by Mr. Paton, where they employ an amount of skilled labor vastly advantageous to the community, in addition to farming and stock raising on a large scale.

Mr. Paton is a native of Halton County, but has been a resident of this locality since 1833, at which date he removed hither with his father's family. Having grown to manhood here, he has borne, from the first, a reputation for ability, enterprise and integrity which have made him one of the most deservedly popular men in the county. Engaging in municipal affairs, he was in 1874 elected to the Reeveship of Sunnidale, to which position he has been since annually returned, meeting with no opposition on three several occasions. In the County Council, Mr. Paton takes rank among the most liberal and talented members of that body.

M. N. STEPHENS, of Glencairn, has occupied a place of merited prominence in that portion of the county during a quarter of a century. He was born in Halton County, Ont., of Irish parents, in 1827. After attaining his majority, he carried on mercantile trade in Owen Sound about two years, residing later in Collingwood when it was yet a hamlet, and in Nottawasaga, whence he removed to the site of the present village of Glencairn, in 1855, becoming the pioneer of north-western Tossorontio. Here he engaged extensively in lumbering operations, and when the post-office at that point was established, received the commission of Postmaster, which he has since retained. During more than a decade last past, he has been engaged in general trade, including grain and produce merchandizing.

In 1868, Mr. Stephens was created a Justice of the Peace. On the scheme of the Hamilton and Northwestern Railway being mooted, his extensive influence was given to securing the construction of a branch of that road from Beeton to Glencairn, a result which he finally accomplished after the project had been abandoned by all less sanguine and persevering spirits. To his business enterprise Glencairn owes not only its inception but also a large degree of the prosperity which has since attended it, for all of which, besides his fine personal traits, the subject of our sketch is held in high esteem wherever the limits of his acquaintance have extended.

WILLIAM LEACH (deceased), late of Nottawasaga, was born in Surrey, England, in 1778. While still in boyhood he entered the British army, and rose from the ranks to a position as Lieutenant in the 11th Dragoons. In his military capacity he served in the Peninsular war, being distinguished for his services in Portugal, as a reward for which he received a grant of 700 acres of land in Nottawasaga, to which location he removed with his family in 1837.

Mr. Leach displayed in his *role* of a pioneer the same devotion to duty which had won for him distinction as a soldier, and proceeded to the conquest of the forest as vigorously as he had formerly done to the defeat of the armed enemies of Britain, surrounding himself with the comforts and many of the luxuries of life before being called hence by death, in 1856. On the occurrence of that event, he left a worthy example and fair reputation to his sons, James and George, both of whom are reckoned among the most respected men of the township to-day, the former having served the people six consecutive years at the Council Board.

CHARLES LAWRENCE, of Nottawasaga, is a son of the late Charles Lawrence, of the township of Vaughan, York County, and a grandson of Major Lawrence, formerly of the British army, and subsequently Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.

The subject of these remarks was born in Vaughan township, whence he removed in his youth to Nottawasaga, in the year 1847, settling on lot 41, con. 11, where he still resides. He was among the pioneers of that locality, and has since continued to be considered as among the foremost men of the township in the advocacy of all designs affecting the local or general weal. As a farmer, he has attained a position of independence, by prudent and skilful management, besides acquiring a high reputation among stock breeders; and being a gentleman possessing a large quota of what is usually designated common sense, his advice is sought and influence felt on many subjects of primary importance, especially to the agricultural profession. He occupies a high rank in the councils of the patrous of husbandry, and is by all who know him conceded to be an estimable gentleman and a representative citizen.

DONALD CURRIE (deceased), late of Nottawasaga, was a native of Argyleshire, Scotland, where he was born in 1788. His early life was passed in the land of his birth, whence he came to Canada in 1836, residing two years in Oro township, when he removed to the vicinity of Duntroon, where he carried on farming the balance of his life. He was one of the pioneers of that section of the township, and during the entire period of his residence there held a place in the regard of his neighbors, which bespoke the amiable characteristics of its object. Mr. Currie was not an active participant in affairs of public concern, but maintained throughout his life a large, though indirect, influence over their course by the moulding of local sentiment to a conception of public issues. His life was spent in the quiet and successful pursuit of his farmer's avocation, his death occurring in 1868 at the advanced age of eighty years. The family homestead is now occupied by his youngest son, Donald A., who ranks among the most extensive and progressive farmers of Nottawasaga.

JAMES MCDERMOTT, of Bond Head, is a son of John McDermott, who came to the township of Tecumseth about 55 years ago, settling about four miles west of Bond Head. He was one of several brothers who attained considerable prominence in the history of the township, as do their descendants at the present day.

The subject of this sketch was born on the family homestead in Tecumseth, where he resided during the first thirty years of his life employed in agricultural pursuits. At the end of that period he left the farm, and has since engaged in a number of profitable enterprises, residing for several years past in Bond Head. He is an active supporter of the Conservative cause, enjoys a wide personal popularity, and by the character of his intercourse with the people has fully merited the social and financial position which he holds.

THOMAS DRURY, of the township of Oro, is of English nativity, having been born in the Land of the Rose in 1803. In 1819, in company with his father's family, he came to America, landing at New York and traversing the State of that name in a wagon, at a time when the present site of Rochester was graced by but few cabins, and they of primitive design, and a vast wilderness stretched between the two mighty cataracts of Genesee and Niagara. The location chosen by the Drurys was on the Penetanguishene road in Oro, in which locality they and their descendants have ever since resided.

The subject of this sketch was prominently connected with the construction of some of the most important highways in the county while yet in early manhood, and especially in his adopted thwnship was his influence observable in the transition of the forest into a succession of smiling farmsteads, pleasant hamlets and thriving villages. He has observed and contributed to the development of Barrie from its primeval state to a position among the first towns of Canada, and the concurrent progress of the entire county to its present high level in the scale of material advancement. During a residence of more than three score years in the locality mentioned, Mr. Drury has been noted for his active interest in the material, as well as the moral and intellectual welfare of the community; has served acceptably at the Municipal Board; occupied a leading and honored place among the representative men of the county; and is still referred to, in his retirement from the active affairs of life, as a gentleman who, by his admirable traits as a neighbor and a citizen, has deserved and commanded the respect and confidence of all, during the different stages of the history of the township where he still resides.

WILLIAM BENNETT, of Tecumseth, born in Armagh, Ireland, in 1821, is a son of George Bennett, a farmer and weaver of that county, whose pride it was to rear a respectable family and give each of its members a good Common School education. William came to Canada in 1840, and in June of that year settled in the township where he still resides. Despite the hardships of his pioneer life, Mr. Bennett is hale and hearty at the age of 59 years. He is a devout Episcopalian, a strong Conservative, and a man of good judgment, respected by all who know him in his character of kind father, good friend and neighbor, and law-abiding citizen.

JOSEPH WALKER (deceased), formerly of the township of Tecumseth, was the youngest son of Aaron and Mary Walker, from Tyrone, Ireland, who located in the township named, among its pioneers, in 1827. Their son, of whom we write, spent a number of years in milling and mercantile transactions in York and Simcoe counties, and previous to the operation of the present Municipal Act, occupied a seat in the old Home District Council.

In 1849 Mr. Walker removed to the site of the present town of Walkerton, in Bruce county, and built the first shanty in the town which was subsequently named in his honor. He was engaged for some time in building bridges on Government roads in the northwestern part of the Province. His career, for several years subsequently, was closely identified with the history of the town which he founded. Like many men of noble impulses and great enterprise he was unfortunate in business transactions, and to better his fortune, removed, at an advanced age, to Manitoulin Island to begin anew, "life in the backwoods"; but Time, the destroyer, had already laid his hand upon him, and he died as he had lived, the esteemed and beloved of hosts of friends, about seven years since, in the 67th year of his age.

JAMES BEARD, of Oro, was born in Essex, England, in 1815; came to Canada in 1832 with his father's family, and first settled in Medonte. Four years later he removed to where he now resides, on the west half of lot 1, con. 11, Oro. He has been closely connected with the pioneer efforts of the township, and though he has never taken an active part in municipal matters, he has well fulfilled the better part of faithfully following his calling in life and rearing a large and industrious family to forward the fortunes of the country when he is no more.

D. E. BUIST, of Nottawa, was born at Kirkaldy, Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1833, came to Canada while yet a mere boy, and lived at Hamilton for several years. He entered as an apprentice under the present postmaster at St. Catharines, who then carried on the carriage-making business at Port Dalhousie. In 1851 he came to Nottawa, where his brother Alexander was engaged in milling, in company with Andrew Melville, under the style of Buist & Melville. Young Buist, by felling the first tree ever chopped at the place, connected himself though unintentionally, with the early history of Nottawa village. At his majority he went to Simcoe. Norfolk county, where he remained three years; then returning to Nottawa he established himself at carriage-making, which business he continued for sixteen years, ill-health compelling him in 1873 to desist from heavy work; and he is now engaged in conveyancing and the loaning of money, as well as in superintending work on his farm. In 1877 he was appointed a Commissioner in B. R., but has always declined active participation in municipal affairs, though he takes a lively interest in all that concerns the people, and is known as an enterprising and public-spirited man.

NEIL HARKIN, of Sunnidale, and prominent among the representative men of that township, was born in 1829, in the County Mayo, Ireland, from which he sailed in 1847, for Canada, in the ship *Wolfe Villa*, of Ardrosson, Scotland. Of the 750 passengers on board, 500 died during the passage, and their bodies were cast into the hungry sea—among them being Mr. Harkin's mother and one brother. On arriving at quarantine the *Wolfe Villa*, cast anchor among other plague-slricken ships, from some of which death had claimed everything human, passengers and crew. Here Mr. Harkin lost two more brothers, and he too lay sick for weeks before he was able to proceed into the interior. He first settled in the first concession of Nottawassaga, where he lived till 1854, and then removed to his present place of residence, the west half of lot 3, concession 5, Sunnidale. At that time there was unbroken forest for miles around, but Mr. H., though commencing with little or nothing beyond the talents, physical and mental, which God had entrusted to him, used these so well as to secure the blessing, of a comfortable home, a family of six sons and five daughters, the title to 500 acres of land, 300 cleared and improved, and an enviable reputation, in private as in public life. He was one of the first Township Councillors, and continued a municipal representative for many years, being Reeve in 1869, and was made a J. P. in 1876. In 1879 he received the unanimous nomination of the Reform Convention as candidate for election to the Ontario Legislature, but sickness in his family led him to decline. He is President of the Reform Association of the Riding, and a License Commissioner for West Simcoe.

CHARLES JARRATT, of Jarratt's Corners, was born in Kent County, near London, England, in 1802. In 1831 he came to Canada and located on lot 15, con. 14, Oro when as yet there were no whites in that part, and Orillia was the abode of only a few Indians. Four years later he left his first clearance and removed to where he now resides. He was one of the old Township Commissioners; also a member of the first and subsequent Township Councils—serving as Reeve in 1856. For the past twenty-seven years he has done a good business as a general merchant; and on the establishment of a post-office it was not only called by his name, but placed in his charge, and so remains.

HUGH MCCARROLL, of West Gwillimbury, and owner of lot 1, con. 12, in that Township, was born in the County Antrim, Ireland in 1810, came to Canada in 1834, and settled in the Township in which he has since resided. In the early days of the County he was often obliged to carry wheat on his back fourteen miles to have it ground; but he is now possessed of sufficient means to enable him to retire from active agricultural operations. Mr. McCarroll has faithfully and honorably filled several important positions in his township. He is a staunch Orangeman, and Conservative in politics; and boasts of never having been sued in his life—a result of never contracting an obligation he was not able to meet.

THOMAS MACHAM, of Sunnidale, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1829, and when but three years old was brought to Canada by his parents, during the first cholera year. His father died at Montreal, but Mrs. Macham came on to Toronto with the family, settling where is now Grenfel, in Vespra Township—the first to penetrate thus far into the "bush." Meantime Thomas, to escape the dangers of cholera, had been sent to Markham, where he remained till 1854, when he removed to Sunnidale, and settling in Brentwood, soon became identified with municipal affairs. For some years he was the only member from his township of the Council of Vespra and Sunnidale, and on several occasions both before and after the separation acted as assessor, a position he has now filled for four consecutive years. In 1862 he was made a J. P., and has since been an acting magistrate.

JAMES A. MATHER, of New Lowell, was born in Arbroath, Forfarshire, Scotland, in 1840; came to Canada in 1857, and till out of his teens was a merchant's clerk at Picton. In 1860 he and a brother engaged in trade at the old village of Sunnidale, and in 1869 their business had grown to extensive proportions, when the village was burned and with it the store, stock, and much other property belonging to them. James then purchased the property he now occupies at New Lowell, and storekeeping was successfully resumed. In 1871 the brother, satisfied with his share of the profits, retired, and James continued the business, now large and lucrative. Outside his mercantile assets, Mr. M. owns 1700 acres in Sunnidale Township, and is also largely interested in North-West lands. His fine residence, erected in 1875, was the first brick house in the township. In 1869 he was appointed Treasurer of the Municipality, which trust he has since continued to hold. He has for many years been an issuer of marriage licenses. In 1878 he was made a J.P.; is also a Commissioner in B.R., Clerk of the 11th Division Court, and express agent. Politically, he is an uncompromising Reformer.

MAHLON SRIGLEY is a descendant of a U. E. Loyalist of that name who came to Canada in 1789, and died at Thorold. Thence the father of our subject removed to Newmarket, in 1807, being one of the earliest settlers. There Mahlon was born in October, 1809, and there lived till 1846, when he went into West Gwillimbury; but in 1851 he removed to where he now resides, lot 5, con. 12, Innisfil. He bought the lot from the Canada Company, and when he began to clear it there were but a few scattered settlers in this part of the township. In 1833 he married Miss Sarah Merrick, by whom he has had twelve children, of whom four sons and five daughters are living, near him. After years of honest toil he lives at ease in the midst of his descendants. Though he has never aspired to public position, his hearty interest in education led to his election as School Trustee, in which capacity he served for twenty-two years. His family now own upwards of 600 acres in Inuisfil, and his sons are largely interested in stock raising.

GEORGE F. WARNICA, of Innisfil, was born in New York in 1808, and is the second son of a Dane who left the Mohawk Valley immediately after the war of 1812-13, came to Canada, and settled in Markham township. Thence he removed with his family in 1823 and took up lots 12 and 13, con. 12, Innisfil. Mr. Warnica was the first representative of the township at the old Home District Council, going to Toronto four times a year to attend the meeting; also a member of the first Township Council, and of subsequent Councils at different times—though never seeking these distinctions; and for many years he has been a Magistrate. In 1829 he married Miss Phœbe Lyon, of Thornhill, who still lives, and by whom he has had ten children, of whom are now living five sons and three daughters, prosperous and highly respected. Mr. W. is a member of the Methodist communion; and though now over the "allotted span" of three score and ten years, is still hale and intelligent.

STEPHEN LETT, D.D., LL.D. (deceased), was born in Dublin, in 1814. At the age of 17 he matriculated in the University of Trinity College, and after achieving high honors in his course, graduated in 1842. In his twenty-third year he took holy orders and obtained the curacy of Callan, which he held until 1848, in which year he came to Canada with his degree of LL.D., a wife and four children. He had married Miss Camson, of Mesterton, Nottingham, who died after coming to Canada. Dr. Lett having influential letters to Bishop Strachan was at once made Rector at St. George's, Toronto, which charge he filled for about fourteen years. One among his many good works during this period was the founding of the Protestant Orphan's Home. In 1857 he married the only daughter of J. B. Spragge, and neice of the Hon. Chancellor of Ontario. In 1865 he removed to Collingwood, as Rector of All Saints and Rural Dean of West Simcoe, in which position he obtained, in 1874, his degree of D.D. In his life he greatly endeared h mself, not only to his parishioners and to the clergy of his Deanery, but to all with whom he came in contact; so that the lingering illness which closed his useful career, and his death on the 3rd October 1878, which removed him from well-earned earthly honors, were deeply and widely regretted. His remains were interred at St James' Cemetry, Toronto amid the heartfelt recollections of a large concourse of friends. His widow still resides at Collingwood.

PHILIP HOWARD SPOHN, M.D., Reeve of Penetanguishene, occupies a place among the leading men of North Simcoe, not only as a professional man and citizen of his adopted town, but in municipal and public affairs as well—being ever among the foremost to advocate and advance every interest tending to the development and prosperity of the county and country at large, and his own locality in particular. His forefathers were originally Germans (Hanoverians), who, during the reign of Queen Anne, emigrated to the New World and became pioneers in the settlement of the Hudson Valley, in the neighborhood of the present city of Albany. The Doctor's paternal great-grandfather—also Philip by name—was a Captain in the British army, whose commission dated 1773, and served in the "Tory" contingent of the British forces operating against the "Thirteen Sovereign States" during the Revolutionary War. His mother was a Bowman—the Bowmans being also of German origin—and among the pioneers of the Pennsylvania settlements near Philadelphia. Like the Spohns, they sided with the King during the Revolution. The Doctor's maternal grandfather—although a mere lad—served throughout the War, in the celebrated partisan corps—the Butler Rangers—and rose to a Captaincy therein. Like thousands of others who were obliged to fly their country on the establishment of Independence, they joined the exodus, and saved their lives by the abandonment of comfortable homes and valuable estates, which they exchanged for the privations and hardships of a Canadian forest on the Niagara frontier—where Capt. Bowman again served the British cause as an officer of Militia during the War of 1812-15, and was present at the battles of Black Rock, Queenston Heights, and Lundy's Lane.

The subject of this sketch was the sixth son of Philip and Elizabeth (Bowman) Spohn, and was born at Ancaster, Ont., in 1843. He received his education at the Ancaster Grammar School, and Victoria University—graduating from the latter with the degree of M.D. in 1869—since which time he has followed his calling at Penetanguishene with a devotion and success which has raised him to the front rank of the profession in this Province. But the demands of a large and lucrative practice (which includes the official medical superintendence of the Provincial Reformatory) do not prevent his participation in public affairs. On the incorporation of Penetanguishene as a village, he was chosen its first Reeve, and has ever since enjoyed an uninterrupted incumbency of the position: while previous to the incorporation he was for a number of years connected with the Municipal Council of the Township. He recently married a daughter of A. A. Thompson, the leading merchant, and one of the early settlers of Penetanguishene—and a man who has for over half a century been closely identified with every material interest of this now thriving town.

THE WORLD
IN HEMISPHERES,

WITH VIEWS OF THE COMPARATIVE HEIGHTS OF THE
PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS, TOWNS, &c.,
AND THE LENGTHS OF THE
PRINCIPAL RIVERS,
OVER THE GLOBE.

BY H.H. LLOYD & CO, NEW YORK.

NOTE.

The height of Mountains &c, is indicated by a scale of English feet on the margin of the Map. The length of Rivers is stated in English miles under their names

Waterfalls.

1. Niagara, 2. Missouri, 3. Evanson, 4. Gavarnie, 5. Staubbach, 6. Lulea, 7. Terni, 8. Bandelcund, 9. Source of Jumna, 10. Gangutri, 11. Gorsipa, 12. Cavery.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

EASTERN HEMISPHERE

AMERICAN & EUROPEAN WATER FALLS

ASIATIC WATERFALLS

AMERICAN EUROPEAN AFRICAN ASIATIC

Morley, P. J., hotel proprietor, Phelpston. Owns 60 acres of land, located in Lots 6–7, Cons. 3–4. Was born in this Township 1852.

Mathewson, Thomas, miller, Elmvale. Born in Scotland 1836. Came to Simcoe Co. 1868.

McIntosh, Margaret. Owns and occupies 100 acres in Lot 58, Con. 2 O. S. Is a native of this County. Hillsdale P. O.

McLeod, John, farmer. Owner of S. ½ Lot 14, Con. 1, Flos, Tp., 100 acres. Born in Glengarry Co., Ont., 1851. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1868. P. O. address Minesing.

Northgrave, Charles, farmer, Allenwood P. O. Owns and occupies N. ½ Lot 13, Con. 9, 100 acres. Born in England 1833. Located in this county 1868.

O'Neill, Henry, general merchant and postmaster at Apto. Is also owner of 186 acres of land in this Tp. Born in Simcoe Co. 1848.

Peterson, John, farmer. P. O. address Elmvale. Owns and occupies 100 acres, being N. ½ Lot 5, Con. 8. Native of Rochester, N. Y. Born 1848. Came to this County 1863.

Phelps, O. J., J. P., farmer and lumber dealer. Is Reeve of the Township, and a Justice of the Peace. Born in the United States 1820; located in this County 1832. Owns 800 acres of land, including Lot 10, Con. 3. Phelpston P. O.

Preston, William, farmer. Owns 157 acres, including a portion of Lot 2, Con. 7, and of Lot 59, Con. 2, O.S. Born in this County in 1836. P. O. address Hillsdale.

Platt, Robert H., general merchant and postmaster, Phelpston. Owns the N. ½ Lot 13, Con. 3, 100 acres. Born at Toronto 1835. Has lived in this County since 1860.

Palk, Harry, teacher. Hillsdale P. O. Born in this County 1857.

Ritchie, John, J. P., farmer. Elmvale P. O. Is a member of Township Council, and a Justice of the Peace. Owns 280 acres of land in the Township. Of Scotch nativity. Born 1827. Has resided in this County since 1849.

Ritchie, John, farmer. P. O. address, Elmvale. Owns 85 acres of Lot 6, Con. 11. Born in Scotland 1838. Located in Simcoe Co. since 1851.

Ritchie, David, farmer. Born in Scotland 1840. Settled in this County 1851. Owns 209 acres of land, including portions of Lots 3 and 5, Cons. 7, 9 and 10. Elmvale P.O.

Ritchie, John, farmer. Elmvale P.O. Owns and occupies the N. ½ Lot 8, Con. 9, 100 acres. Was born in this County 1851.

Richardson, J. H., general blacksmith and postmaster at Allenwood Born in this Township 1849.

Rowat, Robert, farmer. Owns N. ½ Lot 1, Con. 5, 100 acres. Born in this county 1834. P.O. address Hillsdale.

Richardson, Gideon, farmer. Hillsdale P.O. Born in Scotland in 1815. Came with parents to this county in 1821. Owns 100 acres in Lot 50., Con. 1, O.S.

Rehill, William, farmer. Hillsdale P. O. Owns 150 acres in Lots 5–8, Con. 1, O. S. Born in County Cavan, Ireland, 1829. Located in Simcoe Co. 1876.

Robinson, Henry, farmer. Stayner P. O. Born in England 1843. Came to Simcoe Co. in 1872.

Russell, James, farmer. Owns Lot 24, Con. 1, 200 acres. P. O. address Minesing. Native of Aberdeenshire. Born 1823. Has resided in this County since 1856.

Steel, Gabriel, woollen manufacturer. P. O. address Hillsdale. Resides at Craighurst. Of Scotch birth. Born 1850. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1876.

Swan, J. O., farmer. Owns 150 acres in Lots 51 and 52, Con. 1, O. S. Has been a member of the Township Council. Born in Quebec 1831. Came with parents to this county seven years later. P. O. address Hillsdale.

Spring, William, farmer, Allenwood P. O. Owns 85 acres in Lot 17, Con. 11. Born in Ontario 1826. Became a resident of Simcoe Co. 1877.

Sibbald, George, farmer. P.O. address, Waverley. Is owner of 50 acres in S. E. ¼ Lot 74, Con. 1 O.S. Born in this County 1835.

Simpson, Thomas, farmer. Elmvale P.O. His father owns 100 acres in N. ½ Lot 1, Con. 9. Born in Ontario 1853. Came to Simcoe Co. with parents 1857.

Tyrrell, Michael, farmer. Resides on Lot 10, Con. 10. Native of Ireland. Settled in this County 1858. P. O. address Elmvale.

Trace, James, farmer. Allenwood P.O. Owns and occupies 100 acres in E. ½ Lot 17, Con. 10. Of English birth. Born 1831. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1874.

Wanless, William, farmer. Owns N. ½ Lot 21, Con. 4, 100 acres. Born in Scotland 1830. Came to this County 1870. P. O. address Vigo.

Wallace, John, farmer. Crossland P.O. Came from County Derry, Ireland, where he was born in 1837. Came to Simcoe County in 1875. Now owns 100 acres, being N. ½ Lot 19, Con 7.

Whiteacre, Richard, J.P., farmer. P.O. address, Allenwood. Is a Justice of the Peace. Born in Ireland 1826. Settled in this county 1858. Owns 400 acres of land in the Township.

Welsh, James, farmer. Resides on S. ½ Lot 1, Con. 10, 100 acres, which his father owns. Born in Ireland 1846. Has lived in this County since 1853. Elmvale P.O.

Innisfil Township.

Andrews, W. J., general blacksmith, Holly P. O. Born in York Co. 1849. Located in Simcoe Co. 1871.

Armstrong, George, farmer. Owns 131 acres in N. part lots 23-24, con. 12. Native of Ireland. Born 1819. Settled in this county 1841. P. O. address, Painswick.

Armstrong, William, farmer, Holly P. O. Owns 100 acres in N. ½ lot 2, con. 10. Born in Ireland 1847. Came with parents to this county in 1849.

Allen, William, farmer. Owns N. ½ lot 4, con. 6, 100 acres. Born in Ireland 1819. Has resided in this county since 1851. P. O. address, Thornton.

Armitage, E. H., hotel proprietor, Allandale. Born in York Co. 1831.

Ayerst, Edward, farmer and stone mason. Owns 100 acres situated in N. ½ lot 4, con. 4. Born in Kent county, Eng., 1815. Has resided in this county since 1839. P. O. address, Cookstown.

Booth, James, farmer. Owns 50 acres in S. ½ lot 13, con. 12. Born in England 1840. Came to this county with parents ten years later. Painswick P. O.

Brown, James, farmer, dealer in general merchandise, and Postmaster at Holly P. O. Owns lot 3, con. 12, 200 acres. Of English nativity; born 1821. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1858.

Brunskill, Thomas, M. D., physician and surgeon, Stroud P. O. Born in York Co. 1846. Located in this county 1871.

Brunton, John S., manufacturer of woollen goods, Stroud P. O. Born in Scotland 1854. Came with parents to Simcoe Co. two years later.

Brooks, George, farmer, Holly P. O. Owns 100 acres in S. ½ lot 1, con. 11. Born in this county 1838.

Booth, Robert, farmer. Owns 300 acres, embracing N. ½ lot 24, con. 11, and S. ½ lots 24-25, con. 12. Born in Londonderry, Ireland, 1817. Came to this county 1848. Craigvale P. O.

Bowman, Aaron, farmer and filer in saw mills at Victoria. Is also Postmaster at Vine P. O. Owns N. W. ¼ of lot 9, con. 10. Born in York Co. 1846. Settled in Simcoe Co. two years later in company with parents.

Black, James, farmer, Bromley P. O. Owns S. ½ lot 17, con. 9, 100 acres. Has been fourteen years a member of the Township Council, and was the first Deputy-Reeve elected for this municipality. Native of Ireland; born 1802. Located in Simcoe Co. 1847.

Beard, J., proprietor Queen's Hotel, Dundalk, Grey Co. Born in Ireland 1806. Located in Innisfil Township in 1830.

Boon, John, proprietor Railroad Hotel, Allandale. Born in England 1820. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1844.

Black, John, tenant farmer, residing on S. E. ¼ lot 15, con. 6. Born in Ireland 1822. Came to this county 1847. Churchill P. O.

Burns, Robert, carpenter and contractor, Lefroy P. O. Born in this county 1837.

Bingham, Wm. H., teacher. Was born in Ireland 1856. Came to Simcoe Co. with parents the year following. Resides at Bond Head. Temporary post office, Cookstown.

Coulter, W. J., farmer and general merchant, Painswick P. O. Is a native of this township. Born 1850.

Chantler, John, general merchant and Postmaster, Stroud P. O. Has held the office of School Inspector. Born in England 1816. Came to York Co. 1832 and removed to Simcoe Co. 1839.

Campbell, William, farmer. Is a native of Ireland. Born 1802. Located in Simcoe Co. 1839. Owns and occupies lot 2, con. 12, 200 acres. P. O. address, Holly.

Collins, John, tenant farmer, Stroud P. O. Born in Toronto Township 1848. Settled in York county 1874. Resides on lot 13, con. 11, Whitchurch township, York Co.

Collins, Robert, tenant farmer. Resides on lot 13, con. 10, Whitchurch township, York Co. Settled in that county 1872. Born in Toronto township 1851. Stroud P. O.

Crispin, John, tenant farmer, Craigvale P. O. Resides on lot 20, con. 11. Is a native of this county. Born 1851.

Campbell, John, farmer and proprietor of saw mill, Victoria. P. O. address, Stroud. Owns 100 acres in E. ½ lot 15, con. 6, and land in Oro township. Is a Canadian. Born in this county 1842.

Cummer, Wellington, teacher of instrumental music, Stroud P. O. Born in York Co. 1854. Located here in 1875.

Cronan, William, farmer. Owns 300 acres of land, including S. ½ lot 20, con. 4, W. ½ lot 16, con. 5, of Innisfil township; and 100 acres in Vespra township. Born here in 1833. P. O. address, Lefroy.

Cross, Charles, farmer. Owns 200 acres, located in lot 20, cons. 6-7. Native of this county. Born 1839. Lefroy P. O.

Canning, Smith, farmer, Churchill P. O. Was born in this township 1857. Owns and occupies S. ½ lot 13, con. 5, 100 acres.

Dodson, John, Roadmaster for Northern R. R. Co. Resides at Allandale. Owns 200 acres of land located in lot 13, con. 13. Born in England 1821. Came to this county 1860.

Donnelly, Hugh, farmer. P. O. address, Lefroy. Owns 125 acres in lot 18, con. 3. Was born in this township in 1841.

Fagan, Thomas, farmer. Owns 50 acres in N. W. ¼ lot 19, con. 11. Born in Ireland 1843. Has lived here since 1856. Craigvale P. O.

Fraser, David, saddler and dealer in harness, &c., Lefroy. Native of Scotland. Born in 1842. Came to this county in 1862.

Ferrier, William, farmer. Born in Scotland 1830. Came to this county with parents two years later. Owns and occupies 100 acres of lot 1, con. 3. Cookstown P. O.

Gillespie, Hugh, tenant farmer. Occupies 50 acres in S. E. ¼ lot 6, con. 10. Born in Durham Co. 1849. Came to Simcoe Co. 1870. P. O. address, Allandale.

Gibbins, John, farmer. P. O. address, Stroud. Owns a portion of lot 11, con. 11, 65 acres. Was born in this county in 1845.

Grey, William, farmer. Is owner of a portion of lot 3, con. 6, 100 acres. Native of County Sligo, Ireland. Born 1817. Located in this county 1846. P. O., Thornton.

Grose, Henry, J. P., retired farmer, Lefroy P. O. Has been a Justice of the Peace for many years, and a member of the Township Council as well. Owns 1040 acres of land in the township. Was born in England 1807. Has resided in this county since 1832.

Goodfellow, John, farmer. Owns the S. ½ lot 18, con. 7, 100 acres. Native of Roxburghshire. Born 1825. Settled in this county 1843. P. O. address, Lefroy.

Hewson, W. H., J. P., farmer and proprietor of saw and grist mills. Owns 300 acres of land, including portions of lots 10-12-13, cons. 12-13. Of Irish nativity; born 1818. Came with parents to this county in 1820. Painswick P. O.

Hunter, Wm., farmer, Painswick P. O. Owns 86 acres in lot 12, con. 13. Has been seven years in the Council, during five of which he served as Deputy Reeve, and now holds the office of Treasurer. Was born in York county 1837. Has resided in Simcoe Co. since 1858.

Huggard, Joseph, farmer. Owns and occupies lot 11, con. 12, 200 acres. Is a native of Ireland. Born 1829. Settled in this county 1846. P. O. address, Allandale.

Hunter, Geo. E., miller, Painswick. P. O. address, Allandale. Born in Markham 1853. Has lived in this county since 1876.

Hirst, Thomas, farmer, and dealer in general merchandise, Stroud P. O. Is owner of 50 acres in lot 12, con. 9. Was born in this township 1844.

Hamlin, P., hotel proprietor, Allandale. Has held the office of Postmaster. Born in Oneida Co., N.Y., 1852. Parents settled here seven years later.

Harris, James, farmer. P. O. address, Allandale. Born in this county 1849. Owns and occupies land in lot 6, con. 12-13.

Hunter, Wm. T., farmer, Vine P. O. Owns 10 acres in S. ½ lot 10, con. 9. Of Scotch nativity. Born 1828. Came to this county 1852.

Hunter, W. R., farmer. Owns and occupies S. ½ lot 10, con. 8, 100 acres. Born in Scotland 1830. Has resided here since 1852. P. O. address, Vine.

Ham, J. M., tailor, Lefroy. Born in Cornwall, Eng., 1827. Located in Simcoe Co. 1848.

Hughes, Thomas, farmer, Lefroy P. O. Owns 35 acres in S. E. part of lot 20, con. 6. Born in Albion township, Peel Co., 1850. Came with parents to this county the following year.

Johnston, John, farmer, Stroud P. O. Is owner of S. ½ lot 12, con. 10, 100 acres. Is a native of Scotland. Born 1818. Has been a resident of Simcoe Co. since 1861.

Jack, Thomas, farmer. Owns 250 acres located in N. ½ lots 20-21, con. 5, and N. E. ¼ lot 22, con. 1. Is a Canadian. Born 1822. Parents came to county in 1832. P. O., Lefroy.

Kelcey, Valentine Parker, engineer. Born in Kent Co., Eng., 1842. Located in this county 1869. Vine P. O.

King, John, farmer, Lefroy P. O. Is owner of 100 acres, being the W. ½ lot 8, con. 3. Native of Yorkshire. Born 1822. Settled in this county 1864.

Kirk, R., builder and contractor, Cookstown or Barrie P. O. Owns 250 acres of land in Sarawak township, Grey Co. Born in Ireland 1850. Settled in this county 1870.

Luck, Joseph, blacksmith, Painswick P. O. Born in this county 1854.

Lougheed, Thomas, farmer. Born in Ireland 1799. Came to Canada 1842, and located in this county two years later. Now owns N. ½ lot 4, con. 11. Holly P. O.

Leslie, James, farmer. Owns 50 acres in the S. part of lot 8, con. 12. Native of Scotland. Born 1830. Became a settler in this county 1857. P. O. address, Allandale.

Leonard, Abraham, general merchant, Craigvale P. O. Born in England 1828. Settled in this county 1871.

Lockhart, John, farmer. P. O. address Allandale. Owns 100 acres in S. ½ lot 9, con. 11. Of Irish birth. Came to this county in 1844. Born 1834.

Morden, A. M., proprietor flouring mill and dealer in lumber, Craigvale P. O. Has been Deputy-Reeve of the township. Born in Wentworth Co. 1840. Came to Simcoe Co. 1872.

Metcalf, Robert, farmer. Owns N. ½ lot 16, con. 12, comprising 100 acres. Native of York Co. Born 1838. Has lived in Simcoe Co. since 1849. P. O. address, Painswick.

May, John, cooper, Allandale. Is an Englishman. Born 1829. Has resided in this county since 1850.

Metcalf, William, farmer, Painswick P. O. Is owner of 300 acres, being E. ½ lot 22, and lot 23, con. 13. Is a member of the Council. Born in York Co. 1841. Located in this county 1849.

Meekin, E. S., proprietor refreshment rooms, N. R. depot, Allandale.

Miller, William, farmer. Owns 200 acres located in N. ½ lot 8, con. 11, and W. ½ lot 8, con. 12. Native of Ireland. Born 1814. Came to this county 1859. P. O. address, Allandale.

Maneer, Samuel, carriage manufacturer, &c., Craigvale. Owns real estate in the village. Was born in this township 1837.

Morris, Alexander, agent for sale of agricultural implements and sawing machines, Stroud P. O. Is a Canadian. Born in this county 1852. Owns 50 acres in S. E. ¼ lot 21, con. 9.

Minnikin, Thos. D., farmer and carpenter, Allandale P. O. Born in Northumberland, Eng., 1827. Has resided in Simcoe Co. since 1859. Owns 150 acres, being N. ½ lot 6, con. 10, and S. W. ½ lot 7, con. 11.

Maneer, Stephen R., proprietor of saw mill at Victoria. P. O. address, Craigvale. Owns 300 acres of land, including portions of lot 6, con. 10 and lot 15, con. 8. Born in this county 1841.

Martin, George, farmer. Owns 50 acres in N. part lot 5, con. 7. Born in England 1829. Has lived here since 1876. Thornton P. O.

Miscampbell, A., gentleman, Allandale. Owns real estate in Allandale and Barrie. Was three years a member of the Council. Born in Ireland 1812. Settled in this county 1840.

McCullough, Thomas, farmer, Lefroy P. O. Is owner of 300 acres, including lot 19, con. 5, and S. ½ lot 19, con. 6. Born in Ireland 1827. Came with parents to this county 1832.

McConnell, Rev. William, pastor Presbyterian church, Lefroy. Is a native of the county Armagh, Ireland. Born 1833. Has followed his sacred calling in this county since 1871.

McConkey, R. M., farmer, Stroud P. O. Born in this township 1855. Owns S. ½ lot 16, con. 8, comprising 100 acres.

McChesney, Isaac, proprietor flouring mills, Painswick P. O. Is a native of Ireland. Born 1835. Located in this county 1867.

McDonald, A. D., farmer and railroad contractor, Allandale. Owns 80 acres in lot 13, con. 13. Born in Stormont Co. 1835. Located in this county thirty years later.

Nixon, William, farmer. P. O. address, Allandale. Owns 50 acres of lot 10, con. 12. An Irishman by nativity. Born 1842. Has lived in this county since 1862.

Nelson, George, farmer, Stroud P. O. Born in Scotland 1837. Came to this county 1859. Owns 100 acres in S. ½ lot 14, con. 9.

Peacock, George, farmer. Owns N. ½ lot 14, con. 8, 100 acres. P. O. address, Stroud. Native of London, Eng. Born 1813. Has resided here since 1842. Has been 14 years Assessor and Collector for the Township.

Patterson, James, farmer, Craigvale P. O. Owns and occupies N. ½ lot 18, con. 10, 100 acres. Born in Scotland, 1841. Came to this county 1862.

Pratt, William, farmer. Owns 160 acres in the N. part lots 27-28, con. 10. Is a native of this township; born 1848. Craigvale P. O.

Palling, Charles, farmer. Was formerly engaged in the profession of teaching. Has held the office of Township Clerk five years. Owns S. ½ lot 4, con. 13, 100 acres. Born in England 1833. Came to this county 1851. Allandale P. O.

Quantz, Frederick, farmer. P. O. address Painswick. Owns 150 acres in lot 12, con. 11. Born in York Co. 1829. Came to Simcoe Co. 1849.

Reid, John, farmer. Owns 50 acres in lot 24, con. 11. Native of Ireland. Born 1841. Settled in this county 1856. Craigvale P. O.

Reynolds, Samuel, farmer, Allandale P. O. Owns 50 acres in N. part lot 9, con. 10. Native of Ontario. Born York Co. 1842. Has resided in this county since 1849.

Reid, John, employed in saw mill, Born in York Co. 1845. Located in Simcoe Co. 1873. P. O. address, Vine.

BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF SIMCOE COUNTY SUBSCRIBERS.

COLLINGWOOD.

Appleton, J. M. Of the firm of Olmstead & Appleton, contractors and builders, and proprietors of Central Planing Mill. Mr. Appleton is also manager at Collingwood for Mr. S. C. Kanady, lumber merchant of Toronto, and conducts a General Insurance and Money Loaning Agency. Born in York Co., Ont., 1849. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1869.

Burdett, Robert, contractor and builder, Collingwood. Native of England. Born 1838. A resident of Collingwood for 10 years.

Carpenter, E. R., chemist and druggist. Born at Woodstock, Conn., U.S., 1838. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1858.

Cooper, D. G., lumberman. Born at Toronto 1851. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1871.

Cameron, C. H., proprietor Dominion Hotel. Native of Argyleshire Scotland. Born 1837. Has resided in Collingwood since 1877.

Collins, Thomas, proprietor Central Hotel. Native of England. Born 1839. A resident of Simcoe Co. for 15 years.

Cameron, Chas., has been one of the leading local representative men of Collingwood for many years. He represented the town in the County Council for several terms; and was Warden of that municipal body in the year 1879.

Dudgeon, Adam, Division Court Clerk since 1871. Native of Scotland. Born 1824. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1856.

Fair, Thomas M, merchant. Native of Ireland. Born 1837. Removed to Collingwood 1857.

Foreman & Sons, bakers and general dealers in groceries, &c. Mr. John B. Foreman, the senior partner of the firm, was born in Scotland, 1829, and removed to Simcoe Co., 1853. His son and partner, Mr. Alex. Foreman, was born in New York State, 1853.

Hogg, John, editor Collingwood *Enterprise*, and general agent, Lieut. Col. Collingwood Battery of Artillery. Mr. Hogg, who is at present Chairman of the Collegiate Institute Board, has held the offices of Warden of Simcoe Co., and Reeve of the town, the latter office for a number of years. Native of Ireland. Born 1830. Has resided in Simcoe Co. 30 years.

Hodgetts, G. W., Manager Bank of Toronto, Collingwood. Mr. Hodgetts is a native of England. Born at West Bromwich, Staffordshire, 1850. Has resided in Collingwood since 1876.

Henry, J., merchant tailor and dealer in gents' furnishings. Formerly one of the Municipal Councillors. Native of New York State. Born in Chatauqua Co., 1828. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1861.

Holman, J. H., a member of the firm of Holman, Watts & Co., manufacturers of boilers and iron ship builders. Mr. Holman is also the local taxidermist. Native of Cork, Ireland. Born 1855. Removed to Canada 1871, and has resided in Collingwood since 1878.

Holman, Alfred James, boiler maker with Holman, Watts & Co. Native of Cork, Ireland. Born 1859. A resident of Collingwood for 5 years.

Kirk, Robert, manufacturer of sashes, doors and blinds, proprietor planing mill, Collingwood, also owner of flour and saw mill at Kirkville. Held the offices of Town Councillor and School Trustee for several years. Native of Ireland. Born 1823. Has resided in Simcoe Co. 23 years. Owns N. ½ Lot 45, Con. 12, and S. ½ Lot 46, Con. 12, Nottawasaga Tp., 200 acres.

Long, Thomas, M.P.P., general merchant. Branch stores at Stayner and Thornbury, and flour mills at Stayner. Owns 150 acres of farming land in Nottawasaga and Mulmur Tps. Mr. Long was born in Ireland, 1837, but has resided in Simcoe Co. for the past 30 years. Mr. Long formerly held the office of Town Councillor.

Lawrence, Theodore, watchmaker and jeweller. Born in Birmingham, England, 1853. Commenced business in Collingwood 1873.

Lockerbie, Andrew, harbour master since 1876, and Municipal Councillor for about 7 years. Mr. Lockerbie is a native of Scotland. Born at Stirling, February 24th, 1822. Formerly carried on the blacksmithing and boiler manufacturing business in Collingwood, and has been a resident of Simcoe Co. 27 years.

Morill, Alfred, ship builder, and built the first steamboat launched at Collingwood. Native of England. Born 1829. Removed to Simcoe Co., Ont., 1865.

Moberly & Gannon, barristers, solicitors in Chancery, &c. Firm composed of George Moberly and Charles Gannon. Mr. Moberly, was born in Yorkshire, England, 1830, has resided in Collingwood since 1857, during which time he has held the offices of Councillor 3 years and Mayor 5 years. Mr. Gannon is a native of Chester, England. Born 1827.

Medcalf, John, conductor, Hamilton and North Western Railway. Native of Ireland. Born 1851. Residence Collingwood.

Moberly, A., physician and surgeon. Born at Penetanguishene, Ont, 1840.

McLean, G., watchmaker and jeweller. Born in Ireland, 1835. A resident of Simcoe Co since 1858. Commenced business in Collingwood 1864.

McRae, George E., harness maker, &c. Native of England. Born at York, 1848. Has resided in Simcoe Co. 13 years. Commenced business in Collingwood 1871.

Oliphant, D., druggist. Native of Wellington Co., Ont. Born 1848. Removed to Collingwood 1875.

Olmstead, Oscar, of the firm of Olmstead and Appleton. Proprietors Central Planing Mill, manufacturers of sashes, doors, blinds, &c. Also contractors and builders. Mr. Olmstead is a native of Canada, and was born in the Township of Marlborough, Co. of Grenville, Ont., 1842. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1868.

O'Brien, R. W., general dealer in groceries and provisions. Native of Simcoe Co. Born at Barrie, 1849.

Peter, Charles, Loan and Insurance agent. Native of England. Born 1822. Has resided in Collingwood since 1873.

Robertson, Henry, barrister, &c. Native of Canada. Born in Whitchurch Tp, York Co., 1840. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1860

Rawlam, John, proprietor Globe Hotel, Collingwood. Born in Ireland July 23rd, 1825. Settled in Simcoe Co., 1846. Mr. Robertson, who has held the offices of School Trustee 17 years and Municipal Councillor 3 years, first engaged in the boot and shoe business in Collingwood in 1854, and in 1862 went into the hotel business, which he has since successfully carried on.

Roblin, John S, carriage maker, &c, Collingwood, Ont. Born in the Township of Adolphustown, Co. of Lennox, Ont, 1854. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1876.

Robson, D, editor and proprietor, of the *Bulletin*. Born in Lanark Co., Ont, 1840 Removed to Simcoe Co. 1870.

Stephens, C. E, merchant. Born at Streetsville, Ont., 1847. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1870.

Sykes, Royal, general blacksmith, manufacturer of carriages, waggons, sleighs, &c. Commenced business in Collingwood 25 years ago. Native of Prince Edward Co., Ont. Born 1827. Since his residence in Collingwood, Mr. Sykes has held the offices of School Trustee and Municipal Councillor.

Stephen, Alex. R., President Mechanics' Institute, Collingwood.

Tobey, Warren, manufacturer of, and wholesale dealer in leather, proprietor of tannery, &c. Native of Massachusetts. Born 1827. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1870.

Trott, Henry T., manufacture of furniture, wholesale dealer in cabinet ware of all kinds, and undertaker. Proprietor of the only hearse in Collingwood. Born in Toronto, 1842. Came with parents to Collingwood, 1862.

Toner, W. T., general lumber merchant. Born at Williamsport, Pa., U.S., 1848. Removed to Collingwood 1875.

Watson, George, Collector of Customs, Justice of the Peace, and formerly Mayor of Collingwood 6 years. Owns W. ½ Lot 8, Con. 8, Nottawasaga Tp., 100 acres. Native of Scotland. Born 1828. Removed to Simcoe Co. April 1st, 1855.

Watts, D. L of Holman, Watts & Co., boiler makers and iron ship builders, &c. Native of England. Born 1841. Removed to Collingwood 1874.

MIDLAND.

Asling, Chas. W., furniture dealer and undertaker. Native of Canada. Born 1842. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1879.

Ball, James, general merchant and postmaster. Born in Ireland 1838. Removed with family to Simcoe Co. 1850.

Cain Bros., proprietors livery stables, Midland, Ont.

Clark, Peter, sash, door, and pump manufacturer. Wood turning to order, &c. Native of Scotland. Born 1830. Has resided two years in Simcoe Co.

Chew, George, proprietor Midland flour and shingle mills, and Village Councillor. Born in York Co., Ont., 1844. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1866.

Chew, Wm., lumberman Owner S. W. ¼ Lot 1, Con. 3, York Tp., York Co., 50 acres. Born in York Co. 1848. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1866.

Cronkhite, J., builder, and Collector of Taxes for Tay Tp. Born in New Brunswick 1835. Came to Simcoe Co. 1869.

Covey, Charles, harnesss maker. Owns 50 acres, Lot 3, Con. 4 Tay Tp. Mr. Covey is a native of the Province of Ontario. Born 1843, and has resided about 1 year in Simcoe Co.

Cadotte A., general trader. Born at Montreal, P. Q., 1839. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1878.

Clarey, Thomas, builder, &c. Born in Canada 1852. Has resided 8 years in Simcoe Co.

Chew Brothers, lumbermen. One of the firm, Mr. Samuel Chew, is a Village Councillor. Natives of York Co., and residents of Simcoe Co. 14 years.

Chew, Joseph, lumber merchant. Owns 2 village lots on Water street. Born in York Township, Ont., 1852. Removed to Simcoe Co., 1875.

Clute, Chas., hotel proprietor. Born at Seymour, Ont., 1845. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1866.

Davenport, James, carpenter and builder. Born in Simcoe Co. 1847.

Duncan, James, proprietor Queen's Hotel, Midland, and Duncan's Hotel, Lindsay. Native of Ireland. Born in the city of Belfast, 1835. Commenced business in Simcoe Co. 1875.

Fitton, Chas. E., Provincial Land Surveyor and General Insurance Agent, King street, Midland. Born at Toronto, 1858. Removed with family to Simcoe Co., 1867.

Fullman, John, shipwright. Native of New Brunswick. Born 1840. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1870.

Griffith, J. B, fanning mill manufacturer. Born in Peterboro' Co, Ont., 1841. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1879.

Gregory, George, millwright. Native of England. Born 1843. A resident of Simcoe Co. 21 years.

Griffith, James H., carpenter and builder. Born in Northumberland Co., Ont., 1836. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1873.

Ganton, Stephen, general blacksmith, Midland. Mr. Ganton was born in Simcoe Co. 1834, and may therefore be reckoned among the "first settlers."

Hark, Henry, bricklayer. Native of England. Born at Hull, 1830. Has resided in Simcoe Co. 33 years.

Hazel, John, mechanic. Born in Lennox Co., Ont. 1840. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1873.

Hewis, David, proprietor Commercial Hotel, Midland. Born in Simcoe Co. 1849.

Johnston, J. P., watchmaker and jeweller. Native of England. Born at Barnstaple 1835 Commenced business in Midland 1878

Jeffery, F. W., agent for H. H. Cook, lumber merchant of Toronto. Born at Penetanguishene 1845.

Kidd, P. E, M.D, Physician and Surgeon. Born in Peterboro' Co, Ont., 1850. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1879.

Kelly, John, mechanical engineer. Born at Lancaster, Ont., 1856. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1874.

Laurandeau, Napoleon, boot and shoe manufacturer. Born in Quebec 1849. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1873.

Little J. W G, mechanic. Native of Pickering, Ont. Born 1854. Removed to Simcoe Co 1879.

Lyons, Thos, boot and shoe manufacturer. Born at Kingston, Ont., 1854. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1878.

Melville, John S., engineer. Owns residence and lot in Midland. Born at Montreal 1846. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1874.

Macfarlane, J., section foreman Midland Railway. Born at Quebec 1854. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1876.

McFarland, L, publisher Midland *Argosy*. Proprietor stationery and notion store. Mr. McFarland also holds the office of Village Clerk. Born in New Brunswick 1835. Removed with family to Simcoe Co. 1844.

McCarty, A. W., carriage manufacturer: Native of Simcoe Co. Born 1852.

Markle, Robert, filer. Born at Hastings, Ont., 1843. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1869.

McGregor, Lewis, mechanic. Born at Strathspey, Scotland, 1827. A resident of the county 3 years

Nickerson, N. N., gentleman and Village Councillor. Born in Province of Ontario 1825. Resident in Simcoe Co. since 1876.

Paterson, Alex., Commissioner in B. R, conveyancer, telegraph operator, land agent, &c. Born at Penetanguishene 1850.

Peters, Charles, tinsmith and dealer in stoves. Native of Canada. Born 1857. For 2 years a resident of Simcoe Co.

Rogers, Wm., proprietor Queen's Hotel, Midland. Native of England. Born 1847. Has been a resident of Simcoe Co since 1871.

Ross, John, carpenter and wheelwright. Native of Simcoe Co. Born in Oro Tp. 1834.

Rodger, L. S., millwright and carriage manufacturer Native of Scotland. Born 1840. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1869.

Ross, Chas., farmer, Clerk and Treasurer of Tay Tp. Owner of S. ½ Lot 100, Con. 1, 100 acres. Born at Quebec 1831. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1854.

Standen, Richard, farmer, P. O. address Midland. Owns E ½ Lot 18, Con 4, Tay Tp., 100 acres. Native of England. Born 1829. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1876.

Strathern, John, Provincial Land Surveyor. Native of Scotland. Born 1851. Removed with family to Simcoe Co. 1858.

Shaver, Edward, lumberman. Born in Quebec 1837. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1871.

Stafford, James A, butcher. Born at Port Hope, Ont., 1853. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1879.

Thompson, Wm, millwright. Native of Cavan, Ireland. Born 1839. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1872.

Weeks, John P, miller. Native of England. Born at Wallhampton 1839. A resident of Simcoe Co. 3 years.

ORILLIA.

Ardagh, J. A., M.D., Physician, Surgeon, &c.

Armstrong, F. W., Provincial Land Surveyor. Native of Dublin, Ireland. Born 1849. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1871.

Beaton, D. J., proprietor Orillia *Times*. Born in Ontario Co., Ont, 1841. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1867.

Booth, Robt. H., cabinet maker. Born in Orillia 1852.

Black, Andrew, upholsterer. Born in Argyleshire, Scotland, 1854. Came to Orillia 1876.

Coulson, James. Native of Ireland. Born 1834. Came to Simcoe Co. with parents 1843.

Clark, Andrew, merchant, West street. Native of Ireland. Born 1840. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1854. Married to Miss Mary Wyatt. Born in England 1844.

Cavanagh, Wm., general merchant. Mr. Cavanagh owns 100 acres of land in Medonte Tp. Valued at $4.000. Born in Medonte 1838.

Coulson, Geo. W., engineer. Owns Lots 3 and 4 North Elgin street. Born in Simcoe Co. 1855.

Campbell, Rev. K. A, Priest, West street. Born in Ontario Co., Ont., 1835. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1866

Carter, Geo., proprietor Queen's Hotel, carpenter and joiner. Was born in London, Ont., 1849, and came here in 1869. Is a member of the Muncipal Council.

Dowell, John, miller, employed at Thompson & Dennis's mill. Native of Cumberland, England. Born 1842. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1869.

Darrach, A., proprietor Queen's Hotel. Born in Oro Tp. 1856. Married Miss Christina Livingstone 1877.

Dunn, John, baker, confectioner, &c., Mississaga street. Born at Kingston, Ont. Has been a resident of Simcoe Co. since 1845.

Duddy, James, carpenter and joiner. Native of Simcoe Co.

Fitzgerald, P., dealer in boots and shoes. Formerly held the office of School Trustee. Born in Co. Limerick, Ireland, 1835. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1871. Married and has one child.

Gunigal, Michael, proprietor livery stable. Rigs for commercial travellers a specialty. Mr. Gunigal was born in Ireland, and has resided in this county since 1862.

Grant, C. E., Town Clerk and conveyancer. Money to loan. Insurance agent, &c. Born at Putney, England, 1852. Removed with parents to Simcoe Co. 1856.

Gill, B., pump manufucturer. Owns lot 17, Elgin street, Orillia. Born here 1838. Married and has 4 children.

Harris, Collingwood, retired gentleman. Invermara, Orillia P.O. Born at Port Hope, Ont., 1809. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1837.

Hatley, James J., butcher and pork packer. Born at Kent, England, 1844. Formerly a member of the Town Council.

Harvie, John S. For 30 years mail contractor. Born in Scotland, 1815. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1832.

Hoy, Robert, saddler and harness maker. Born at Montreal 1847. Removed to Simcoe Co. January, 1869.

Hern, John, woollen manufacturer. Owns part Lots 8 and 9 Barrie Road. Born in Devonshire, England, 1850. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1876.

Jupp, R. A., watchmaker, &c. Born at Aurora, Ont., 1858. Removed with parents to Simcoe Co. 1863.

Kelly, John, proprietor Orillia House, one of the best hotels in Simcoe Co. Mr. Kelly is a native of New York State, U.S., and was born in Clinton Co., 1832. Removed to Simcoe Co., Ont., 1866; took possession of Orillia House 1877.

Kelly, James, watchmaker and general merchant. Born in the Isle of Man, 1839. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1878.

Lowes, John, carpenter. Owns Lot on E. side Borland street. Born in Victoria County, Ont., 1837. Removed to Simcoe County, May, 1874.

Lawrence, Wm. H., veterinary surgeon, &c. Native of York Co., Ont. Born 1831. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1871.

Mulcahy, Thomas, general merchant. Native of Ireland, and a resident of Simcoe Co. since 1865.

Moore, Christopher, hotel proprietor, and formerly Town Councillor. Mr. Moore owns E. ½ Lot 1, Con. 4, South Orillia Tp., 100 acres. Born in Vespra Tp., Ont., 1837.

McKinlay, D.M., proprietor of harness shop and livery stables. Born at Prince Albert, Ont., 1854. Came to Simcoe County 1873.

McNamara, Andrew, school teacher, Orillia. Formerly taught at Waubachene and Marchmont. Born in York Co., 1855. Removed with parents to Simcoe Co. 1859.

McGeough, James E., saddler, harness maker and carriage trimmer. Born at Port Hope, Ont., 1852. Removed to Simcoe Co. March 1874.

McKay Bros., woollen manufacturers, Mississaga street, opposite Russell House. Natives of Scotland. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1874.

Paine, Mrs. E. S. A., retired lady, mother of 5 children. Mrs. Paine owns S. E. ½ Lot 6, Con. 5, South Orillia Tp., 75 acres. Native of England. P. O. address Orillia.

Tite, George, painter, born in England, 1838. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1861.

Quinn, James, general merchant.

Ramsay, W., manufacturer of carriages, buggies, cutters, sleighs, &c., Orillia. Mr. Ramsay makes a specialty of the celebrated "Dexter Spring Buggy," which is largely used in the County of Simcoe, and throughout the Provice. Has been a member of the Town Council since 1875. Native of Scotland. Born 1843. Removed with family to Simcoe Co. 1857.

Reeve, George, general agent for farm implements and sewing machines. Residence Atherley, Ont. P. O. address Orillia. Mr. Reeve owns 76 acres Lot 31, Con. 1, Mara Tp., Ontario Co. Native of Mara Tp. Born 1858.

Ramsay, Geo. S., teacher. Was born in York County 1856, and came to Simcoe County three years after.

Russell, Robert, proprietor Russell House. Born in Banffshire, Scotland, 1853. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1874.

Reid, James, engineer and farmer. Resides at present in Orillia. P. O. address Sebright, Ont. Mr. Reid is owner of Lot 22, Con. 10, Dalton Tp., Victoria Co., 100 acres. Native of Scotland. Born in Stirlingshire, 1854. Settled in Canada 1875.

Ralston, Alex., tanner, and boot and shoe manufacturer. Born in Canada 1829. Removed to Simcoe Co., 1871.

Scadding, H. S., manager Dominion Bank, Orillia, Ont. Native of York Co. Born 1836. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1871.

Sanson, D. L., Mayor of Orillia. Native of Scotland Born in the city of Edinburgh, 1829. Parents settled in Simcoe Co. 1833.

Smith, Saml., cabinet maker. Owner of Lot 28, Barrie Road. Born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, 1840. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1872.

Sanderson, R. J., marble dealer. Born in Lancashire, England, 1849. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1872.

Thomson, James, merchant and miller, Orillia. Owns part of Lot 12, Con. 2 South Orillia Tp., 100 acres, and Lot 12, Con. 11 Medonte Tp., 200 acres. Born at Dumfries, Scotland, 1843. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1857.

Tudhope, W., carriage manufacturer and formerly Town Councillor. Mr. Tudhope has resided in Simcoe Co. since 1833, and was born in Scotland the previous year.

Tebbs, Theodore H., gentleman, Orillia. Owns part broken Lot 6, Con. 6, South Orillia Tp. Mr. Tebbs, who formerly followed the profession of Civil Engineer, was born at Highgate, Middlesex Co., Ont., 1847, and removed to Simcoe Co. 1880.

Tutton & Trill, iron and brass founders, manufacturers of all kinds of machines for grist, saw, and shingle mills, corner Tecumseth and Ewart streets. Mr. Tutton is a native of England. Born 1818, and has resided in Simcoe Co. since 1869. Mr. Trill was born in England 1839, came to Simcoe Co. 1877.

Vick, George, baker, confectioner, miller, pork packer, and dealer in groceries, &c. Owns 5 town lots in Orillia. Mr. Vick is a native of the Isle of Wight, and has resided in Simcoe Co. since 1846.

Wainwright, Saml., tanner and leather merchant, Elgin street. Formerly a member of Town Council. Mr. Wainwright is a native of England, and has resided since 1846 in Simcoe Co.

Wallace, Joseph, merchant tailor. Born at Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 1826. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1859.

Wainman, George, hair dresser and barber. Native of Yorkshire, England. Born 1847. Removed to Simcoe Co. Sept. 1869.

Weir, Robert R., lumberman, and at one time Town Councillor. Born in Halton Co., Ont., 1846. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1869.

PENETANGUISHENE.

Arnold, Alex., carriage painter. Born at Aurora, Ont., 1851. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1879.

Anderson, Rev. G. A., Protestant Chaplain, Provincial Reformatory. Born 1825. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1873.

Bailey, W. H., harness maker. Born at Cookstown, Ont., 1855. Removed to Simcoe Co, 1877.

Buckley, John P., clerk. Native of Ireland. Born 1836. A resident of Simcoe Co. since 1854.

Burke, David, resides at Reformatory. Captain of Lake Steamer. Native of Dublin, Ireland. Born 1843. Parents removed to Simcoe Co. 1850.

Crawford, J. T., book-keeper. Born in London, England, 1846. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1877.

Cassidy, S. F, builder. Born at Monaghan, Ont., 1839. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1872.

Clarkson, C., proprietor Georgian Bay House, Penetanguishene. Native of Canada. Born 1837. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1854.

Charlwood, G. A. F., lumberman Native of England. Born 1838. Family came to Simcoe Co. 1854.

Craig, Wm, Superintendent of Industries, Provincial Reformatory. Native of Glasgow, Scotland. Born 1827. A resident of Simcoe Co. 4 years.

Clark, Hugh, cabinet instructor, Provincial Reformatory. Native of Glasgow, Scotland. Born 1822. Has resided in Simcoe Co. 3 years.

Drinnan, John, teacher. Born at Montreal 1858. Has resided in Simcoe Co. since 1865.

Finn, P. W., proprietor of Canada House. Native of Tipperary, Ireland. Born 1843. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1875.

Fitzpatrick, Thos, band instructor, Provincial Reformatory. Native of England. Born 1840. Has resided 3 years in Simcoe Co.

Gibbon, Chas. H., station agent. Born in England 1838. A resident of Simcoe Co. for the past two years.

Gordon, P., farmer and general merchant, Reformatory Road, Penetanguishene. Born at Cobourg, Ont., 1846. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1859.

Haywood, Geo. A., butcher. Born at London, England, 1855. A resident of Simcoe Co. 11 years.

Huff, George, mechanical engineer. Born at Athol, Ont, 1848. Removed to Simcoe Co., 1870.

Harford, T., gardener, Provincial Reformatory. Born at Dublin, Ireland, 1846. Has resided in Simcoe Co. 4 years.

Jennings, Harry, book keeper and formerly School Trustee. Born at London, England, 1850. A resident of Simcoe Co. 8 years.

Keating, W. J., barrister, attorney-at-law, &c., and formerly Town Clerk. Native of Co. Meath, Ireland. Born 1848. Has resided in Simcoe Co. since 1864.

Kelly, Wm. Moore, Warden, Provincial Reformatory. Native of Ireland. Born at Westport 1818. A resident of Simcoe Co. 22 years.

Kiernan, Rev. E. J., Catholic Chaplain, Provincial Reformatory. Native of Ireland. Born 1852. Has resided one year in Simcoe Co.

Laboureau, Rev. H. T., Catholic Priest. Native of France. Born 1837. Has resided in Simcoe Co. 7 years.

Leith, John, carriage manufacturer. Native of Orkney Islands. Born 1852. Has resided in Simcoe Co. 11 years.

La Rush, Peter J., auctioneer and loan agent. Native of Canada. Born 1851. Has resided in Simcoe Co. since 1867.

Mills, Rev. Samuel, Incumbent, All Saints Church. Born in Simcoe Co. 1847.

Mundy, J., carriage builder, and Village Councillor. Born in Tay Tp. 1840.

Miles, G. G., carpenter, Central Prison, Toronto and Provincial Reformatory, Penetanguishene. Born in Scotland 1849. P.O. address Parkdale, Ont.

Murphy, E. W., Protestant Teacher, Provincial Reformatory. Native of England. Born 1845. A resident of Simcoe Co. 10 years.

Morris, Alfred, book-keeper. Born in London, England, 1850. A resident of Simcoe Co. 3 years.

McGibbon, Charles, lumberman and millowner. Born in Halton Co., Ont., 1856. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1873.

McGrath, M. L., general merchant and Municipal Treasurer. Owner of Lot 18 and part Lot 17, Con. 12, Tiny Tp., 239 acres. Native of Ireland. Born 1842. Has resided in Simcoe Co. 10 years.

McGirr, J., carpenter. Native of United States. Born 1841. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1870.

Perkins, N. A., general merchant. Native of New Brunswick. Born 1839. Removed to Simcoe Co., Ont., 1872.

Payette, Peter, millwright and engineer. Born at L'Orignal, Ont., 1850. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1877.

Penetanguishene Mechanics' Institute, founded 1878. P. H. Spohn, President; Wm. Waddell, Vice President; M. L. McGrath, Treasurer; J. T. Crawford, Secretary; Joseph Squiers, Librarian.

Payette, Thos., sawyer and millwright. Born at L'Orignal, Ont., 1851. Removed to Simcoe Co., 1878.

Perkin, W. R., painter and glazier. Native of Canada. Born 1852. A resident of Simcoe Co. since 1877.

Reynolds, T. M., manufacturer. Has resided in Simcoe Co. 14 years. Born in the United States 1838.

Rae, Donald, cooper, Provincial Reformatory. Native of Scotland. Born 1840. Has resided 9 years in Simcoe Co.

Sphon, P. H., M.D., physician, surgeon, and Reeve of Penetanguishene and President Mechanics' Institute. Born at Ancaster, Ont., 1842. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1867.

Smith, James, proprietor livery stables, Penetanguishene, and owner N. ½ Lot 96, Con. 1, Tiny Tp. Native of Ireland. Born 1839. A resident of Simcoe Co. 20 years.

Squire, James, merchant tailor. Native of England. Born 1819. Has resided in Simcoe Co. 2 years.

Stoddart, Wm, merchant tailor. Native of Scotland. Born 1841. A resident of Simcoe Co. 6 years.

Skelly, T. J. M., Catholic Teacher, Provincial Reformatory. A native of Simcoe Co. Born 1853.

Sinnott, James, carpenter. Born in Ireland 1840. For 3 years a resident of Simcoe Co.

Thompson, X., attorney, &c. Born in Simcoe Co. 1831.

Thompson, A. A., merchant. Native of Canada. Born 1813

Thompson, W. F. H., clerk. Born at Toronto 1850. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1868.

Wright, G. H., tinsmith and dealer in stoves. Native of United States. Born 1849. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1875.

Wynne, James, dealer in wines, liquors, &c. Native of Canada. Born at Thornhill, Ont, 1840. Family removed to Simcoe Co. 1848.

Waddell, Wm., engineer, Provincial Reformatory. Born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, 1846. Has resided in Simcoe Co. since June 1878.

STAYNER.

Cameron, A., proprietor Cameron's Hotel, Stayner. Native of Canada. Born 1839. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1871.

Clemenger, John, retired farmer, and resides here. He has 166 acres situated in Con. 2, Lot 1, of Nottawasaga and Lot 32, Con. 6, of Mulmur. Has been a Councillor and Postmaster. Is now a J. P. Born in Ireland 1812 Came to Simcoe Co. 1844.

Hislop, Alexander, clerk and book-keeper, Stayner. Owns 66 acres of Lot 2, Con. 12, Sunnidale Tp., valued at $2,500. Mr. Hislop was born in Scotland 1829, and has been a resident of Simcoe Co. since 1857.

Honeyford, W. T., carpenter and joiner, Stayner, Owns a Lot in Stayner valued at $450. Native of Canada. Born at Toronto 1833. Family moved to Simcoe Co. 1837.

McLean, Alexander, boot and shoe maker. He owns 100 acres Lot 23, Con. 6, Osprey Tp. Born in Argyleshire, Scotland 1840. Came to Canada in 1849.

Sanders, E. B., solicitor and Reeve of Stayner. Mr. Sanders is owner of N.W. ¼ Lot 18, Con. 3, Nottawasaga Tp., 50 acres, valued at $2,500. Native of Nova Scotia. Born 1840. Has resided in Simcoe Co. 26 years.

Wiggins, Charles, merchant, Stayner. Native of Canada. Born 1847. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1853.

Walton, William, livery proprietor, Stayner. Native of England. Born 1854. Family settled in Simcoe Co. 1857.

Adjala Township.

Casserly, Wm., proprietor Ontario Hotel, Loretto, of which place he is postmaster. Of American nativity; born 1845. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1868.

Cook, Rev. W. H., Methodist Minister at Mono Mills, and came here in 1878. Born in Ireland 1837.

Dorney, Thomas, farmer. P. O. address Athlone. Owns the W. ½ Lot 9, Con. 5, 100 acres. Born in this township in 1856.

Egan, James T., proprietor Ontario Hotel and undertaker, Keenansville. Born in Adjala township in 1843.

Gibney, Rev. H. J., R. C. clergyman at Arlington. Came to the county in 1873. Born at Toronto 1846.

Hamilton, R, M.D., physician and surgeon, Athlone. Native of this township. Born 1844.

Hughes, George P, general merchant, conveyancer and publisher of the Cardwell *Sentinel*, Keenansville. Is also Clerk of the municipality. Born in this County 1834.

Heslin, Bernard, farmer, owns 100 acres in the E. ½ Lot 12, Con. 4. Born in this Township 1856. P. O. address Athlone.

Irwin, George, proprietor of Athlone grist and flouring mills. Also owns 128 acres of land in the township. Born in Tecumseh Tp. 1856. P. O. address Athlone.

Lee, Robert, general merchant and Postmaster at Connor. Born in Ireland 1847. Came with parents to this county in 1851.

Leggett, Joseph, owns 250 acres in Lot 5, Con. 2 and 3. Was born in this township 1836, and is now a member of the Township Council. P. O. address Connor.

McKenna, C., M.D., physician and surgeon, Athlone. Born in York Co. 1845. Came to Simcoe Co. 20 years ago.

Ronan, Mathew, farmer. Owns 200 acres in Lots 13 and 15, Con. 4. Resides on Lot 13 in that Concession. Was born in Ireland 1841. Came to this County with parents 8 years later. Has held the position of Reeve. Athlone P. O.

Small, Patrick, farmer. P. O. address Keenansville. Is a member of the Township Council. Owns 100 acres of land, being the E. ½ Lot 10, Con. 7. Born in Adjala 1838.

Tomlinson, Ed., hotel proprietor, Athlone. Born in York Co. 1842. Located in this County 1856.

Webster, M., merchant and postmaster at Sheldon. Owns 200 acres of land in that location, Lot 24, Con. 1. Born in Yorkshire, Eng., 1821. Located in Simcoe Co. 1860.

Essa Township.

Armstrong, C., proprietor Mansion House, Cookstown. Is a native of this county. Born 1842.

Arnold, John A., farmer. P.O. address, Ivy. Owns 500 acres of land, including Lot 20, Con. 7. Born in this county in 1830.

Arnold, Alexander, farmer. Owns east halves of Lots 25 and 27, and Lot 28, Con. 7; 300 acres in all. Born in Ireland. Came to this county in 1854. P.O. Ivy.

Braden, Andrew, farmer. Cloverhill P O Owns 200 acres in Lots 2 and 4, Con 6. Native of Ireland Born 1812. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1849.

Bell, J. R, merchant miller. Utopia, P O Born in Canada 1853. Has resided in this county since 1859.

Bell, William, farmer Owns 85 acres located in Lots 25 and 26, Con. 4. Is a member of the Township Council Born in Ireland 1842 Came to this country with parents five years later. P. O. Angus.

Banting, R T., farmer P.O. address, Cookstown Is Township Clerk of Essa and County Clerk of Simcoe Owns 150 acres situated in Lot 1, Con 10. Is a native of Ireland. Born 1820. Has resided in Simcoe Co. since 1845.

Brown, J. R. & Co., general merchants, Angus. Mr. Brown is Postmaster of that village. Is a native of England. Came to this county 1860.

Bush, J. L. T., hotel proprietor, Angus. Born in New York 1832. Has resided in Simcoe Co. since 1853.

Carr, William, farmer. Owns 250 acres, including Lot 11, Con. 10. Was born in this county 1829. P.O. address Egbert.

Coburn, Samuel, farmer. P.O. address West Essa. Is owner of 100 acres in Lot 6, Con. 2 Is a native of Simcoe County. Born 1839.

Colwell, W. W., lumber merchant. P.O. address Colwell or Toronto. Owns 1,200 acres of land, including Lot 31, Con. 8 of this township. Born in England 1821. Commenced business in this county 1869.

Chapman, James, jr., farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lot 5, Con. 9. Was born in this county in 1849. Clover Hill P.O.

Carr, John P., farmer. Thornton, P.O. Born in this county 1845. Owns 100 acres of Lot 11, Con. 11.

Dinwoody, William, farmer. Was the first white child born in the Township of Essa. Date of birth 1826. Owns Lot 3, Con. 9, 200 acres. P.O. address, Clover Hill.

Duff, John, farmer. Clover Hill P.O. Owns 350 acres, including Lot 1, Con. 9. Born in Toronto 1825 and came to Simcoe Co. with parents the same year.

Davidson, David, general blacksmith, Angus. Born in Canada 1842. Located in this county 1874.

Duff, George, farmer. Clover Hill P.O. Owns 160 acres including the E. ½ Lot 1, Con. 9, and a portion of Lot 1, Con. 6. Born in Simcoe Co., 1840.

Dinwoody, James, farmer, resides on Lot 1, Con. 10. Born in this county, 1825. Cookstown P.O.

Dinwoody, George, retired farmer. Owns 210 acres, including W. ½ Lot 1, Con. 10. Born in Ireland 1800. Located in Simcoe Co. 1825. Cookstown P.O.

Dunn, David, farmer. Elm Grove P.O. Is present Reeve of Essa, and has been Warden of the county, he having a long and intimate connection with municipal affairs. Owns 400 acres in Lots 12, 14, 16, Con. 4, and Lot 15, Con. 5. Born in Ireland 1837. Came to this county 1848.

Edmondson, J. E., farmer and millowner. Utopia P.O. Owns W. ½ Lot 29 and W. ½ Lot 30, Con. 6. Is a Canadian, born 1837. Located in Simcoe Co. 30 years later.

Ferris, James, farmer. Owns 100 acres in Lot 5, Con. 3. Native of Ireland. Born 1837. Settled in this county 1862. Elm Grove P.O.

Fletcher, J. T., farmer. P.O. address Ivy. Owns 350 acres of land, including Lot 18, Con. 9, where he resides. Native of Ireland. Born 1820. Came to Simcoe Co. 1844. Has been a member of the Council and Township Treasurer.

Fletcher, John, proprietor saw and grist mills, Alliston. Owns a large area of land in the township, including a portion of Lot 1, Con. 1. Born in this county 1825.

Fletcher, George, proprietor saw and grist mills on Lot 1, Con. 3, which he owns, together with several hundred acres elsewhere located. Native of this county. Born 1833. P.O. address, Alliston.

Fisher, John, retired farmer. Born in the State of New York 1818. Came to this county with parents in 1822. Has been 21 years in the Township Council, during five of which he filled the office of Reeve. Resides now in Alliston village. Owns 376 acres of land in the township.

Ferguson, Donald, farmer. Colwell P.O., of which office he is Postmaster. Owns 118 acres in Lot 32, Con. 9. Born in Canada 1841 Came to Simcoe Co., 1863.

Gollans, Brothers, farmers P O. address Utopia Owns W. ½ Lot 32, Con. 6. Natives of Scotland. Came to this county in 1860.

Greenlees, R. F, school teacher. Born in Canada 1854. Has resided in this county since 1859. P.O. address West Essa

Griffith, James, farmer, Clover Hill P O Owns Lot 1, Con. 7, 200 acres Born in York Co 1847. Came to this county in 1863

Gilroy, Charles, farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lot 3, Con. 8, valued at $8,000. Born in this county 1836. P.O. address Clover Hill.

Grose, Noah, farmer. Owns Lot 9, Con. 10; 200 acres Born in England 1836. Came to this county with parents in 1840. Egbert P.O

Heylands, James, farmer. P.O. address Thornton. Is owner of 280 acres of land including Lot 10, Con. 11. Native of Ireland. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1832.

Henderson, Thomas, teacher in the Alliston Public School. Native of Canada Born 1853. Has resided in this county since 1876.

Hood, J. G., farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lot 11, Con. 2. Born in Scotland 1823. Came to this county in 1840. P. O. address, West Essa.

Hussey, Wm A, farmer. Has partnership interest in 150 acres of Lot 7, Con. 6. Born in Simcoe Co. in 1851. Elm Grove P.O.

Hussey, A. G., farmer. Born in this county 1859. Is part owner of 150 acres of Lot 7, Con. 6. P.O. address Elm Grove

Howard, T. W., barrister-at-law, Alliston Born in London Township 1853. Located here 1874.

Henderson, Robert, proprietor Queen's Hotel, Alliston. Born in this county in 1846.

Irvin, James, farmer. Owns 300 acres in Lot 3, Cons. 6 and 7. Of Irish nativity. Born 1809. Has resided in this county since 1837. P.O. address Clover Hill.

Jaffray, William, farmer., Utopia P.O. Owns a portion of Lot 30, Con. 5, 148 acres. Born in Scotland 1830. Became a resident of this county 1863.

Jerrett, William, Egbert P.O. Owns and operates a shingle and planing mill on Lot 10, Con. 9. Born in Simcoe Co. 1852.

Kirkland, A. M., manager Ontario Bank, Alliston. Born in Scotland 1832. Located in Alliston 1878.

Lennox, I. T., general merchant and Postmaster, at Ivy. Owns 200 acres, located in Lots 18 and 21, Cons. 7 and 9. Born in Canada, 1850. Located in Simcoe Co. 1866.

Lyons, James F., farmer. Owns 150 acres, located in Lots 19 and 29, Con. 10. Born in Ireland 1836. Came to this county 1854. Ivy P.O.

Loblaw, Mark, B., farmer. P.O. address, Elm Grove. Born in Canada 1838. Located in Simcoe Co. in 1851. Now owns 100 acres of Lot 6, Con. 4.

Livingston, D., proprietor Exchange Hotel, Thornton. Is owner of 100 acres, located in Lot 3, Con. 12. Born in Canada .838. Has resided in this county since 1863.

Lodge, Joseph, farmer, Thornton, P.O. Owns 50 acres of Lot 18, Con. 11. Native of Ireland. Born 1818. Came to Simcoe Co., 1846.

McLeod, Duncan, agent for Atkin, Knight & Wilson's agricultural implements, Priceville, Grey Co. Owns 50 acres in Lot 9, Con. 3, N.D.R., Artemesia township. Born in Canada 1850. Settled in Grey Co., 1869.

McIntosh, J., agent for the sale of sewing machines, musical instruments and agricultural implements, Alliston. Born in Canada 1850. Has resided in Simcoe Co. since 1867.

McLean, William John, farmer. P.O. address, Elm Grove. Owns Lot 6, Con. 6, 204 acres. Native of this county. Born 1850.

McMaster, Wm., farmer. Utopia P.O. A native of Ireland. Born 1818. Came here in 1849. Is owner of 150 acres including part of Lots 26 and 29, Con. 4.

McMaster, Mark, farmer. Owns 360 acres, and resides on N. ½ Lot 27, Con. 6. Is of Irish nativity. Born 1829. Became a settler in Simcoe Co. in 1845. P. O Utopia.

McGrath, T. J., farmer. Utopia P.O. Is owner of 50 acres in Lot 31, Con. 5. Born in Ireland 1833. Settled in this county 1859.

McBride, Robert, farmer. P.O. address, Egbert. Is owner of Lot 8, Con. 8, 200 acres. Is a Canadian. Born 1821. Settled in this Co., 1850.

McDonald, A. W., farmer. Ivy P.O. Born in this county 1859. Owns 50 acres of the north part of Lot 18, Con. 8.

Morris, James K., farmer. P.O. address, Egbert. Has been a member of the Township Council. Owns 100 acres of Lot 11, Con. 8. Born in this county 1836.

Marr, Frederick, farmer. Owns 50 acres of Lots 19 and 20, Con. 11. Is an Englishman. Came to this county 1876. P.O. address, Thornton.

Madrill, John, M.D., physician and surgeon, Alliston. Born in Canada 1844. Located in this county 1864.

Morris, H., J. P., farmer. Was one of the pioneers of the township. Born in Ireland 1806. Settled here in 1830. Owns 350 acres of land, including Lot 7, Con. 9, where he resides. Egbert P.O.

Nicol, John, general merchant, proprietor saw and grist mills, and postmaster at Nicolston. Owns 900 acres of land, including the major part of Lot 1, Con. 5, where he resides. Is a native of Scotland. Born 1820. Has lived in Simcoe Co. since 1853.

Parker, Thomas, farmer. Is Deputy Reeve of Essa. Owns Lots 19 and 20, Con. 9, and other land, altogether 600 acres. Born in this county in 1827. P.O. address, Ivy.

Rankin, W. K., farmer and school teacher. Is owner of 500 acres of land, including Lot 6, Con. 10, where he resides. Born in Ireland 1846. Came to this county 1863. P. O. Ivy.

Rodgers, Samuel, farmer. P.O. address, Nicolston. Owns Lot 2, Con. 4, Essa, and E. ½ Lot 30, Con. 1, Tossorontio, 300 acres in all. Is at present a member of the Township Council. Native of Canada. Born 1829. Came to this county five years later.

Stewart, John, druggist and official assignee, Alliston. Is Reeve of the village. Born in this Co. 1843.

Speers, Hugh, jr., farmer. P. O. address, Ivy. Owns 100 acres of Lot 24, Con. 8. Born in Simcoe Co. 1850.

Sutherland, James G., dental surgeon, Alliston. Native of this county. Born 1850.

Spindloe, James, merchant miller. P. O. address, Nicolston. Born in England 1836. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1861.

Stevenson, William, J.P., farmer. Owns 200 acres, being N. ½ Lots 8 and 10, Con. 1. Native of Scotland. Born 1807. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1833. P. O. address, West Essa.

Speers, William, farmer. Owns 150 acres located in Lots 6 and 7, Con. 10. Born in Ireland 1816. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1834. Cookstown P.O.

Upton, George, manufacturer of woollen goods, Alliston. Owns a portion of Lot 1, Con. 4, 100 acres. Born in the United States 1842. Located in this county 1867.

Wilson, Roger, farmer, Ivy P.O. Resides on Lot 21, Con. 10, which he owns, together with other land to the amount of 320 acres. Born in this county in 1834.

Wilkinson, John, farmer and school teacher. West Essa P.O. Owns 100 acres in Lot 5, Con. 3. Is a native of Simcoe Co. Born 1847.

Wilson, James, farmer. Elm Grove P.O. Owns and occupies Lot 5, Con. 5, and a portion of Lot 3, Con. 6, 250 acres. Of Irish nativity. Born 1829. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1847.

Whiteside, Henry R., farmer. P. O. address, Elm Grove. Is owner of 350 acres, including Lot 7, Con. 5. Born in England 1831. Came to this county with parents in the following year.

Whiteside, John, farmer. West Essa P.O. Owns and occupies 155 acres of Lot 4, Con. 1. Of English birth. Came to this county in 1832.

Whiteside, Robinson, farmer. Is owner of 250 acres, including Lot 4, Con. 8. Was born in this county in 1835. P. O. address, Clover Hill.

Walker & Cuningham, manufacturers of woollen goods, Alliston. Both Canadians. Mr. Walker was born in 1842 and Mr. Cuningham in 1852.

Flos Township.

Allen, Thomas, farmer, Allenwood P. O. Owns 50 acres in N. W. ¼ Lot 14, Con. 9. Is of Irish nativity, and settled in Simcoe in 1859.

Ansley, Samuel, farmer. Born in this Province 1851. Located here in 1873. Owns West ½ Lot 20, Con. 9, 100 acres. Vanvlack P. O.

Argue, George E., farmer. Owns 200 acres, located in Lots 17-18, Con. 9-10. Born in Durham County 1828. Located in Simcoe Co. 1869. P. O. address Allenwood.

Armstrong, John, farmer and builder. Owns 124 acres in Lot 15, Con. 9. Of Irish nativity. Born 1823. Settled in this County 1866. P. O. address Allenwood

Bannister, John, farmer, Waverley P. O. Owns a part of Lot 75, Con. 1, besides lands in Medonte, Tay, and Tiny, 376 acres in all. Is a native of this County. Born 1839.

Bray, Alfred, physician and surgeon, Elmvale. Born in Mexico, 1852. A resident of Simcoe Co. 5 years.

Bramby, T. W. C., teacher, Grenfel P. O. Born in Simcoe Co. 1858.

Bell, Robert, farmer, Allenwood P. O. Owns 300 acres in the Tp. Of Scotch nativity. Born 1829. Came to this County with parents in 1831.

Blain, S., farmer, owns N. ½ Lot 20, Con. 4. Born in Scotland 1826. Came to Simcoe Co. 1876. P. O. address Vigo.

Blain, William, farmer, Vigo P. O. Owns 100 acres in N. ½ Lot. 21, Con. 4. Born in Scotland 1830. Located here in 1876.

Craig, J. S., woollen manufacturer, Craighurst P.O. Is a native of this County. Born 1841.

Coughlin, John and Michael, farmers. Own 400 acres of land, including Lot 11, Con. 2, and portions of Lots 12 and 13, Con. 1. John Coughlin is of Irish birth; was born 1810. Came to this County 1845. Apto P.O.

Crossland, Robert, station agent, Northern Railroad, Phelpston. Owns 50 acres in Lot 15, Con. 7. Born in England 1849. Came to Simcoe County 1871.

Cotton, Samuel, carriage manufacturer, Elmvale. Born in this County 1850.

Collins, John, farmer. He owns 140 acres of Lot 27, Con. 1. Born in England 1832. Came here in 1862. P. O. address Stayner.

Cameron, David, farmer. Owns N. ½ Lot 20, Con. 7, 100 acres. Born in this County 1846. P.O. address Crossland.

Cummings, Robert, farmer. Owns 85 acres located in Lot 18, Con. 11. Has been a member of the Township Council. Born in Scotland 1841. Came to Simcoe Co. with parents four years later. Allenwood P.O.

Cotton, Noah, farmer and mill owner, Lot 18, Con. 7, where he owns 100 acres. Is a member of the Municipal Council. Born in this Province 1842. Became a resident of Simcoe Co. 1868. Crossland P.O.

Coffey, John J., teacher. Resides permanently at Whitby, Ont., but is temporarily engaged in his profession in this Township. Born in this Province 1853.

Dickie, Robert, farmer and carpenter. Owns Lot 4, Con. 8, portions of Lots 9 and 10, Con. 11, a farm in Tiny Tp., and resides on first-mentioned property. Born in Scotland 1847. Came to this County 12 years later. Elmvale P.O.

Dickenson, John Geo., farmer, Allenwood P.O. Has held the office of Postmaster. Is owner of 100 acres in Lot 16, Con. 10. A native of this Province. Born 1841. Located in this County 1868.

Doonan, David, farmer. P.O. address Allenwood. Owns 50 acres of Lot 17, Con. 10. Was born in Ontario, and located in this County 1874.

Drysdale, James, farmer, Elmvale P.O. Has held a seat at the Council Board. Owns N. ½ Lot 8, Con. 6, and N. ½ Lot 9, Con. 7, 200 acres. Native of Lanark Co., Ont. Born 1830. Has resided in Simcoe Co. since 1845.

Drysdale, Wm., farmer. P. O. address Elmvale. Born in Lanark Co. 1840. Located in this County 1860. Now owns 50 acres in Lot 10, Con. 7.

Drysdale, Joseph, farmer. Owns 150 acres, including N. ½ Lot 1, Con. 6. Has been a Township Councillor. Born at Perth, Ont., 1833. Came to Simcoe Co. 1842. Hillsdale P.O.

Dickie, James, farmer. Owns 100 acres in Lot 53, Con. 1. Native of Scotland. Born 1842. Has lived in Simcoe Co. since 1863. P. O. address Hillsdale.

Ellis, Thomas, general merchant, Elmvale. Was born in this County 1847.

Farney, James, farmer. Owns 110 acres, including portions of Lot 72, Con. 1, and Lot 2, Con. 9. Born in Scotland 1821. Settled in this County with parents in 1834. Elmvale P.O.

French, Gabriel, farmer and mill owner. Also owns and occupies Lots 74-75, Con. 2. Native of England. Born 1818. Came to this Co. 1832. Waverley P.O.

French, Thomas, farmer. Owns 137 acres in Lot 75, Con. 1 O. T. Born in England 1829. Has resided in Simcoe Co. since 1832. Waverley P.O.

Gallagher, Denis, merchant, school teacher, and postmaster of Vigo P.O. Is owner of 100 acres in the S. ½ Lot 21, Con. 4. Born in Ireland 1809; became a resident of Simcoe Co. in 1852, prior to which date he served 24 years in the British army.

Harvey, William, postmaster at Elmvale, conveyancer and Commissioner of the Court of Common Pleas. Has been Township Clerk and Treasurer; owns S. ½ Lot 1, Con. 9, 100 acres. Born in Ireland 1823, came to Simcoe Co. 1848.

Harper, George, farmer and hotel proprietor. Owns 200 acres, including N. ½ Lot 16, Con. 6, and portions of Lots 5-6, Con. 3. Born in this Province 1843. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1869. P.O. address Fergusonville.

Howden, Charles, farmer. Owns 50 acres in Lot 9, Con. 10. Born in England 1829. Has resided in Simcoe Co. since 1862. P.O. address Elmvale.

Harman, Obadiah, farmer. Owns 170 acres, including portions of Lots 16 and 21, Cons. 10-11. Native of Ontario. Born 1826. Became a settler in Simcoe Co. in 1868. Allenwood P.O.

Harvey, James, farmer. Allenwood P.O. Owns 85 acres in Lot 14, Con. 11. Born in Ireland 1839. Came to this country with parents in 1848.

Harvey, James, farmer. Owns and occupies 50 acres in N. ½ Lot 26, Con. 4. Of English nativity. Born 1846; settled in this Co. 1863. P.O address Vigo.

Hodges, Owen, farmer. Native of Kent Co., England. Born 1830. Became a resident of Simcoe Co. 1873. Owns 140 acres in Lot 68, Con. O. S. Waverley P.O.

Jamieson, Robert, farmer. Elmvale P.O. Born at Guelph, Ont., 1832. Settled in Simcoe Co. with parents 4 years later. Now owns 100 acres in N. ½ Lot 10, Con. 6.

Johnson, William, farmer. Is owner of 75 acres in Lot 48, Con. 1 O. S. Native of Ontario. Born 1809. Came to this country 1829. Craighurst P.O.

Johnston, Elizabeth G., wife of John Johnson, farmer, and breeder of thoroughbred stock. Owns 430 acres in Flos and Vespra, including Lot 51, Con. 1, O. S. P. O. address Hillsdale.

Jones, Richard, farmer. Vigo P. O. Is owner of 50 acres in S. ½ Lot 25, Con. 4. Native of Shropshire, Eng. Born 1827. Located in Simcoe Co. 1879.

Kent, R. A., farmer, Craighurst. Owns 48 acres of Lot 48, Con. 1, O. S. Born in this Province 1842. Came to Simcoe Co. 1862.

Kerr, Robert, farmer. Owns N. ½ Lot 5, Con. 10, 100 acres. Born in Scotland in 1839. Has been a resident of Simcoe Co. since 1859. P. O. address Elmvale.

Lillico, William, carpenter. Elmvale P.O. Owns and occupies real estate in Lot 6, Con. 8. Born in Scotland 1836. Came to Simcoe Co. 1853.

Lambie, Joseph, farmer. Native of Scotland. Born 1845. Located in this County 1871. Now owns 50 acres in Lot 7, Con. 10, Elmvale P. O.

Lawson, Matthew, J. P., farmer. Has been assessor of Flos 28 years, and collector during a period of 20 years. Is also a Justice of the Peace. Native of Sligo, Ireland. Born 1825. Has resided in this County since 1844. Owns a portion of Lot 14, Con. 6, 100 acres. P. O. address Crossland.

Long, Richard, farmer. Apto P. O. Born in Ontario 1837. Became a settler in Simcoe Co. in 1863. Owns and occupies 60 acres of Lot 12, Con 1.

Langman, Richard, farmer. Is a Canadian. Born 1848. Owns a portion of Lot 21, Con. 8. P. O. address Vanvlack.

Langman, Joseph, farmer and mill owner. Owns 100 acres of Lot 18, Con. 8. Was born in this County 1849. Vanvlack P. O.

Langman, Wm., farmer. Native of Simcoe Co. Born 1846. Owns S. ½ Lot 17, Con. 9. P. O. address Vanvlack.

Lawson, M. E., farmer. Crossland P. O. Native of this County. Born 1850. Owns 50 acres in the S. ½ Lot 15, Con. 7.

Lambie, John, farmer. P. O. address Elmvale. Of Scotch nativity. Born 1838. Located in Simcoe Co. 1865. Owns and occupies 50 acres in the S. ½ Lot 7, Con. 6.

at $10,000. Born in this Township 1844. P. O. address Mono Mills.

Allen, Thos. jr., farmer. Rosemont P. O. Owns E. ½ Lot 28, Con. 8 E., 200 acres, which is valued at $8,000. Born in this Tp. 1849.

Aberdeen, James, blacksmith. Rosemont. Owns village real estate valued at $1,000. Native of Ireland. Born 1839.

Brett, Jasper, farmer. Owner of S. ½ Lot 9, Con. 3 W.; 200 acress, valued at $8,000. Native of Ireland. Born 1823. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1857. P. O. address Orangeville.

Conover, John M., farmer. Owns W. ½ Lot 1, Con. 3 E.; 100 acres, valued at $3,500. Born in Trafalgar Tp., Halton Co. 1844. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1873. P. O. address Orangeville.

Crozier, Samuel, farmer. Owns E. ½ Lot 5, Con. 6 E., 350 acres, valued at $1,500. Born in this Township 1835. P. O. address Mono Mills.

Campbell, W., farmer and J. P. Owns E. ½ Lot 1, Con.6 E., 105 acres, valued at$6,000. Native of Ireland; born 1819. Settled in Lambton Co. 1840. P. O. address Mono Mills.

Cherry, Wm., hotel keeper, Mono Mills. Owns hotel and other property in village. Born in the Tp. of King, Ont., 1854; removed to Simcoe Co. 1870.

Denton, Wm., general merchant, Mono Centre. Owns stock of goods valued at $3,000, and also 100 acres Lot 21, Con. 2, worth $2,000. Native of England. Born 1831. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1877. Mr. Denton is postmaster at Mono Centre, and carries on a general land agency, &c.

Davidson, L. B., school teacher. S. S. No. 8, Lot 16, Con. 1, west. Native of Canada. Born in Northumberland Co. 1857. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1877.

Ewings, John, farmer. Orangeville P.O. Owns W. ½ Lot 7, Con. 2 W., 100 acres, valued at $5,000. Native of Ireland. Born 1815. Set tled in Simcoe Co. 1848.

Ellis, Saml. A., farmer. Owner of W. ½ Lot 1, Con. 2 E., 200 acres; valued at $6,500. Born in Ireland 1832; removed to Simcoe Co. 1855. P. O. address Orangeville.

Ewin, Saml., farmer. Owns S ½ Lot 27, Con. 8 E., 200 acres, valued at $10,000. Mr. Ewin has held the office of Deputy Reeve. Native of this Township. Born 1839. P. O. address Rosemont.

Elder, David, farmer. Owns E. ½ Lot 25, Con. 6 E., 200 acres, valued at $10,000. Born in the Tp. 1856. P. O. address Eldar.

Galbraith, Robert, farmer. Owns E ½ Lots 11 and 12, Con. 3 W., 200 acres, valued at $8,000. P.O. Orangeville. Born in Scarboro' Tp, Ont., 1830. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1864.

Harshaw, John, farmer. Owner W. ½ Lot 8, Con. 1 W., 100 acres, valued at $6,000. Born here 1852. P. O. address Orangeville.

Henry, Andrew, farmer, and J. P., and formerly Township Clerk and Treasurer. Owns E. ½ and S. ½ Lots 15-16, Con. 3 E. S., 200 acres, valued at $8,000. Mr. Henry is a native of Ireland; born 1811, and has resided in Simcoe Co. since 1825. P. O. address Mono Centre.

Harshaw, G. A., farmer. Owns N. ½ and S. ½ Lots 6, Con. 1 W., 200 acres, valued at $9,000. Born in this Township 1849, and was formerly Assessor and Collector. P. O. address Orangeville.

Hewson, Wm. H., farmer. Owns W. ½ Lot 7, Con. 1 E., 100 acres, valued at $2,500. Born in England 1820; settled in Simcoe Co. 1867. P. O. address Orangeville.

Hewson, Wm. H., farmer. Owns W. ½ Lot 17, Con. 1 E., 109 acres, valued at $2,500. Born in Englaud 1820, settled in Simcoe Co. 1867. P. O. address Orangeville.

Huston, J. H., farmer and brickmaker. P. O. address Orangeville. Owns 253 acres in the Township, valued at $11,000, and resides on W. ½ Lot 1, Con. 1 E. Born in the Co. of York 1842, and removed with parents to Simcoe Co. 1846.

Hannahson, Geo. F., farmer. P. O. address Orangeville. Owns W. ½ Lot 2, Con. 2 E. 100 acres, valued at $4,500. Born in this Township 1843.

Hackett, John, merchant and postmaster, Hockley P.O. Owns E. part Lot 13, Con. 8 E. valued at $4,000. Native of Ireland; born 1838. Came to Simcoe Co. 1873.

Irwin, Wm., farmer. Owns W. ½ Lot 7, Con. 3 W., 100 acres, valued at $4,000. Born in 1848. P. O. address Orangeville.

Island, George, farmer. Owns E. ½ Lot 5, Con 1 E., 250 acres; valued $9,000. Born in the township 1835. P. O Orangeville.

Jordan, Geo., farmer, on E. ½ Lot 7, Con. 3 W. Native of Peel Co Born 1836. Came here in 1864. P. O. Orangeville.

Jackson, Robert, farmer. Owns 500 acres, valued at $20,000. Resides E ½ Lot 10, Con. 1 W Born in Ireland 1818. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1840. P. O. address Orangeville.

Leighton, John S., school teacher, Commissioner in B. R. Owns E ½ Lot 22, Con 2, Caledon. P. O. address Orangeville. Native of Ireland. Born 1847. Settled in Simcoe County 1866

Lawrence, R., M.D., physician, surgeon, &c., Mono Mills. Owns 40 village lots Mono Mills. Born at Toronto 1837, and removed when a youth to Simcoe Co.

Menary, Robert, proprietor carriage works and livery, Orangeville. Owns village property valued at $5,200. Native of Ireland. Born 1846. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1867.

Montgomery, Samuel, retired farmer, and formerly Tp. Councillor. Native of Ireland. Born 1797; settled in Simcoe Co. 1827. Owns part Lot 3, Con. 3 W., valued at $1,000. P O. address Orangeville.

Morley, Rev. G. B., Church of England Minister. Resides with Mr. Robt. Jackson, Lot 11, Con. 1 W. P. O. address Orangeville. Mr. Morley was born at Kingston, Ont., 1852, and has resided since 1878 in Simcoe Co.

Marshall, George, farmer, Orangeville P. O. Owns W. ½ of Lot 5, Con. 2 E., 50 acres, valued at $2,000. Born at Georgetown, Ont., 1852. Came with parents to Simcoe Co. 1857.

Montgomery, James, farmer. Owns E. ½ Lot 4, Con. 3 W., 100 acres, valued at $4,000. Born in this Township 1828. P. O. address Orangeville.

Macnee, Stuart, M.D., physician and surgeon, &c., Rosemont. Born at Perth, Lanark Co., Ont., 1854. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1880.

McMaster. James, farmer. and formerly Township Councillor. Born in this Township 1833. Owns W. ½ Lot 17, Con. 1 W., and W. ½ Lot 7, Con. 2. W., 200 acres, valued at $10,500. P. O. address Orangeville.

McBrien, John, farmer. Owner of Lot 3, Con. 4 E., 500 acres, valued at $20,000. Born in Ireland 1813. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1856. P. O. address Orangeville.

McBride, John, farmer. Native of this Township. Born 1828. Owns W. ½ Lot 4, Con. 8 E., 125 acres, valued at $3,000. P. O. address Mono Mills.

McManus, George, retired gentleman. Owns E. ½ Lot 2, Con. 8 E., 600 acres, valued at $20,000. Mr. McManus is a native of Ireland. Born Born 1807, and has resided in Simcoe Co. since 1828. Has represented the County in Parliament, and was formerly Warden and J. P., besides holding several other offices at different times. P. O. Mono Mills.

McKinney, Alex., farmer. Rosemont P. O. Owns W. ½ Lot 30, Con. 8 E., 100 acres, valued at $7,000. Born in Mono Township 1844.

McNab, John, retired farmer. P. O. Rosemont. Owns E. ½ Lot 30, Con. 7 E., 100 acres, value $6,000. Native of Ireland. Born 1819. Removed with parents to Simcoe Co. 1832.

Rusk, James, farmer. Owner of E. ½ Lot 10, Con. 3 W., 100 acres, valued at $4,500. Native of Ireland. Born 1816. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1834. P. O. address Orangeville.

Smith, Charles, farmer and miller. P. O. Elba. Owns W. ½ Lot 24, Con. 1 W., 100 acres value $5,000. Mr. Smith was formerly a Township Councillor and Captain of Militia. Born at Toronto 1839, removed to Simcoe Co. 1870.

Stitt, Thomas, sawmill owner, Camilla. Owns part Lot 13, Con. 1 E., value $3 000. Born in Mono Township 1847.

Smith, James M., hotel proprietor and farmer. P. O. and residence Elba. Owns W. ½ Lot 24, Con. 1 W.; 100 acres, valued at $5,000. Born in Caledon Township 1848.

Sleator, Peter, farmer. Owns W. ½ Lot 2, Con. 6, 100 acres, valued at $4,500. P. O. address Mono Mills. Native of Ireland. Born 1818. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1843.

Shaw, Robert, farmer. P. O. Rosemont. Owns S. ½ Lot 31, Con. 8, 100 acres, value $7, 000. Born in York Co., Ont., 1843. Parents removed to Simcoe Co. 1850.

Wallace, Thomas, farmer. Native of York Co., Ont. Born 1838. Has been a resident of Simcoe Co. since 1848. Owns 99 acres E. ½ Lot 5, Con. 2 W., valued at $6,000. P. O. Orangeville.

White, Henry, farmer. Orangeville P. O. Owns W. ½ Lot 6, Con. 3 E., 100 acres, valued at $4,000. Born in Ireland 1846. Settled in Simcoe County 1868.

West, Joseph, butcher, &c., Mono Mills.

Wilson, Robert V., blacksmith and carriage maker. Releseey P. O. Owns village property valued at $1,000. Born here 1846.

Wilson, Robert, farmer and postmaster. Relessey P. O., Commissioner in B. R., J.P, &c. Formerly Reeve of the Township; has also held various other municipal offices. Owns E. ½ Lot 20, Con. 6, 220 acres; value $5,000. Native of Ireland. Born 1824. Settled in Simcoe 1848.

Mulmur Township.

Allison, Wm. J., school teacher. P. O. address Nicolston. Mr. Allison was born in the Township of King, York Co., 1858, and removed to Simcoe Co. 1878

Aberdeen, Samuel Frederick, farmer. Owner of E. ½ Lot 1, Con. 5, 100 acres, valued at $4,000. Mr. Aberdeen, whose father was formerly Reeve of Mulmur, was born in the township in 1849. P. O. address, Violet Hill.

Aberdeen, Robert G., farmer. Owner of W. ½ Lot 24, Con. 2, E. 100 acres, valued at $3.500. Born in the township 1850. P. O. address, Blackbank.

Allen, Isaac, farmer. Owner W. ½ Lot 32, Con. 1, W., 60 acres, valued at $3,000. Mr. Allen is a native of England. Born 1833. Removed to Canada, and settled in Simcoe Co., 1855. P. O. address, Lavender.

Brooke, William, farmer. Owner W. ½ Lot 31, Con. 2, West, 100 acres, valued at $4,000. Mr. Brooke was born in England 1820, and has resided 18 years in Simcoe Co. P. O. address, Honeywood.

Barber, Thomas, farmer. Owner W. ½ Lot 28, Con. 1, W., 100 acres, valued at $3,000. Mr. Barber was born in the township 1847. P.O. address, Honeywood.

Brown, Abraham, farmer. Owner W. parts Lots 26 and 27, Con. 3, W., 100 acres, valued at $5,000. Mr. Brown is a native of England. Born 1821. Settled in Simcoe Co., 1853. P.O. address, Honeywood.

Black, John, farmer. Owner of W. ¾ Lot 10, Con. 7, 150 acres, valued at $7,000. P.O. address, Mansfield. Mr. Black was born in Ireland, 1841, and removed to Simcoe Co., 1864.

Cooper, John, farmer. P. O. address, Mulmur. Mr. Cooper, who was formerly Justice of the Peace and Reeve of the Township, is a native of England. Born 1803, and removed to Simcoe Co. as far back as 1837. Owns W. ½ Lot 4, Con. 8, 94½ acres, valued at $3,500.

Cotton, Thos., farmer. Native of Simcoe Co. Born 1836. Owns E. ½ Lot 2, Con. 4, 100 acres, valued at $4,000. P. O. address, Violet Hill.

Colquhoun, A. J. S., bailiff and farmer. Owns W. ½ Lot 12, Con. 8, 100 acres, valued at $3,500. Native of the Province of Ontario. Born 1843. Removed at the age of 13 with his parents to Simcoe Co. P. O. address, Stanton.

Colquhoum, John M., farmer, Mansfield, P.O. Owner of E. ½ Lot 12, Con. 8, 100 acres, valued at $3,000. Mr. Colquhoun, who is in his 43rd year, has been a resident of Simcoe Co. since 1855.

Coleman, Wm., farmer. Native of Ireland. Born 1820. Has resided in Simcoe Co. 50 years. Owns 162 acres of Lot 32, Con. 5, valued at $7,000. P. O. address, Banda.

Cook, Wm., farmer. Resides on W. ½ Lot 15, Con. 6. Native of the Township. P. O. address, Mansfield.

Copeland, Robert, farmer. Owner of E. ½ Lot 28, Con. 3, W., 300 acres, valued at $12,000. Mr. Copeland was born in Mulmur Tp., 1855. P. O. address, Honeywood.

Corby, Joseph, farmer. Owns N. ½ of W. ½ Lot 30, Con. 3, W., 50 acres, valued at $2,000. Mr. Corby is a native of England. Born 1841. Settled in Simcoe Co., 1866. P. O. address, Honeywood.

Colquhoun, Malcolm, general merchant, Mansfield, Simcoe Co. Owns part W. ½ Lot 10, Con. 7, valued at $1,500. Mr. Colquhoun, who formerly held the office of Township Clerk, was born in Peterboro' Co., 1835, and removed to Simcoe Co., 1856.

Campbell, R. S., lumberman, Mansfield. Owns 100 acres pine land in the township, valued at $2,000. Native of Halton Co., Ont. Born 1841. Removed to Simcoe Co., 1871. Formerly held the office of Deputy Reeve of the township.

Ewing, Mrs. Jane. Owns E. ½ Lot 2, Con. 7, 200 acres. valued at $10,000. Mrs. Ewing was born in Simcoe Co., 1841. P. O. address, Mulmur.

Finlay, Robert, farmer. Owns W. ½ Lot 29, Con. 2, W., 100 acres, valued at $4,000. Born in Ireland 1831. Has resided in Simcoe Co. since 1876. P. O. address, Honeywood.

Foster, Ralph, farmer. Native of Province of Quebec. Born 1830. Removed to Simcoe Co., 1864. Owns S. ½ Lot 28, Con. 3, W., 100 acres, valued at $9,000. P. O. address, Honeywood.

Foster, Wm, farmer. Born at Markham, Ont., 1836. Removed to Simcoe Co., 1867. Owns E. ½ Lot 23, Con. 3, W., 100 acres, valued at $5,000. P. O. address, Honeywood.

Gemlo, David Wm, farmer, miller, and formerly Postmaster, Stanton. Owns W. ½ Lot 8, Con. 7, 235 acres, valued at $20,000. Mr. Gemlo is a native of Scotland, and has resided in Simcoe Co. about 7 years.

Grainger, Robert, farmer. Native of England. Born 1812. Owns E. ½ Lot 25, Con. 2, W., 100 acres, valued at $3,000. Settled in Simcoe Co., 1855. P. O. address, Honeywood.

Hughson, Robert, farmer and proprietor shingle mill. Owns W. ½ Lot 18, Con. 5, 100 acres, valued at $3,000. Mr. Hughson was born in the State of New York, 1800, and removed to Simcoe Co., 1868. P. O. address, Perm.

Hood, Joseph, general merchant and Postmaster, Banda. Mr. Hood is also a Commissioner in B.R., and issuer of marriage licenses, &c., &c. Native of Essa Tp., Simcoe Co. Born 1849. Removed to Banda 1868. Owns village property valued at $8,000.

Hodgkinson, G. W., farmer, and formerly Township Councillor and Assessor. Owns W. ½ Lot 23, Con. 5, 100 acres, valued at $4,500. Native of Ireland. Born 1825. Parents settled in Simcoe Co., 1835. P. O. address Randwick.

Hadock, John, farmer. Owns E. ½ Lot 28, Con. 7, 120 acres, valued at $3,000. Native of Ireland. Born 1854. Removed with parents to Simcoe Co., 1868. P. O. address, Banda.

Hunt, Job, farmer. Born at Toronto 1851. Removed with parents to Simcoe Co., 1854. Owns E. ½ Lot 29, Con. 3, W., 100 acres, valued at $4,500. P. O. address, Honeywood.

Hunter, Wm., farmer. P. O. address Horning's Mills. Owns W. ½ Lot 21, Con. 3, W., 100 acres, valued at $4,000. Native of Peel Co., Ont. Born 1845. Removed to Simcoe Co., 1871.

Irwin, Wm., farmer. Born in Adjala Tp., Simcoe Co., 1847. Owns W. ½ Lot 30, Con. 6, 100 acres, valued at $3,500. P. O. address, Banda.

Latimer, Wm., farmer, and Justice of the Peace. P. O. address, Banda. Native of Ireland. Born 1814. Settled in Simcoe Co., 1841. Owns W. ½ Lot 32, Con. 6, 250 acres, valued at $12,000.

Levens, Abram, farmer. Owner of W. ½ Lot 26, Con. 4, 128 acres, valued at $4,000. Native of Simcoe Co. Born 1841. P. O. address, Blackbank.

Lawrence, George, farmer and Township Councillor, and Postmaster, Honeywood P.O. Owns E. ½ Lot 25, Con. 3, W., 200 acres, valued at $8,000. Born at Toronto 1838. Removed to Simcoe Co., 1862.

Lawrence, Theodore, general merchant, and formerly Postmaster, Honeywood. Owns village property valued at $4,000. Born at Toronto 1842. Removed to Simcoe Co., 1862.

Levens, John, farmer. Owner of W. ½ Lot 15, Con. 3, W., 100 acres, valued at $5,000. Mr. Levens was born in Adjala Tp., Simcoe Co., 1849. P. O. address, Horning's Mills.

Morrow, Hugh, farmer. Owns N. W. corner Lot 32, Con. 7, 50 acres, valued at $3,000. Born in the Township of Essa, Simcoe Co., 1837. P. O. address, Banda.

Moodie, Wm. James, farmer. Owner of E. ½ Lot 24, Con. 1, E., 100 acres, valued at $3,500. Native of Scotland. Born 1841. Settled in Simcoe Co., 1862. P. O. addre s, Blackbank.

Mumford, James A., farmer. P.O address, Banda. Owner of E. ½ Lot 27, Con. 4, E., 245 acres, valued at $6,000. Native of England. Born 1835. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1856.

Marshall, James E, farmer. Owner of W. ½ Lot 23, Con. 3, W., 100 acres, valued at $4,000. Born in the Township of Chinguacousy, Co. of Peel, Ont., 184-. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1870. P. O. address, Honeywood.

Mortimer, Mark, farmer and Justice of the Peace. Owns N. ½ of W. ½ Lot 24, Con. 2, W., 7, acres, valued at $4,000. Native of England. Born 1815. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1826. P. O. address, Honeywood.

McCeartee, George, hotel keeper, Rosemont. Born at Trafalgar, Ont., 1838. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1854.

McClinton, John, farmer and Township Councillor. Owns N. part Lot 26, Con. 1, E., 120 acres, valued at $4,000. Native of Ireland. Born 1836. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1858. P. O. address, Blackbank.

McLean, Robert, farmer. Owns W. ½ Lot 24, Con. 3, W., 100 acres, valued at $4,000. Mr. McLean was born in Peel Co., Ont., 1842, and removed to Simcoe Co. 1871. P. O. address, Honeywood.

Newell, John, farmer and Postmaster, Blackbank P.O. Owns E. ½ Lot 25, Con. 2, 100 acres, valued at $3,500. Mr. Newell is a native of Ireland. Born 1812. Settled with his parents in Simcoe Co. as far back as 1827.

Noble, James Albert, farmer. Owner of E. ½ Lot 3, Con. 5, 100 acres, valued at $6,000. Mr. Noble was born in Mulmur Tp. in 1857. P. O. address, Stanton.

Parkhill, Wm. J., lumber merchant, Randwick, and Representative of the South Riding of Simcoe in the Ontario Legislature. Mr. Parkhill owns 1,400 acres pine land in this Tp., valued at $25 000. A native of Ireland. Born 1839. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1873. Mr. Parkhill is also a Past Grand Master of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ontario West.

Perry, Alexander, farmer, and formerly Township Councillor. Owner of Lot 27, Con. 3, 300 acres, valued at $13,000. Mr. Perry was born at Toronto, 1839, and removed with his parents to Simcoe Co. 1848. P. O. address, Creemore.

Robinson, George, farmer. Owner E. ½ Lot 25, Con. 5, 100 acres, valued at $4,500. Mr. Robinson is a native of Ireland. Born 1853, and has resided in Simcoe Co. since 1869. P. O. address, Banda.

Robinson, Wm., farmer. P. O. address, Banda. Mr. Robinson who is a native of Ireland, was born 1844. Removed with his parents to

Simcoe Co. 1853. Now owns W. ½ Lot 25, Con. 5, Mulmur Tp., valued at $3,000.

Rusk, Wm., farmer. Native of Ireland. Born 1835. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1854. Owns E. ½ Lot 26, Con. 2, E., 100 acres, valued at $5,000. P. O. address, Blackbank.

Rhodes, Joseph, farmer. Owner of W. ½ Lot 30, Con. 8, 100 acres, valued at $3,000. Mr. Rhodes was born in Simcoe Co., 1850. P. O. address, Banda.

Smith, J. J., merchant tailor, Rosemont. Mr. Smith, who was born in the City of Hamilton, has been a resident of Simcoe Co. 3 years. Owns E. ½ Lot 18, Con. 7, New Survey, Melancthon Tp., 50 acres, valued at $500.

Stewart, John, carriage maker, Banda. Born in York Co., Ont., 1857. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1877.

Siddall, George, farmer. Owns 220 acres, Lot 28, Con. 3, W., valued at $10,000. Native of England. Born 1823. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1851. P. O. address, Honeywood.

Tupling, Wm., farmer. Owns W. ½ Lot 27, Con. 2, W., 100 acres, valued at $8,000. Native of England. Bern 1814. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1862. P. O. address Honeywood.

Wilson, John, hotel proprietor, Primrose. Born in Whitchurch Tp., York Co., 1820. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1876.

Willson, Mrs. Isabella. Owner of E. ½ Lot 4, Con. 7, 456 acres, valued at $20,000. Mrs. Wilson was born in Ireland, 1832, and has been a resident of Simcoe Co. 16 years. P. O. address, Mulmur.

Woods, James, blacksmith, Banda. Born in Nottawasaga Tp., Simcoe Co., 1856.

Wilcox, Samuel, hotel proprietor, Banda. Owns village property valued at $2,500. Mr. Wilcox was born in the Township of Chinguacousy, Co. of Peel, 1828, and removed to Simcoe Co. 1862.

Nottawasaga Township.

Anderson, John, farmer. Owner of the S. W. 70 acres Lot 5, Con. 4, valued at $4,000. Native of Canada. Born in Simcoe County, 1845. P.O. address, Creemore.

Adams, Wm. J., proprietor Dominion Hotel, Creemore Village. Native of Halton Co., Canada. Born 1846. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1874.

Anderson, George, farmer and carpenter. Owner of E. ½ Lot 4, Con. 8, and the S. E. part of Lot 1, Con. 9, 108 acres, valued at $3,000. Native of Simcoe Co. Born 1840. P. O. address, Lavender.

Bourchier, W., farmer, saw mill proprietor and Postmaster, Batteau. Owner of Lots 34, 35, and 36, Con. 7, 600 acres, valued at $3,000. Native of Canada. Born 1823. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1863.

Brolley, Joseph A., farmer. Owns and resides on the W. ½ Lot 9, Con. 3, 100 acres, valued at $4,000. Native of Canada. Born in Simcoe Co. 1855. P. O. address, Creemore.

Bannerman, Alex., farmer. Owner of Lot 11, Con. 2, 200 acres, valued at $3,000. Native of Canada. Born 1823. Family moved to Simcoe Co. 1826. P. O. address, Cashtown.

Bowerman, Benjamin, blacksmith and carriage maker, Maple Valley. Owns N. W. part Lot 3, Con. 12, valued at $1,500. Born in Prince Edward Co., Ont., 1835. Family removed to Simcoe Co. same year.

Bell, Angus, J. P., farmer, and owner of N. ½ Lot 23, Con. 8, 100 acres, valued at $6,000. Native of Argyleshire, Scotland. Born 1818. Mr. Bell is one of the first settlers in the township, having moved there in 1834. P.O. address Duntroon.

Bowerman, Judah, farmer. Owner of S. ½ Lot 8, Con. 11, 100 acres, valued at $3,000. Mr. Bowerman is also one of the first residents of the township, having moved there from Prince Edward Co. in 1834. He was born in 1823. P. O. address Dunedin.

Blair, Donald, farmer. Owns and resides on the W. part of Lot 25, Con. 9, 85 acres, valued at $3,500. Native of Simcoe Co. Born 1835. P. O. address, Duntroon.

Buie, John, farmer. Owns and resides on the N. ½ Lot 29, Con. 10, 100 acres, valued at $5,000. Native of Argyleshire, Scotland. Born 1813. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1839. P. O. address, Nottawa.

Buist, D. E, farmer, loan agent, commissioner, &c. Residence, Nottawa Village. Owns S. ½ Lot 37, Con. 8, 100 acres, valued at $4,000. Native of Fyfeshire, Scotland. Born 1833. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1848.

Campbell, Alex., farmer, owns and resides on the S. ½ Lot 23, Con. 4, 100 acres, valued at $4,000. Native of Simcoe Co. Born 1852. Mr. Campbell's father, who was one of the first settlers, came to Nottawasaga Tp. in 1833. P. O. address, Stayner.

Currie, Alexander, farmer and J. P. Owner of 150 acres of Lot 22, Con. 5. Native of Scotland. Born in Argyleshire 1825. Family settled in Simcoe Co. 1831. P. O. address, Stayner.

Campbell, C., farmer, and ex-Township Councillor. Owns and resides on the N. ½ Lot 21, Con. 5. Also owns the N. ½ Lot 21, Con. 4, and the E. ½ Lot 31, Con. 2, 300 acres in all, valued at $10,000. Mr. Campbell is a native of Argyleshire, Scotland. Born 1820. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1843. P. O. address, Stayner.

Campbell, Alex., farmer. Owns and resides on the S. ½ Lot 31, Con. 5; also owns the S. ½ Lot 29, Con. 1, 150 acres, valued at $6,000. Native of Argyleshire, Scotland. Born 1826. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1843. P. O. address, Stayner.

Cody, Andrew, farmer and builder. Owns and resides on the S. E. ¼ Lot. 16, Con. 5, 50 acres, valued at $3,000. Native of Simcoe County. Born 1836. P. O. address, Creemore.

Carruthers, J. J., farmer and miller. Creemore Village. Owns 127 acres mill reserve land valued at $10,000. Native of Scotland. Born 1837. Family settled in Simcoe Co. 1850.

Casey, Wm., blacksmith and waggonmaker, Creemore village. Owns E. ½ Lot 8, Con. 3, 100 acres, valued at $2,000. Native of Ireland. Born 1832. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1852.

Carruthers, George, farmer and miller. Owns and resides on W. ½ Lot 4, Con. 2, 100 acres, valued at $10,000. Native of Dumfrieshire, Scotland. Born 1835. Family settled in Simcoe Co. 1850. P. O. address, Avening.

Coffey, James Ryan, farmer, and owner of the following property: S. ½ Lot 16, Con. 17, W. ½ Lot 10, Con. 1, and the S. ½ Lot 11, Con. 1, 300 acres, valued at $20,000. Native of Lanarkshire, Scotland. Born 1831. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1850. P. O. address. Cashtown.

Cotton, Wm., proprietor Commercial Hotel, Cashtown, Commissioner in B. R. and J. P. Mr. Cotton, who formerly held the office of Township Clerk, is a native of England. Born 1820. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1851.

Clemenger, W. H., residence Lot 1, Con. 2, carriage maker and blacksmith. Native of Simcoe Co. Born 1852. P. O. address, Banda.

Carlton, James, farmer. Owns and resides on Lot 4, Con. 3, 87 acres, valued at $4,500. Native of Ireland. Born 1840. Family settled in Simcoe Co. 1853. P. O. address, Avening

Coates, John, farmer. Owns and resides on S. ½ Lot 12, Con. 6; also owns Lot 6, Con. 3, in all 300 acres, valued at $11,000. Native of Yorkshire, Eng. Born 1819. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1853. P. O. address Creemore.

Condlon, Edward, farmer. Owner of Lot 25, Con. 6, 200 acres, valued at $8,000. Native of Monaghan Co., Ireland. Born 1812. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1840. P. O. address, Stayner.

Currie, Donald A., farmer. Mr. Currie, whose father was among the earliest settlers in the Township, owns the following property: Lot 35, Con. 11, where he reside; S ½ Lot 35, Con. 10, and the E. 25 acres of Lot 37, Con. 10. In all 325 acres, valued at $16,000. Mr. Currie is a native of Simcoe Co. Born 1842. P. O. address, Nottawa.

Campbell, John, farmer. One of the early settlers of the township. Owns and resides on the W. ½ Lot 21, Con. 10, and also owns W. ½ Lot 23, Con. 11, 200 acres in all, valued at $8,000. Mr. Campbell is a native of Scotland, and was born in Renfrewshire 1803. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1842. P. O. address, Duntroon.

Duggan, Edmond. Sr., farmer, and one of the first settlers. Owns the S. ½ of W. ½ Lot 16, Con. 4, 50 acres, valued at $2,500. Mr. Duggan is a native of Ireland. Born 1813; and has resided in Simcoe Co. 44 years. P. O. address, Stayner.

Duggan, James, farmer, owner of S. W. ½ Lot 16, Con. 5, 50 acres, valued at $3,000. Native of Simcoe Co. Born 1852. P. O. address, Stayner.

Dooling, Patrick, farmer. Owner of S. ½ Lot 13, Con. 5, 100 acres, valued at $6,000. Native of Canada. Born in Simcoe Co. 1838. P. O. address, Creemore.

Dowling, James, farmer. Owns and resides on the W. ½ Lot 13, Con. 4, 100 acres, valued at $8,000. Native of Simcoe Co. Born 1841. P O. address, Creemore.

Dack, T. B. Norman, B. A, M.D, Physician, Surgeon, &c., Creemore. Native of Ireland. Born 1863. Has resided in Simcoe Co. 17 years.

Day, John, farmer. Owns and resides on E ½ Lot 4, Con. 6; also owns N. ½ Lot 4, Con. 10, and N. W. ¼ Lot 2, Con. 5, in all 250 acres, valued at $3,000.

Duff, Wm., farmer. Owns and resides on the E. ½ Lot 2, Con. 4; also owns S. E. ¼ Lot 3, Con. 4, 125 acres in all, valued at $6,000. Native of Canada. Born in Simcoe Co. 1834. P.O. address, Avening.

Dixon, John, farmer Owns and resides on W. ½ Lot 1, Con. 8; also owns Lot 3, Con. 8. In all 290 acres, valued at $10,000. Native of Yorkshire, Eng. Born 1817. Settled in Simcoe Co. as far back as 1834. P. O. address, Lavender.

Donaldson, Wm., farmer. Owns and resides on W. ½ Lot 7, Con. 3, 100 acres, valued at $5,000. Native of Simcoe Co. Born 1837. P.O. address, Creemore.

Evens, George, farmer. Owns and resides on S. ½ Lot 11, Con. 3, 100 acres, valued at $6,000. Born in Simcoe Co. 1821. P. O. address, Cashtown.

Ferguson, Arch., farmer, Deputy Reeve and Director Agricultural Society. Owns and resides on Lot 22, Con. 9; also owns Lot 21, Con. 11, and Lot 21, Con. 12. In all 350 acres, valued at $14,000. Native of Canada. Born in Simcoe Co. 1851. P. O. address, Duntroon.

Foster, James, proprietor Avening Hotel, Avening Village. Native of Canada. Born 1854. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1877.

Flack, Samuel, farmer. Owns and resides on W. ½ Lot 2, Con. 6, 100 acres, valued at $5,000. Native of Simcoe Co. Born 1851. P.O. address, Lavender.

Flack, Allen, farmer. Owns and resides on W. ½ Lot 5, Con. 6; also owns W. ½ Lot 4, Con. 5, 200 acres, valued at $11,000. Native of Ireland. Born 1838. Family settled in Simcoe Co. 1848. P.O. address, Creemore.

Fleek, Robt., farmer. Owns and resides on S. ½ Lot 1, Con. 3, 100 acres, valued at $7,000. Native of Ireland Born 1819. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1850. P.O address, Banda.

Frame, Hugh M., farmer, Postmaster, J. P., Commissioner in Queen's Bench, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, &c., Glen Huron. Owns S. ½ Lot 17, Con. 8, 100 acres, valued at $3,000. Mr. Frame is a native of Scotland, and has resided in Simcoe Co. 30 years.

Furlong, Wm. A., teacher, Nottawa village. Owns 14½ acres in Village of Nottawa, valued at $3,000. Native of New Brunswick. Born 1829. Has resided in Simcoe Co. since 1865.

Gilchrist, Duncan, farmer. Owns and resides on Lot 19, Con. 5, 200 acres, valued at $10,000. Native of Scotland. Born 1812. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1833. P.O. address, Stayner.

Gowan, Francis, farmer, and township assessor. Owns and resides on N. ½ Lot 5, Con. 5, 100 acres; valued at $5,000. Native of Queen's Co., Ireland. Born 1827. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1846. P.O. address, Creemore.

Gallaway, Joseph, farmer. Owns and resides on E. ½ Lot 13, Con. 4, 100 acres, valued at $6,000. Native of Simcoe Co. Born 1837. P.O. address, Creemore.

Gadway, Paul, farmer. Owns and resides on E. ½ Lot 17, Con. 7, 100 acres, valued at $4,000. Native of Canada. Born 1840. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1858. P.O address, Glen Huron.

Gordon, Saml., farmer and J. P. Owns and resides on S. ½ Lot 33, Con. 10, 100 acres, valued at $6,000. Native of Fermanagh Co., Ireland. Born 1810. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1845. P. O. address, Nottawa.

Hewson, F., farmer, Township Treasurer, and Coroner for the county, Duntroon P. O. Owns Lot 27, Con. 9, 300 acres, valued at $15,000. Native of Ireland. Born 1816. Family settled in Simcoe Co. 1820.

Hair, Wm., farmer. Owns and resides on the N. ½ of W. ½ Lot 2, Con. 9, 50 acres, valued at $1,800. Native of Berwickshire, Scotland. Born 1835. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1866.

Holt, John, farmer. Owns W. ½ Lot 12, Con. 3, 100 acres, valued at $5,000. Native of Somersetshire, England. Born 1826. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1854. P. O. address, Cashtown.

Johnston, Joseph, farmer. Owns N. ½ Lot 4, Con. 9, 100 acres, valued at $3,600. Native of Durham Co., Canada. Born 1837. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1861. P. O. address, Dunedin.

Jardine, David D., farmer. Owns E. ½ Lot 31, Con. 9, 100 acres, valued at $7,000. Native of Argyleshire, Scotland. Born 1832. Family settled in Simcoe Co. 1834. P. O. address, Nottawa.

Jardine, Andrew, farmer. Owns and resides on N. ½ Lot 30, Con. 10; also owns N. ½ Lot 30, Con. 9, 200 acres in all, valued at $13,000. Mr. Jardine, whose father was one of the first settlers in Simcoe Co., was born there in 1842. P. O. address, Nottawa.

Kirkland, A. S., M. D. and J. P, Physician, Surgeon, &c., Duntroon Village Dr. Kirkland also holds the offices of Reeve of the Township and President of the Nottawa Agricultural Society. Owns lots in Duntroon Village valued at $2,500. Native of Argyleshire, Scotland. Born 1843. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1868.

Kerr, James, farmer. Owns and resides on the S. W. ¼ Lot 2, Con. 3. Also owns the N. W. ¼ Lot 1, Con. 3, in all 100 acres, valued at $6,000. Native of York Co., Canada. Born 1840. Family removed to Simcoe Co. 1847. P. O address, Avening.

Kerr, Wm., merchant, Creemore Village. Native of Glengarry Co., Canada. Born 1853. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1872.

Kitson, J. J., farmer. Owns and resides on N. ½ Lot 6, Con. 3, 100 acres; valued at $5,000. Native of Welland Co., Ont. Born 1835. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1854. P. O. address, Avening.

Kee, Matthew, farmer. Owns and resides on the W. ½ Lot 7, Con. 2, 100 acres, valued at $5,000. Native of Co. Tyrone, Ireland. Born 1820. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1854. P. O. address, Avening.

Leach, James, farmer and Township Councillor. Owner of Lot 22, Con. 8. P. O. address, Duntroon.

Leonard, Elias, hotel proprietor, village of Creemore; also owner of N. ½ Lot 6, Con. 4, 100 acres; valued at $4,000. Mr. Leonard is a native of Canada. Born 1846, and has resided in Simcoe Co. since 1849.

Langtry, W. R., carpenter and joiner. Owns and resides on part Lot 9, Con. 5 (Langtry Block), valued at $5,000. Native of Ireland. Born 1832. Settled in Simcoe Tp. 1858. P. O. address, Creemore.

Lott, John, farmer. Owns and resides on the S. E. ¼ Lot 4, Con. 4; also owns the N. E. part Lot 3, Con. 4. In all 125 acres, valued at $6,000. Native of Simcoe Co. Born 1835. P. O. address, Avening.

Lawrence, George, farmer. Owner of E. ½ Lot 2, Con. 9, 100 acres; valued at $4,000. Native of Wiltshire, England. Born 1806. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1861 P. O. address, Lavender.

Leonard Joseph, proprietor Dunedin Hotel, village of Dunedin, and owner of N. ½ Lot 6, Con. 4, 100 acres, valued at $4,000. Native of Canada. Born in York Co. 1845. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1849.

Long, Richard, farmer. Owns and resides on S. ½ of W. ½ Lot 2, Con. 9, 50 acres, valued at $2,000. Native of Norfolkshire, England. Born 1828. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1861. P. O. address, Lavender.

Lawrence, Chas., farmer, Secretary of Grangers' Society, and Director of Agricultural Society. Owns and resides on N. ½ Lot 41, Con. 11; also owns N. E. ¼ Lot 41, Con. 12, E. part Lot 40, Con. 11, and Lot 31, Con. 8; in all 450 acres, valued at $17,000. Mr. Lawrence was born in York Co., Canada, 1835, and has resided in Simcoe Co. since 1846. P. O address, Collingwood.

Leach, George, farmer, and Lieutenant of Militia. Residence, Duntroon Village. Mr. Leach owns the S. ½ Lot 26, Con. 9, and a portion of Lot 19, Con. 12. Native of Simcoe Co. Born 1840.

MacDonald, Rev. Alex., B.A., Minister of the Presbyterian Church, Duntroon Village. Native of Invernesshire, Scotland. A resident of Simcoe Co. 14 years.

Miller, John, farmer. Owns and resides on S. ½ Lot 15, Con. 5; also owns W. ½ Lot 10, Con. 3, 200 acres in all, valued at $12,500. Native of Ireland. Born 1840. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1860. P. O. address, Creemore.

Montgomery, John, farmer. Owns 271 acres of Lot 34, Con. 10, and Lot 36, Con. 11, worth $25,000. Came to the County in 1842, from Islay, Argyleshire, where he was born in 1822. Married in 1856, to Mary Gray, and has a numerous family. P. O. address, Nottawa.

Matchett, Robert, proprietor Exchange Hotel, Creemore. Native of Simcoe Co. Born 1852.

Melville, Andrew, miller, general merchant, Postmaster, and Justice of the Peace, and ex-Township Councillor, Nottawa Village. Owns Lots 36 and 37, Con. 9, 300 acres. Native of Scotland. Born 1821. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1850.

Mackay, John, Commissioner in B. R, Conveyancer, &c., Creemore Village. Native of York Co., Ont. Born 1845. Family removed to Simcoe Co 1855.

Madill, David, farmer. Owns and resides on E. ½ of E. ½ Lot 7, Con. 6, 50 acres, valued at $3,000. Native of Co Monaghan, Ireland. Born 1827. Settled in Simcoe Co 1852. P. O. address, Creemore.

Millie, Wm., farmer. Owns and resides on E. ½ Lot 6, Con. 6, 100 acres, valued at $5,000. Native of England. Born 1832. A resident of Simcoe Co. 33 years. P. O. address, Creemore.

Mackay, Wm., farmer. Owns and resides on W. ½ Lot 6, Con. 6, also owns E. ½ Lot 7, Con. 7, in all 200 acres, valued at $11,000. Native of Ireland. Born 1822. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1854. P. O. address, Creemore.

Mackay, Edward, shoemaker, Creemore Village. Owns village lot 17. Native of Canada. Born 1849. Family removed to Simcoe Co. 1854.

Murray, Robert, farmer. Owns and resides on S. ½ Lot 4, Con. 3, 100 acres, valued at $5,000. Native of Lanarkshire, Scotland. Born 1844. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1868. P. O. address, Avening.

Miller, Adam, farmer. Owns and resides on N. E. ¼ Lot 4, Con 4; also owns E. part of S. ½ Lot 5, Con. 4, 80 acres, valued at $4,000. Native of Ireland. Born 1841. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1860. P. O. address, Avening.

Maltas, John, farmer. Owns and resides on S. E. ¼ Lot 2, Con. 3; also owns N. E. ¼ Lot 1, Con. 3, 100 acres, valued at $6,000. Native of York Co., Canada. Born 1846. Family removed to Simcoe Co. 1857. P. O. address, Banda.

Martin, Robert, farmer. Owns and resides on W. ½ of E. ½ Lot 4, Con. 2, 50 acres, valued at $2,500. Native of Lanarkshire, Scotland. Born 1820. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1834. P. O. address, Avening.

Madill, D., jr., farmer. Owns and resides on W. ½ Lot 11, Con. 6, 100 acres, valued at $6,000. Native of York Co., Canada. Born 1837. Family settled in Simcoe Co. 1846. P. O. address, Creemore.

Madill, Richard, farmer and J. P. Owns and resides on S. ½ Lot 13, Con. 6; also owns E. ½ Lot 11, Con. 6, and S. E. ¼ Lot 12, Con. 5, 250 acres; valued at $16,000. Native of Co. Monaghan, Ireland. Born 1815. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1846. P. O. address, Creemore.

Madill, Alex., farmer. Owns and resides on N. ½ Lot 13, Con. 6, 100 acres; valued at $6,000. Native of York Co., Canada. Born 1839. Family settled in Simcoe Co. 1846. P. O. address, Creemore.

Mosley, Abraham, proprietor Exchange Hotel, Dunedin village. Native of York Co., Canada. Born 1845. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1877.

More, Daniel, farmer. Owner of S. ½ Lot 10, Con. 8, 100 acres; valued at $4,000. Native of Simcoe Co. Born 1838. P. O address, Glen Huron.

More, John, farmer, J. P., and formerly Township Councillor. Owns and resides on E. ½ Lot 13, Con. 9; also owns S. part Lot 14, Con. 10, 170 acres, valued at $6,000. Native of Simcoe Co. Born 1834. P. O address, Glen Huron.

More, Mrs. Mary. Owns and resides on E. ½ Lot 21, Con. 10, 100 acres. Mrs. More was born in Scotland, and has resided in Simcoe Co. for 32 years. P. O. address, Duntroon.

McAlister, L., M. D., farmer and formerly Reeve of the Township. P. O. address, Duntroon. Owns 110 acres of Lot 28, Con. 7, valued at $5,000. Native of York Co., Ont. Born 1841. Family removed to Simcoe Co. 1842.

McHaffie, Peter, farmer and Township Councillor. Owns and resides on N. ½ Lot 1, Con. 10, 100 acres, valued at $3,000. Native of Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland. Born 1821. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1862. P. O. address, Lavender.

McArthur, Gilbert, farmer. Owns and resides on S. ½ Lot 23, Con. 5, 100 acres, valued at $5,000. Native of Canada. Born 1826. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1848. P. O. address, Stayner.

McQueen, John, farmer. Owns and resides on S. ½ Lot 24, Con. 5; also owns part Lot 18, Con. 1, 200 acres, valued at $7,000. Mr. McQueen, who was among the very first settlers in the Township, is a native of Argyleshire, Scotland. Born 1813, and has resided in Simcoe Co. for 47 years. P. O. address, Stayner.

McArthur, Dougald, farmer. Owns and resides on E. ½ Lot 18, Con. 5, 100 acres; valued at $5,000. Native of Canada. Born 1824. Removed to Simcoe Co 1845. P. O. address, Stayner.

McArthur, Peter, farmer. Owns and resides on S. ½ of N. ½ Lot 16, Con 5, 50 acres, valued at $3,000. Native of Argyleshire, Scotland. Born 1818. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1845. P. O. address, Stayner.

McArthur, Neil, farmer. Owns and resides on N. ½ Lot 15, Con. 5, 100 acres, valued at $8,000. Native of Argyleshire, Scotland. Born 1829. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1848. P. O. address, Stayner.

McDonald, Rev. Duncan, M. A., Creemore Village. Native of Nova Scotia. Born 1836. Has resided in Simcoe Co. 11 years.

McLean, P. D., M.D., physician and surgeon, Creemore. Born in Simcoe Co. 1856.

McCrum, Moses, farmer. Owns and resides on S. E. ½ Lot 6, Con. 8, 50 acres, valued at $1,000. Native of Canada. Born 1861. Family removed to Simcoe Co. 1873. P. O. address, Dunedin

McGregor, John, farmer. Owns and resides on S. ½ Lot 20, Con. 9, 100 acres, valued at $5,000. Native of Argyleshire, Scotland. Born 1809. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1836. P. O. address, Duntroon.

McGillivray, Duncan, farmer. Owns and resides on N. ½ Lot 26, Con. 7, 100 acres, valued at $5,000. Born in North Carolina, U.S., 1849. Family removed to Simcoe Co. same year. P. O. address, Duntroon.

McDearmid, Arch., farmer and Township Councillor. Owns and resides on N. ½ Lot 33, Con. 11, also owns N. ½ Lot 33, Con. 10, 200 acres, valued at $11,000. Mr. McDearmid, who has resided in the township 44 years, and who was among the first to settle there, is a native of Argyleshire, Scotland. Born 1822. P. O. address, Nottawa.

McDuffie, Malcolm, farmer. Owns and resides on N. ½ Lot 29, Con. 11, 100 acres, valued at $5,000. Born in Simcoe Co. 1849. P. O. address, Nottawa.

McComb, J., farmer. Owns and resides on S. E. corner Lot 39, Con. 9; also owns N. ½ Lot 37, Con. 8, 124 acres, valued at $9,000. Native of Co. Armagh, Ireland. Born 1830. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1871. P. O. address, Nottawa.

McKay, Chas., teacher, school section No. 4. Resides on Lot 32, Con. 11. Native of Simcoe Co. Born 1859. P. O. address, Nottawa.

Neelands, Hamilton, proprietor flouring mill, and owner of N. E. part Lot 6, Con. 9, 30 acres, Dunedin Village, valued at $3,000. Mr. Neelands, who formerly held the office of Reeve of the Township, is a native of Co. Armagh, Ireland. Born 1829. Family settled in Simcoe Co. 1832. P. O. address, Dunedin.

Nicol, David, farmer. Owns and resides on Lot 2, Con. 7, and owns 300 acres, valued at $12,000. Native of Dundee, Scotland. Born 1807. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1854. P. O. address, Creemore.

Nesbitt, George E., farmer. Owns and resides on S. ½ Lot 11, Con. 10, 100 acres, valued at $4,000. Born in Simcoe Co. 1837. P. O. address, Glen Huron.

Nesbitt, A. R., farmer. Owns and resides on N. ½ Lot, 11, Con. 10, 100 acres valued at $4,500. Born in Simcoe Co. 1832. P. O. address, Glen Huron.

Neff, Albert, farmer. Owns and resides on the W. part Lot 13, Con. 11, 150 acres, valued at $4,000 Native of Canada. Born in Northumberland Co. 1847. Family removed to Simcoe Co. 1855. P. O. address, Singhampton.

Ovens, Thomas, farmer. Owner and resides on S. ½ Lot 10, Con. 9, 100 acres, valued at $5,000. Native of Co. Fermanagh, Ireland. Born 1824. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1867. P. O. address, Dunedin

Osborne, Frank, farmer. Owns and resides on Lot 8, Con. 10, 200 acres, valued at $10,000. Born in Durham Co., Ont., 1855. Family removed to Simcoe Co. 1862. P. O. address, Dunedin.

Paul, Neil, farmer. Owns and resides on S. ½ Lot 21, Con. 4; also owns N. W. ¼ Lot 20, Con. 4, 150 acres, valued at $6,000. Native of Argyleshire, Scotland. Born 1811. Mr. Paul is one of the earliest residents of the township, having settled there in 1834. P. O. address, Stayner.

Patterson, Robert, saddler and harness maker, Village of Creemore. Owns village property valued at $2,000. Native of Co. Cavan, Ireland. Born 1836. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1863.

Porter, Robert, farmer. Owns and resides on W. ½ Lot 6, Con. 5, 100 acres, valued at $6,000. Native of Ireland. Born 1815. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1839. P. O. address, Creemore.

Prentice, George, farmer. Owns and resides on W. ½ Lot 4, Con. 8, 100 acres, valued at $4,000. Native of Co. Fermanagh, Ireland. Born 1833. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1875. P. O. address, Dunedin.

Porter, Alex., farmer. Owns and resides on S. W. ¼ Lot 17, Con. 7, 50 acres, valued at $2,000. Native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Born 1830. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1870. P. O address, Glen Huron.

Patterson, Neil, farmer. Owns and resides on N. ½ Lot 40, Con. 12, 100 acres, valued at $4,000. Native of Argyleshire, Scotland. Born 1813. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1847. P. O. address, Collingwood.

Phillimore, C. H., carpenter and joiner. Village of Avening. Native of Wentworth county, Ont. Born 1856. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1871. P. O. address, Avening.

Russell, James, farmer, Postmaster, Duntroon P.O. and Deputy-Reeve. Owns Lot 25, Con. 9, 200 acres, valued at $12,000. Native of Scotland. Born 1826. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1851.

Robertson, John, retired farmer and weaver. Owns and resides on N. ½ Lot 17, Con. 4, 100 acres, valued at $5,000. Mr. Robertson, who was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1803, has been a resident of Simcoe Co. 40 years. P. O. address, Stayner

Reid, Edward, farmer on Lot 48, Con. 10, and owning 100 acres. He was born in Canada 1830. Settled in this Township in 1871. P. O. address, Collingwood.

Robinson, Thomas, farmer. Owns and resides on N. W. ¼ Lot 3, Con. 4, 50 acres, valued at $3,000. Native of Ireland. Born 1849. Family settled in Simcoe Co. 1854 P. O. address, Banda.

Robinson, Thomas, jr., general agent. Owns and resides on the N. W. part Lot 39, Con. 8; also owns S. E. part Lot 15, Con. 9, 55 acres, valued at $4,500. Native of Durham Co., Ont. Born 1845. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1857. P. O. address, Nottawa.

Skinner, Geo. D., farmer. Owns and resides on S. W. ¼ Lot 31, Con. 2, 50 acres; valued at $3,500. Native of Aberdeen, Scotland. Born 1845. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1872. P. O. address, Stayner.

Somerville, Saml., farmer. Owns and resides on N. E. ¼ Lot 1, Con. 5; also owns the S. E. ¼ Lot 2, Con. 5, and the N. W. part Lot 1, Con. 4, 123 acres, valued at $4,000. Mr. Somerville was born in Simcoe Co. 1837. P. O. address, Banda.

Shepard, George, farmer. Owns and resides on E. ½ Lot 1, Con. 4, 100 acres, valued at $5,000. Native of Suffolk, England. Born 1820 Settled in Simcoe Co. 1847. P. O. address, Banda.

Smith, Charles, farmer. Owns and resides on S. ½ Lot 16, Con. 6; also owns S. ½ and N. E ¼ Lot 15, Con. 7, 250 acres, valued at $12,000. Mr. Smith was born in London, England, 1832, but the following year his family removed to Simcoe Co., of which he has now been a resident 47 years. P. O. address, Glen Huron.

Smith, R. H., Dunedin village, manufacturer of pumps, &c. Native of York Co., Ont., and a resident of Simcoe Co. 33 years.

Stewart John, farmer. Owns and resides on S. ½ Lot 7, Con. 11, 100 acres, valued at $4,000. Native of Co. Monaghan, Ireland. Born 1836. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1851. P. O. address, Dunedin.

Stewart, George, farmer. Owns and resides on E. ½ Lot 4, Con. 12; also owns W. ½ Lot 3 and W. ½ Lot 4, 250 acres, valued at $12,000. Native of Co. Monaghan, Ireland. Born 1831. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1850. P. O. address, Maple Valley.

Scott, Mark, farmer. Owns and resides on the W. ½ Lot 7, Con. 10, 100 acres; valued at $3,000. Native of Yorkshire, England. Born 1814. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1853. P. O. address, Dunedin.

Scott, John, farmer. Owns and resides on S. ½ Lot 15, Con. 8, 100 acres, valued at $5,000. Born in Province of Quebec 1840. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1861. P. O. address, Glen Huron.

Tegart, Alex., farmer, and formerly Township Councillor. Owns and resides on Lot 20, Con. 12, 200 acres, valued at $8,000. Native of Ireland. Born 1820. Family settled in Simcoe Co. 1823. P. O. address, Singhampton.

Taylor, James, farmer. Owns and resides on W. ½ Lot 31, Con. 9, 100 acres, valued at $6,000. Native of York Co. Born 1839. Family removed to Simcoe Co. 1845. P. O. address, Nottawa.

Watson, Henry, hotel proprietor, village of Duntroon. Native of Yorkshire, England. Born 1822. Has resided in Simcoe Co. 16 years.

Williams, James, jr., farmer. Owns and resides on S. ½ Lot 15, Con 4, 100 acres; valued at $5,000. Native of Canada. Born 1845. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1855. P. O. address, Creemore.

Woods, Robt., farmer. Owns and resides on N. E. ½ Lot 4, Con. 5; also owns N ½ Lot 5, Con. 4, 150 acres, valued at $5,000. Born in Simcoe Co. 1851. P. O. address, Creemore.

Whitworth, Stephen, farmer. Owns and resides on E ½ Lot 9, Con. 3, 100 acres; valued at $4,500. Native of Lancashire, England. Born 1841. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1871. P. O. address, Cashtown.

Wilson, Thompson, carriage and waggon maker. Owner of N. W. corner Lot 21, Con. 8, Duntroon village, valued at $500. Born at Kingston, Ont., 1852. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1868. P. O. address, Duntroon.

Wheeler, John, farmer. Owns and resides on part Lot 29, Con. 11, 150 acres, valued at $3,000; also owns Lots 76, 77 and 78, third range, north of Durham Road, Osprey Tp, Grey Co. Native of Peel Co., Ont. Born 1835. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1864. P. O. address, Singhampton.

Young, Wm., farmer and J. P. Owns and resides on N. ½ Lot 5, Con. 8; also owns S. W. ¼ Lot 6, Con. 8, 150 acres, valued at $5,000. Native of Tyrone Co., Ireland. Born 1838. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1862. P. O. address, Dunedin.

North Orillia Township.

Black, W. O., farmer. Owns lot 9, con. 11, 200 acres. Born in Simcoe Co. 1840. P. O. Orillia.

Bridgman, Wm., farmer. Owns W. ½ lot 8, con. 12. P. O., Washago. Native of Devonshire, England. Settled in Simcoe 1850.

Blair, Wm. W., farmer, Ardtrea P. O. Owns 100 acres of lot 2, con. 8. Born in Ireland 1848. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1862.

Cole, Adam, farmer. Owns 50 acres of lot 1, con. 8. Native of Ireland. Born 1837. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1872. P. O. address, Ardtrea.

Campbell, T. P., farmer. Born at Clones, County Monaghan, Ireland, 1824. Removed with parents to Simcoe Co. 1834. Mr. Campbell owns 350 acres in this township. P. O. address, Orillia.

Drinkwater, J. H. S., retired farmer, and Major of Volunteers. Owns 640 acres in this township. Mr. Drinkwater, who formerly held the office of Reeve of the Township, is a native of Middlesex, England. Born 1807, and settled in Simcoe Co. 1831. P. O. address, Orillia.

Hadden, James, farmer and lumber merchant, Foxmead P. O. Owns 145 acres in North Orillia Township. Born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 1844. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1872.

Holmes, Richard, farmer, Ardtrea P. O. Born in Cumberland, England, 1831. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1859. Mr. Holmes owns and resides on the W. ½ lot 4, con. 9. Is also owner of other real estate, in all 413 acres.

Kean, John, lumberman and Justice of the Peace, Commissioner in B. R, Reeve of the township, &c. Mr. Kean is a native of Ireland. Born 1820. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1852. P. O. address, Marchmont.

McKaughan, Daniel, farmer. P. O., Hampshire Mills. Owns W. ½ lot 4, con. 7, 100 acres, and E. ½ of W. ½ lot 3, con. 7, 50 acres. Born in Halton Co., Ont., 1842.

Powley, G., lumber merchant, Marchmont P. O. Owns 250 acres in this township. Born at Kingston, Ont., 1839. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1851.

Robinson, Emile, merchant, hotel proprietor, and farmer, Ardtrea. Owns 6 acres lot 4, con. 8, and 75 acres lot 8, con. 8, North Orillia Township. Born in town of Orillia 1837.

Reed, Isaac, farmer. Owns 200 acres lot 2, con. 7. Born in London, England, 1828. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1870. P. O. address, Ardtrea.

Strathearn, W. B., manufacturer of lumber and shingles, Sparrow Lake. Owns E. ½ lot 14, con. 1, North Orillia Township, 100 acres. Born in the City of Hamilton, Ont., 1852, and removed with parents following year to Simcoe Co.

Turner, Edward, farmer. Owns 160 acres in the township. Resides on S. W. ½ lot 1, con. 4. Born in Oro Tp., Simcoe Co., 1837. P. O. address, Orillia.

Oro Township.

Adam, James B., blacksmith and general jobber, Rugby. Owns village lots valued at $2,000. Born at Atherley, Simcoe Co., 1848. Removed to Rugby 1865.

Anderson, Richard, farmer. Owns E. ½ lot 10, con. 10, and E. ½ lot 11, con. 11, 200 acres. Born in York Co., Ont., 1848. Removed to Simcoe Co., 1855. Held the office of School Trustee 3 years. P. O. Rugby.

Beard, James, farmer, Jarratt's Corners P. O. Native of England. Born 1815. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1832. Owns W. ½ lot 1, con. 1, 100 acres, valued at $5,000.

Bell, Wm. John, retired farmer. Owns W. ½ lot 22, con. 2, 100 acres, valued at $8,000. Born in Ireland 1819. Settled in Simcoe Co 1848. Held the office of Township Councillor one year. P. O., Barrie.

Bell, Francis, farmer. Owns W. ½ lot 24, con 8, E. ½ lot 28, con. 8, and S. W. ¼ lot 23, con. 8, 250 acres, valued at $12,000. Mr. Bell was born in Co. Antrim, Ireland, 1826, and settled in Simcoe Co. 1850. P. O. address, Shanty Bay.

Brooks, George, farmer, Shanty Bay P. O. Owner of E. ½ lot 24, con. 3, 100 acres, valued at $6,000. Mr. Brooks was born in Val Cartier, Quebec, 1837, and removed to Simcoe Co. 1862.

Brown, John, retired farmer. Was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, 1804, and settled in Simcoe Co. 1855. Owns W. ½ lot 24, con. 4, 100 acres, valued at $4,500. P. O. address, Shanty Bay.

Bell, Oliver, farmer, and formerly school trustee. Native of Ireland. Born in Co. Antrim 1824. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1851. Owns E. ½ lot 23, and E. ½ lot 21, con. 8, 200 acres, valued at $10,000. P. O., Shanty Bay.

Barnhart, Hiram, farmer. Mitchell Square P. O. Owns W. ½ lot 17, con. 9, and N. ½ of W. ½ lot 18, con. 9, 180 acres, valued at $7,000. Born in the township of South Fredericksburg, United Counties of Lennox and Addington, 1832. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1861.

Bagshaw, Edward, farmer. Owns E. ½ lot 15, con. 12, 100 acres, valued at $6,000. Born in Reach Township, Ontario Co., 1855 Removed to Simcoe 1878. P. O. address, East Oro.

Barron, Wm., farmer. Born in Morayshire, Scotland, 1826. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1859. Owns W. ½ lot 7, con. 5, 100 acres, valued at $5,000. P. O. address, Edgar.

Bertrim, Joseph, farmer. P. O. address, Dalston or Edgar. Owns 100 acres of lot 33, con. 2. Mr. Bertrim, who has held the offices of School Trustee and Pathmaster, was born at Perth, Ont., 1827, and removed to Simcoe Co. 1878.

Bertrim, Benjamin, farmer. Born in Addington Co., Ont., 1851. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1878. Owns a part of lot 19, con. 2. P. O., Edgar.

Beardsall, Wm., farmer and school trustee. Owns W. ½ lot 5, con. 3, 100 acres. Born in Nottinghamshire, England, 1827. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1851. P. O. address, Edgar.

Brown, Wm., farmer. Owns S. W. ¼ lot 5, con. 7, 50 acres. Native of England. Born 1828. Removed to Simcoe Co. November, 1864. P. O. address, Edgar.

Brown, Andrew, farmer. Owns E. ½ lot 7, con. 7, 100 acres. Born at Whitby, Ontario Co., 1849. Moved to Simcoe Co. 1871. P. O. address, Edgar.

Bush, Mark, farmer. Owns W. part E. ½ lot 11, con. 6, 49 acres. Born in Oro Township 1848. P. O. address, Edgar.

Robins, John, farmer. Owns and occupies S. ½ lot 15, con. 9. Was born in this township 1843. Father settled here 1836. Stroud P. O.

Rogerson, Richard, farmer, Lefroy P. O. Born in this township 1838. Now owns 100 acres in S. ½ lot 19, con. 3.

Ralston, James, farmer. Native of New Brunswick. Born 1823. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1854. Is owner of 100 acres in N. ½ lot 21, con. 6. Lefroy P. O.

Reid, John, farmer. P. O. address, Lefroy. Is owner of S. ½ lot 17, con. 5. Born in Ireland 1814. Located in this county 1834.

Rogerson, Francis, J. P., farmer, Lefroy P. O. Owns N. ½ lot 20, con. 2, and N. W. ¼ lot 21, con. 2, 150 acres. Has been 18 years a Justice of the Peace. Born in Scotland. Has resided in Simcoe Co. since 1833.

Stewart, A. L., farmer, Lennox P. O. Born in Ireland 1819. Came to this county 1855.

Stewart, Thomas, farmer. Owns 150 acres, being N. E. ½ lot 21, and N. ½ lot 22, con. 2. Has been 18 years a Director of the Agricultural Society. Native of Scotland. Born 1815. Located in this county 1852. P. O., Lefroy.

Scroggie, Wm. J., farmer, Thornton P. O. Owns 50 acres in N. ½ lot 4, con. 5. Born in this township 1857.

Stewart, Alexander, proprietor Dominion Hotel and carpenter, Thornton P. O. Born in this county 1853. Father settled here 1833.

Scott, John, general merchant and station agent N. R. R., Thornton P. O. Is also Postmaster Has been a Councillor four years. Owns 50 acres in N. E. ¼ lot 5, con. 7. Born in Scotland 1836. Located in Simcoe Co. 1860.

Smith, Thomas, farmer, Craigvale P. O. Born in England 1810. Came to this county 1835. Is now owner of 50 acres in S. part lot 18, con. 11.

Shepherd, Peter, farmer, Craigvale P. O. Owns a portion of S. ½ lot 17, con. 11. Born in Devonshire 1803. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1858.

Stevenson, Thos. N., blacksmith and wagon maker, Stroud P. O. Born in Ontario Co. 1842. Settled in this county 1874.

Summers, William, farmer. Owns N. ½ lot 5, con. 10, 100 acres. Native of Somersetshire, Eng. Born 1829. Located in Simcoe Co. 1849. Allandale P. O.

Srigley, John, farmer. P. O. address, Allandale. Owns 180 acres in lot 5, con. 12. Of Canadian nativity. Born in York Co. 1839. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1851.

Srigley, Robert M., farmer and carpenter, Holly P. O. Owns 100 acres in S ½ lot 3, con. 11. Born in York Co. 1836. Removed to this county in 1851.

Simpson, James, farmer. P. O. address, Thornton. Owns 70 acres, embracing a portion of S. ½ lot 1, con. 10. Is of Irish birth. Born 1831. Settled in this county 1864.

Soules, Samuel L., farmer. Barrie P. O. Owns 450 acres, including lot 26, con. 13. Is a native of this county. Born 1823.

Stott, George, builder, contractor, and proprietor planing mills, Stroud P. O. Born in Scotland 1840. Located in Simcoe Co. 21 years later.

Srigley, Mahlon, farmer, Allandale P. O. Born in Newmarket, York Co., 1809. Settled here in 1851. Is owner of 100 acres located in N. ½ lot 5, con. 12.

Shapcott, W. S., clerk, Allandale. Native of Southampton, Eng. Born 1834. Has resided in this county since 1859.

Sibbald, John, farmer and carpenter, Painswick P. O. Owns 60 acres in lot 15, con. 13. Of Scotch nativity. Born 1826. Settled in this county 1832.

Sheffield, John F., miller, Painswick P. O. Born in Markham, York Co., 1855. Located in Simcoe Co. 1879.

Sloan, Robert, blacksmith, Painswick P. O. Native of Halton Co. Born 1836. Has resided here since 1851.

Shannon, Thomas, farmer and miller. Owns 146 acres in lot 16, con. 13. Native of Ireland. Born in 1826. Has lived in this county since 1846. Painswick P. O.

Thompson, James, farmer. P. O. address, Painswick. Is owner of lot 19, con. 13. Came to this county in 1865. Born in Scotland 1827.

Thompson, J., farmer. Resides on lot 5, con. 12. Born in Perth, Scotland, 1857. Came to this county 1877. Allandale P. O.

Thompson, George, farmer, Craigvale P. O. Owns 100 acres in N. ½ lot 21, con. 10. Of Scotch nativity. Born 1829. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1856.

Terry, David J., farmer, Allandale. Was formerly engaged in the practice of the dental profession. Owns 43 acres in S. part lot 4, con. 10. Born in York Co. 1827. Has resided in Simcoe Co. since 1859.

Thompson, Andrew, farmer. Owns 300 acres, embracing N. ½ lot 3, con. 6, and S. ½ lot 3, con. 7. Born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, 1836. Has lived in this county since 1845. Thornton P. O.

Todd, Isabella. Owns and occupies 100 acres in S. ½ lot 21, con. 3. Native of Forfarshire, Scotland. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1842. P. O. address, Lefroy.

Vernon, Samuel, carpenter, Churchill P. O. Born in this county 1850.

Van Every, Samuel, waggon maker, Painswick P. O. Native of York Co. Born 1844. Has resided in this county since 1852.

Warnica, G. F., J. P., retired farmer. P. O. address, Painswick or Barrie. Owns lot 12, con. 15. Was a member of the first Township Council of Innisfil, and long connected with municipal affairs. Has been a Justice of the Peace 15 years. Born at Syracuse, N. Y. 1808. Has resided in Simcoe Co. since 1825.

Wice, George, farmer, Allandale P. O. Owns 130 acres in lots 10 11, con. 14. Is a native of this county; born 1829.

Warnica, Hanning, builder and contractor, Painswick P. O. Born in this township 1837.

Wilkinson, Robert, J. P., farmer. Owns 150 acres in lot 18, con. 12. Born in Yorkshire, Eng., 1819. Settled in this county 1850. P. O., Painswick.

Webb, Thomas, farmer, Allandale. Is owner of 270 acres, inclusive of lot 23, con. 12. Of English nativity. Born 1829. Has resided in Simcoe Co. since 1842.

Whitehead, George, jr., teacher, Allandale. Born in Kent Co., Eng., 1834. Came with parents to this county eleven years later.

Wice, Peter, farmer, Stroud P. O. Is owner of 50 acres situated in S. ½ lot 15, con. 12. Born in York Co. 1827. Came to this county 1833.

Wright, Stewart, farmer. Owns S. ½ lot 3, con.. 8, N. E. part lot 2, con. 7, and N. part lot 2, con. 8, 300 acres in all. Born in Ireland 1816. Came to this county 1832. P. O. address, Thornton.

Wheeler, Nelson, engineer and farmer, Lefroy P. O. Owns a portion of lot 25, con, 4, Born in York Co, 1856,

Wallace, Robert, farmer. Is a native of this township. Born 1833. Owns 50 acres in lot 2, con; 5. Thornton P. O.

Matchedash Township.

Colley, Alfred, farmer, bricklayer and plasterer. P. O. address Lovering. Mr. Colley is owner of Lot 16, Con. 1, 200 acres. Native of England. Born at Rochester 1853. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1872.

Gill, J. S., farmer. P. O. address Lovering. Owns 400 acres in the Tp. Born in West Gwillimsbury Tp., Simcoe Co., 1823. Mr. Gill is father of 16 children (13 of whom are living), and 21 grandchildren.

Hall, David, farmer and lumber merchant. P. O. address Lovering. Owns S. ½ Lot 6, Con. 5, 100 acres. Native of England. Born 1837. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1867.

Hutton, A. C., lumberman and mill owner. Coldwater P. O. Owns S. E. cor. Lot 4, Con. 3. Born in Chinguacousy Tp., Peel Co., 1849. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1876.

Loughlin, Thos., farmer. Owner of Lot 3, Con. 2, 200 acres. Native of Ireland. Born in Co. Tyrone 1827. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1875. P. O. address Lovering.

Lovering, W. D., farmer and breeder of fine cattle. Owns Lot 6, Con. 1, 300 acres. Mr. Lovering has held the office of Councillor seven years and was for four years Postmaster of Lovering P. O. Native of England. Born in 1825. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1842. P. O. address Lovering.

Lovering, John, farmer. Owner of N. ½ Lot 2, Con. 1. P. O. address Coldwater. Native of England. Born 1834. Removed with parents to Simcoe Co. 1842.

Spence, John C., farmer. Owns E. ½ Lot 5, Con. 2, 100 acres. Born in Northumberland Co., Ont., 1845. Removed with parents to Simcoe Co. 1855. P. O. address Lovering.

Templeman, J. W. Has been Captain of steamer "Magnettawan" since 1877 and Lake Captain of other vessels since 1869. Owns 150 acres of Lot 7, Con. 1. P. O. address Lovering. Captain Templeman was born in England, 1843, and has been a resident of Simcoe Co. since 1877.

Medonte Township.

Aitchison, Thomas, farmer. Rents and resides on E. ½ Lot 15, Con. 7. Native of Scotland. Born 1850. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1870. P. O. address Medonte.

Blackstock & Gould, Drs., physicians, surgeons, &c., Hillsdale.

Bell, John, retired farmer. P. O. address Jarrett's Corners. Owns 50 acres Lot 3, Con. 11, and 50 acres Lot 3, Con. 10. Born in Roxburghshire, Scotland, 1812. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1837.

Boyd, Wm., farmer. Owns W. ½ Lot 16, Con. 10, 100 acres. Born in the Province of Quebec, 1809. Removed to Simcoe Co. May 1832. P. O. address Medonte.

Blaney, John, farmer. Owns E. ½ Lot 13, Con. 11, 100 acres. Native of Ireland. Born 1846. P. O. address Coldwater.

Brechin, John, farmer. Rents and resides on Lot 15, Con. 11. P. O. address Coldwater. Mr. Brechin is a native of Scotland and has resided in Simcoe Co. since 1859.

Braley, Arthur, farmer. Owns E. ½ Lot 16, Con. 12, 100 acres. Native of Ireland. Born 1821. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1856. P. O. address Coldwater.

Brechin, Walter, farmer. Owner of E. ½ Lot 5, Con. 11. Native of Scotland. Born 1851. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1878. P. O. address Creighton.

Barr, Francis, farmer. Owns 155 acres Lot 15, Con. 4. P. O. address Mount St. Louis. Mr. Barr, who has held the office of Township Collector for the last seven years, was born in Medonte 1839.

Broley, David, farmer and Councillor, and formerly Deputy Reeve. Native of Vaughan Tp., York Co. Born 1846. Mr. Broley is owner of 214 acres of land in the Tp. P. O. address Vasey.

Brotherston, David, farmer. Owner of 135 acres. Native of England. Born 1822. Removed with parents to Simcoe Co. 1832. P. O. address Creighton or Hobart.

Brown, John J., farmer and sawyer. Owns part Lot 7, Con. 5. P. O. address Mount St. Louis. Born in mid-ocean while parents were on the way to Canada 1844. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1873.

Craig, Arthur, farmer and Reeve. Owner of Lot 44, Con. 1, 200 acres. Born in Simcoe Co. 1842. P. O. address Craighurst.

Craig, Thomas, farmer and stock raiser. Native of Simcoe Co. Born 1844. Mr. Craig is also Postmaster at Craighurst.

Cleland, John, farmer. Owner of N. ½ Lot 53, Con. 1 Born in Simcoe Co. 1854. P. O. address Hillsdale.

Cocksedge, Joseph, proprietor Waverley House, Waverley. Owns 50 acres in this and 50 acres in Vespra Tp. Native of England. Born 1847. Came to Simcoe Co. 1872.

Caswell, Wm., carpenter, Coldwater. Owns two lots in the village. Born in Lanark Co., Ont., 1823. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1857.

Coulson, Wm., farmer and millwright. Owns 46 acres of land in this Tp. Mr. Coulson was born in mid-ocean while his parents were on the way to Canada, 1836. Has been a resident of Simcoe Co. since 1849.

Coulson, James, farmer and hotel proprietor. Residence Mount St. Louis. Owns S. W. ¼ Lot 11, Con. 5. Mr. Coulson is a native of Simcoe Co.

Campbell, Alex., farmer. Owns W. part Lot 7, Con. 9, in this Tp. Born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 1833. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1872. P. O. address Creighton.

Davis, Robert P., Commissioner in B. R., conveyancer, &c., Hillsdale. Native of Isle of Wight. Born 1836. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1855.

Donnelly, Peter, farmer, general merchant and miller. Residence and P. O. address Warminster. Owns 50 acres of Lot 2, Con. 10, and 50 acres Lot 10, Con. 14. Born at Paisley, Scotland, 1829. Removed with parents to Simcoe Co. 1842.

Duddy, Thos., farmer. Owns 50 acres of Lot 7, Con. 10. P. O. address Creighton. Mr. Duddy was born in London, England, 1819, and removed to Simcoe Co. with parents 1832. Formerly held the offices of councillor and assessor Medonte Tp.

Eplett, S. D., postmaster and station agent at Coldwater. Has lived in the Co. since 1845. Born in Medonte Tp. same year.

Fitzgerald, John, farmer, store-keeper and Justice of the Peace. P. O. address and residence Mount St. Louis. Formerly held the offices of Deputy Reeve and Tp. Councillor. Native of Ireland. Born 1827. Settled with parents in Simcoe Co. 1833.

Hawke, James, farmer. Owns 50 acres of Lot 15, Con. 10. Native of Cornwall, England. Born 1828. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1843. P. O. address Medonte.

Hussey, John P., farmer, store-keeper, &c. Residence and P. O. Mount St. Louis. Formerly a Township Councillor. Mr. Hussey owns 163 acres of land in this Tp. Born in Ireland 1815. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1832.

Kilbank, Wm., furniture dealer, undertaker and formerly Postmaster, Hillsdale P. O. Native of Yorkshire, England. Born 1840. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1877.

Kent, Wm. H. farmer and Justice of the Peace. P. O. address Medonte. Owns 126 acres Lot 14, Con. 9. Native of England. Born 1826. Removed with parents to Simcoe Co. 1832.

Lovering, H. L., farmer and lumber merchant. Residence and P. O. Coldwater. Owns 800 acres of land in this Tp. Held the office of Tp. Councillor 4 years. Native of England. Born 1834. Came with parents to Simcoe Co. 1842.

Musgrove, John, miller, Hillsdale. Native of England. Born 1839. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1876.

Martin, Jasper, lumberman and manufacturer, Hillsdale. Owner of 460 acres of land in this Tp. Native of Halton Co., Ont. Born 1845. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1872.

Mertz, John, farmer. Owns 150 acres on the 1st. Con. Native of Switzerland. Born 1827 Settled in Simcoe Co. 1854. P. O. address Waverley.

Moon, Theophilus, farmer. Owns 150 acres Lot 16, Con. 10. P. O. address Medonte. Born in this Tp. 1839.

Murray, Wm., farmer. Tp. Assessor and Postmaster, Medonte P. O. Owns part Lot 15, Con. 8, 50 acres. Native of Scotland. Born 1839. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1868.

Orr, Guy H. farmer, Deputy Reeve and formerly Tp. Councillor. Owns W. ½ Lot 17, Con. 12, 100 acres. Born in York Co., Ont., 1822. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1856. P. O. address Coldwater.

O'Connor, Peter J., farmer. Owns W. ½ Lot 8, Con. 10, 100 acres. Native of Lockport, New York. Born 1884. Removed with parents to Simcoe Co. 1846. . P. O. address Creighton.

O'Connor, Peter, farmer. Owner of E. ½ Lot 8, Con. 10, 100 acres. P. O. address Creighton. Native of Ireland. Born 1820. Came to Simcoe Co. 1847.

Orton, Joseph, farmer. Owns 300 acres in this Tp. Native of Leicestershire, England. Born 1819. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1832. P. O. address Coldwater.

Price, Thomas, farmer and Postmaster, Price's Corners. Owns 150 acres in this Tp. Native of Ireland. Born 1820. Parents removed to Simcoe Co. 1832.

Quantrell, R. J., boot and shoe-maker, Coldwater. Born at Norwich, England, 1843. Married and father of 7 children.

Rutledge, Wm. Noble, retired farmer and Justice of the Peace, Coldwater P. O. Mr. Rutledge was formerly Warden of Simcoe Co. and Councillor and Reeve Medonte Tp. 17 years. Born in Peel Co., Ont., 1827. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1855. Owns 700 acres in this Tp., including "Clayfield's" farm.

Russell, Richard, retired farmer. Owns E. ½ Lot 13, Con. 10, 100 acres. P. O. address Coldwater. Mr. Russell was born in England 1808 and has been a resident of Simcoe Co. since 1855.

Russell, J., farmer. Owns W. ½ Lot 11, Con. 11, 100 acres. Native of Somersetshire, England. Born 1845. Parents removed to Simcoe Co. 1852. P. O. address Russell.

Robinson, W. H., blacksmith, general jobbing attended to, Coldwater. Owns village Lot 9, Water st. Born in Newfonndland 1838. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1858.

Reinbird, John, retired farmer, Coldwater P. O. Owns 35 acres Lot 24, Con. 12. Native of Ireland. Born 1810. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1841. Was foreman shoe shop Penetanguishene Reformatory 18 years.

Ritchie, Wm., farmer. Owns E. ½ Lot 9, Con. 6, 99 acres. Native of Scotland. Born 1818. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1859. Was formerly Township Treasurer. P. O. address Mount St. Louis.

Simpson, Thomas, farmer. Owns E. ½ Lot 16, Con. 8. Native of England. Born 1835. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1878. P. O. address Medonte.

Spence, Chas. A., grocer and butcher, Coldwater. Born in Northumberland Co., Ont., 1852. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1860.

Spence, John, farmer. Owns 150 acres in this Tp. Native of Ireland. Born in Co. Antrim 1810. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1855. P. O. address Coldwater.

Swan, Joseph H., merchant and bailiff, 5th Div. Court. Residence and P. O. address Craighurst. Born in Flos Tp., Simcoe Co., 1842.

Teskey, Benjamin, farmer and school trustee. Owns S. ½ Lot 5, Con. 14, 100 acres. Born in Co. Limerick, Ireland, 1838. Parents removed to Simcoe Co. 1844. P. O. address Warminster.

Turnbull, John C., tinsmith and dealer in stoves, Hillsdale. Born in Dundas Co., Ont., 1852. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1878.

Webster, Rev. John, minister Methodist Church of Canada, Hillsdale. Born in London Tp., Ont., 1823. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1879.

Wilson, Wm., farmer. Owner of Lot 14, Con. 11, 200 acres. Holds the offices of Clerk and Treasurer of the Township and was formerly a councillor. P. O. address Coldwater. Mr. Wilson was born in Scotland 1822 and has resided in Simcoe Co. since 1832.

Walker, John, farmer. Owns E. ½ Lot 16, Con. 11, 100 acres. Native of England. Born 1832. Parents settled in Simcoe Co. 1833. P. O. Coldwater.

Walker, Edmund, farmer. Native of Canada. Born in this Tp. 1852. Owns 125 acres of land. P. O. address Coldwater.

Walker, Daniel, farmer. Owns 280 acres in this Tp. Born in this Tp. 1841. P. O. address Creighton.

Mono Township.

Atkinson, Henry E., farmer. Owns E. ½ Lot 4, Con. 4 E., 150 acres, valued at $3,000. Born in this Tp. 1852. P. O. address Mono Mills.

Allan, Richard S., farmer, and formerly Tp. Councillor. Owns W. ½ Lots 3-4., Con. 6, valued

Tilly, Alexander, farmer, Beeton, Ont. Owns Lot 10, Con. 9, 200 acres. Born in Ireland 1823. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1839.

Tilly, Alex., jr., farmer. Owns and resides on Lot 9, Con. 9, 275 acres. Born in Simcoe Co. 1857. P. O. address, Beeton.

Tegart, J. M., retired farmer, and Justice of the Peace. Mr. Tegart, whose father was one of the earliest settlers in Simcoe Co., was born in Ireland in 1800, and removed with his parents to Simcoe Co. 1823. Owns S. ½ Lot 8, Con. 4, 100 acres, valued at $6,000. P O. address, Tottenham.

Van Every, James C., retired farmer. Resides with his daughter. Mrs. Hill, on Lot 20, Con. 5.

Williams, Thomas, farmer. Owns N. ½ Lot 1, Con. 4, 200 acres, valued at $18,000. Mr. Williams was born in this Township 1828. P. O. address. Colgan.

Wilson, Charles, sr., farmer. Owner of S. ½ Lot 23, Con. 4, 210 acres, valued at $18,000. Mr. Wilson is a native of Ireland. Born 1799, and settled in Simcoe Co. 47 years ago. P. O. address, Bondhead.

Walls, Thos. C., farmer. Owns S. ½ Lot 14, Con. 3, 75 acres, valued at $5,500. Mr. Walls was born in Tecumseth 1860. P. O. address, Tuam.

Tossorontio Township.

Boyd, James, blacksmith, Lisle. Mr. Boyd was born in Scotland 1846, and removed to Simcoe Co. 1874. Owns village property valued at $800, being part of Lot 26, Con. 4, Tossorontio Township.

Clark. Robert, farmer. Owns N. W. corner Lot 26, Con. 2, 30 acres, valued at $1,600. Born at Paris, Ont., 1851. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1877. P. O. address, Lisle.

Fisher, D. M. McKenzie, M. D., physician, surgeon, &c., Lisle. Born in Durham Co., Ont., 1854. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1879.

Gallougher, John, hotel proprietor, Everett. Owns part of Lot 10, Con. 5, valued at $4,000. Mr. Gallougher, who held the office of Councillor for 5 years, was born in Simcoe Co. 1849.

Gilmore, James, farmer. Owns E. halves Lots 1 and 2, Con. 1, 200 acres, valued at $14,000. Mr. Gilmore is a native of New York State. Born 1830, but came to Simcoe Co. when a youth, and has since held the offices of Township Councillor and President Agricultural Society. P. O. address, Rosemont.

Graham, Wm., retired farmer. Owner of E. ½ Lot 9, Con. 6, 100 acres, valued at $7,000. Native of Ireland. Born 1820. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1843. P. O. address, Everett.

Graham, John, farmer. Owns parts Lots 8 and 9, Con. 7, 150 acres, valued at $10,000. Native of Ireland. Born 1829. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1844. P. O. address, West Essa.

Kidd, John, farmer. Owner of Lot 23, Con. 1. 500 acres, valued at $12,000. Born in Leeds Co., Ont., 1834. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1857. P. O. address, Airlie.

Lockhart, W. M., general merchant and Postmaster, Everett. Also, Treasurer Tossorontio Township. Owns village lot valued at $1,500. Born in Simcoe Co. 1849.

Moore, James, hotel proprietor, Lisle. Owns village lot valued at $3,000. Native of Canada. Born in Mono Township, Simcoe Co., 1845.

Mason, Robert, farmer. Owns W. ½ Lots 26-27, Con. 4, 100 acres, valued at $3,000. Born in Trafalgar Township, Halton Co., 1830. Removed to imooe Co. 1862. P. O. address, Lisle.

Manning, Robert, merchant tailor, Lisle. Owns viliage lot valued at $600. Native of Scotland. Born 1848. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1872.

McDawell, Robert, farmer, and for 10 years Township Councillor. Owns farm property in Tossorontio and Mono Townships, valued at $10,000. Native of Ireland. Born 1826. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1849. P. O. address, Rosemont.

McGregor, Malcolm, farmer, and proprietor saw mill. Born in Caledon Township, Peel Co. 1846. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1872. Owns E. ½ Lot 10, Con. 3, 183 acres, valued at $8,000. P. O. address, Everett.

McGirr, Geo., farmer, and general loan and insurance agent, Alliston P. O. Owns E. halves Lots 1, 2, and 3, 250 acres, valued at $17,500. Native of Ireland. Born 1834. Removed with parents to Simcoe Co. 1837. Mr. McGirr formerly held the offices of Township Councillor and Reeve.

Rose, Alex., farmer. Owns W. ½ Lot 2, Con. 4, 100 acres, valued at $6,000. Born at Newmarket, Ont., 1337, and removed when a youth to Simcoe Co. P.O. address, Arlington.

Rogers, Joseph Orlando, farmer. Owns E. ½ Lot 30, Con. 1, 100 acres, valued at $4,500. Native of Canada. Born in Simcoe Co. 1853. P. O. address, Glencairn.

Smith, John, farmer, and manufacturer of lumber also Postmaster, Tioga. Owns 400 acres, of land, being W. ½ Lot 10, Con. 7, and Lots 10 and 12 in the 6th concession, value $21,000. Native of Scotland. Born 1832. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1860. P. O. address, Everett or Tioga.

Smith, Thomas, farmer, and Councillor, also President Agricultural Society. Owns W. ½ Lot 2, Con. 1, 100 acres, valued at $7,000. Native of Simcoe Co Born at Barrie 1846. P. O. address, Rosemont.

Stephens, M. N., farmer, miller, and Postmaster, Glencairn. Born in Esquesing Township, Halton Co. 1826. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1840. Mr. Stephens, owns some 2,400 acres of land in Simcoe Co. valued at $60,000.

Strachan, James, general merchant, Lisle, and formerly Postmaster at Duneedin. Owns village property in Lisle, valued at $1,000. Native of Scotland. Born 1837. Removed to Simcoe Co 1857.

Wanless, Andrew, farmer. Owns parts of Lots 11 and 12, Con. 4; 150 acres, valued at $5,000. Native of Northumberland Co., Ont. Born 1838. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1861. P. O. address, Everett.

Wilcox, Joseph, hotel proprietor, Glencairn. Born in this township, Simcoe Co. 1852.

Vespra Township.

Adams, Thomas, farmer. Owns W. ½ Lot 2, Con. 8, 100 acres. Native of England. Born 1813. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1866. P. O. address, Minesing.

Armstrong, Alfred A., farmer. Owns N. ½ of W. ½ Lot 7, Con. 11, 50 acres. Born in Scarborough Township, Ont., 1855. Removed to Simcoe Co. with parents 1863. P. O. address, Minesing.

Armstrong, Wm., farmer. Owns W. ½ Lot 5, Con. 11, 100 acres. P. O. address, Minesing. Mr. Armstrong is a native of England. Born 1836. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1868.

Bell, Andrew, farmer. Owner of E. ½ Lot 5, Con. 10, 100 acres, valued at $9,000. P. O. address, Minesing. Born in Victoria Co., Canada, 1833. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1870.

Brown, Emanuel, farmer. Owns 80 acres of west end Lot 21, Con. 1. Native of England. Born 1812. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1852. P. O address, Dalston.

Bensen, John, farmer. Owner of W. ½ Lot 23, Con. 2, 50 acres. Native of England. Born 1846. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1869. P. O. address, Midhurst.

Bishop, Wm., farmer. Owns W. ½ Lot 18, Con. 10, 100 acres, and 25 acres of Lot 19, Con. 10. Mr. Bishop is a native of England. Born 1821, and on attaining his majority settled in Simcoe Co. Held the office of Township Councillor 7 years, and is at present School Trustee. P. O. address, Grenfel.

Burnett, David, farmer. Owns W. ½ Lot 20, Con. 7, 100 acres. Born in Scotland 1844. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1874. P. O. address, Barrie.

Baker, E., farmer. Owns S. E. ¼ Lot 19, Con. 10, 50 acres. P. O. address, Grenfel. Mr. Baker was born in Markham Township, York Co., Ont., 1837, and removed to Simcoe Co. 1860.

Coutts, Duncan, farmer. Owner of Lot 20, Con. 2, 100 acres. Native of Scotland. Born 1814. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1856. P. O. address, Barrie.

Cane, W. F., farmer. Owns W. part Lot 17, and part Lot 18, Con. 1, 80 acres. Born in this township 1855. P. O. address, Crown Hill.

Campbell, John, farmer. Owner of part Lot 3, Con. 9, 60 acres. Native of Canada. Born 1828. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1863. P. O. address, Minesing.

Campbell, Angus, farmer. Owns N. E. ¼ Lot 18, Con. 10, 50 acres. Born in the Township 1855. P. O. address, Grenfel.

Dunsmore, Thomas, farmer. Owns N. ½ Lot 4, Con. 1, 100 acres, valued at $6,000. Native of Simcoe Co. Born 1841. P. O. address, Barrie.

Drury, John, farmer. P. O. address, Dalston. Mr. Drury was born in Oro Township, Simcoe Co., 1839. Owns N. ½ Lot 25, Con. 1, Vespra Township, 100 acres.

Drury, Edmund, farmer. Owns 112 acres of W. ½ Lot 23, Con. 1. Born in Oro Township, Simcoe Co., 1834. P. O. address, Midhurst.

Dwyer, Edward, farmer. Native of Ireland. Born 1834. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1869. Owns E. ½ Lot 10, Con. 4, 100 acres. P. O. address, Midhurst.

Dixon, Mrs. R. P., Minesing P. O. Owns E. ½ Lot 16, Con. 9, 100 acres. Born in the Township of King, York Co., Ont., 1849. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1873.

Dobbins, E., farmer. Native of England. Born 1830. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1858. Owns E. ½ Lot 9, Con. 8, 100 acres. P. O. address, Minesing.

Daily, Wm., farmer, and formerly Township Councillor. Owns E. ½ Lot 20, Con. 10, Lot 22, Con. 10, and the E. ½ Lot 21, con. 10, 400 acres. Native of Ireland. Born 1800. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1841. P. O. address, Glenfel.

Finlay, A., mill owner. Owns Lots 13 and 14, Con. 4, 348 acres, valued at $8,000. Born in Flamboro' West, Wentworth Co., 1851. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1876. P. O. address, Midhurst.

Gilchrist, John, farmer. Owns W. ½ Lot 1, Con. 12, 150 acres. Mr. Gilchrist was born in Simcoe Co. 1854. P. O. address, Minesing.

Hickling, Chas., farmer, and formerly Township Councillor. Owns 54 acres of land in the town of Barrie. Native of London, England. Born 1817. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1831. P. O. address, Barrie.

Hughes, James, farmer. Owns S. W. ¼ Lot 19, Con. 9, 50 acres. Born in Simcoe Co. 1850 P. O. address, Grenfel.

Hill, Robert, farmer. Owns E. ½ Lot 16, Con. 11, 100 acres. Born at Barrie 1834. P. O. address, Grenfel.

Johnson, Martin, farmer. Owns 100 acres Lot 10, Con. 1. Mr. Johnson, who formerly held the office of Councillor, was born in England 1822, and settled in Simcoe Co. 1848. P. O. address, Barrie.

Jacobs, Samuel, farmer. Owns S. W. ¼ Lot 1, Con. 9, 50 acres. Mr. Jacobs was born at Todmorden, near Toronto, 1846, and removed to Simcoe Co. 1863. P. O. address, Minesing

Johnston, Wm., farmer, and Deputy Reeve. Owns N. ½ Lot 3, Con. 8, 100 acres. Mr. Johnston, who held the office of Councillor 9 years, was born at Kingston, Ont., 1821, and removed to Simcoe Co. 1843. P. O. address, Minesing.

Johnston, John, farmer, and ex-School Trustee. Owns E. ½ Lot 2, Con. 9, 100 acres. Born at Kingston, Ont., 1834. Removed with parents to Simcoe Co. 1843. P. O. address, Minesing.

Kent, John, farmer. Owns S. E. ¼ Lot 3, Con. 10, Lot 6, Con. 12, and Lot 6, Con. 8, 500 acres. Native of England. Born 1817. P. O. address, Minesing.

Kerfoot, George, farmer. Native of Lanark Co., Ont. Born 1842. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1866. Owns E. ⅔ of S. ½ Lot 2, Con. 10, 66⅔ acres. P. O. address, Minesing.

Kirk, James, farmer. Owns N. ½ Lot 3, Con. 10, 100 acres. Native of Ireland. Born 1844. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1861. P. O. address, Minesing.

Knapp, John M., miller and farmer. Owns E. ½ Lot 1, Con. 8, 100 acres. Born at Kingston, Ont., 1845. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1868. P. O. address, Minesing.

Knapp, Willi m, farmer. Owner of W. ½ Lot 3, Con. 9, 100 acres, and the W. ½ Lot 16, Con. 1, Flos Township, 150 acres. Born in Somerset Co., Pa. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1867. P. O. address, Minesing.

Leadley, Robert, farmer and mill owner. Owns Lot 16, Con. 7, 200 acres, valued at $10,000; also, lands in several other townships of Simcoe Co. Mr. Leadley, who has held the office of Reeve of Vespra for many years, is a native of England. Born 1824, and settled in Simcoe Co. 1852. P. O. address, Midhurst.

Laing, John, blacksmith, Craighurst. Native of Scotland. Born 1819. Parents settled in Simcoe Co. 1822.

Livingston, Neil, farmer. Owns S. ½ Lot 1, Con. 10, 100 acres. Born in Huntingdon, Que., 1845 Removed to Simcoe Co. 1865. P. O. address, Minesing.

Langman, Thos. J., proprietor Globe Hotel, Midhurst. Owns ¼ Lot 14, Con. 5, 100 acres. Born at Orillia, Ont., 1845.

Malcolm, Andrew, waggon maker, Minesing. Born in Scarborough Township, York Co., 1854. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1876.

Miles, George Hollis, farmer. Owns E. ½ Lot 2, Con. 13, 100 acres. Native of England. Born 1833. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1871. P. O. address, Minesing.

Munro, R. J., farmer. Native of Simcoe Co. Born 1833. Owns W. ½ Lot 14, Con. 6, 100 acres. P. O. address, Barrie.

McGowan, Robert, farmer. Owns N. E. ¼ Lot 11, W. ½ Lot 9, and N. W. ¼ Lot 10, Con. 4, 200 acres. Native of the township. Born 1836. P. O. address, Midhurst.

McGowan, John, farmer, and magistrate. Owns S. E. ¼ Lot 11, and E. ½ Lot 12, Con. 4, 150 acres. Mr. McGowan, who was born in Vespra, 1834, formerly held the office of Councillor. P. O. address, Midhurst.

McCraight, James, farmer. Owns E. ½ Lot 9, Con. 5, 100 acres. Native of Ireland. Born 1823. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1868. P. O. address, Midhurst.

McBride, Michael, farmer. Owns W. part Lot 17, Con. 9, 150 acres. Native of Ireland. Born 1823. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1842. P. O. address, Barrie.

Neve, William, farmer. Owns centre part Lot 21, Con. 1, 40 acres; also, 50 acres in Oro Township. Native of England. Born 1826. Removed with parents to Simcoe Co. 1838. P. O. address, Dalston.

Pringle, John, farmer. Owner of E. ½ Lot 15, Con. 7, 100 acres, valued at $5,000, Mr. Pringle is a native of Scotland. Born 1840. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1872. P. O. address, Barrie.

Partridge, W. J., farmer. Owns N. E. part Lot 17, Con. 1, 88½ acres. Born in Oro Township, Simcoe Co., 1841. P. O. address, Crown Hill.

Partridge, W. H., farmer and mill owner. Owns S. E. part Lot 17, Con. 1, 88½ acres; also N. ½ Lot 14, Con. 1, 100 acres. Born in Oro Township, Simcoe Co., 1827. P. O. address, Crown Hill.

Parker, John R., farmer. Owns E. ½ Lot 4, Con. 10, 100 acres. Born in Simcoe Co. 1837. P. O. address, Minesing.

Primrose, A., farmer. Owns E. ½ Lot 5, Con. 8, 100 acres. Native of Scotland. Born 1852. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1872. P. O. address, Minesing.

Parker, John, farmer. Owns W. ½ Lot 18, Con. 6, 100 acres; also, 50 acres of Lot 19, and 70 acres Lot 20, Con. 6. Native of England. Born 1823. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1865. P. O. address, Barrie.

Parr, Henry, farmer. Owner of W. ½ Lot 20, Con. 10. Native of England. Born 1834. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1860. Mr. Parr holds the office of School Trustee, and was formerly Township Councillor. P. O. address, Grenfel.

Peacock, Richard, farmer. Native of Yorkshire, England. Born 1822. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1859. Owns E. ½ Lot 9, Con. 4, 60 acres. P. O. address, Midhurst.

Russell, John, farmer. Owns W. ½ Lot 10, Con. 3, 100 acres. Native of Scotland. Born 1834. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1858. P. O. address, Midhurst.

Robinson, John, blacksmith, Midhurst. Mr. Robinson, who is a native of England, was born 1827. Owns S. W. ¼ Lot 10, Con. 4, 50 acres. Has been a resident of Simcoe Co. 3 years.

Robinson, M. H., miller, Minesing P. O. Born at Toronto 1845. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1858.

Ross, Walter, farmer. Owns E. ½ Lot 20, Con. 12, 100 acres. Native of Scotland. Born 1815. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1861. Formerly held the office of School Trustee. P. O. address, Grenfel.

Sneath, George, general merchant, Midhurst. Owns N. E. ¼ Lot 17, Con. 7, part of W. ½ Lot 2, Con. 12, and E. ½ Lot 2, Con. 14, in all 220 acres. Mr. Sneath holds the offices of Township Clerk and Treasurer, the former for 24 years. and is now the oldest clerk in the county, with one exception. Was formerly Justice of the Peace and Local School Superintendent. A native of England. Born 1824. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1842.

Sisson, Jonathan, jr., farmer. Owner of S. ½ Lot 16, Con. 1, 100 acres. Mr. Sisson was born in Vespra Township 1841. P. O. address, Crown Hill.

Swaisland, Alf., hotel proprietor, Craighurst. Native of England. Born 1850. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1871.

Simmons, Joseph, farmer. Owns Lot 24, Con. 2, and W. ½ Lot 29, Con. 1. Native of Ireland. Born 812. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1861. Mr. Simmon is the father of 11 children, 9 of whom are living. P. O. address, Midhurst.

Smith, Alex., farmer, and for some years Councillor and School Trustee. Born in Prince Edward Co., Ont., 1818. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1848 Owns W. 75 acres Lot 19, Con. 10, Vespra. P. O. address, Grenfel.

Sissons, Jonathan, retired farmer, and Justice of the Peace. Held the office of Reeve 8 years. Owns 50 acres of Lot 1, Con. 10, valued at $1,000. Born in Yorkshire, England, 1805. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1834.

Thornton, John, wheelwright, Craighurst P. O. Shop in the Township. Owns a portion of the S. ½ Lot 40, Con. 1, Oro Township. Born at Toronto 1833. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1856.

Wickens, James, farmer. Owns S. ½ Lot 14, Con. 1, 100 acres. Born in Vespra 1849. P. O. address, Crown Hill.

White, Charles, farmer. Owns 150 acres Lot 26, Con. 1. Born in Vespra 1824. P. O. address, Dalston.

Williams, Francis, farmer. Owns S. W. ¼ Lot 27, Con. 1, 50 acres. Native of England. Born 1818. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1856. P. O. address, Dalston.

Wood, Daniel, farmer. Owns E ½ Lot 5, Con. 9, 100 acres. Mr. Wood was born in King Township, York Co., Ont., 1845, and removed to Simcoe Co. 1878. P. O. address, Minesing.

Wray, Saml., jr., farmer. Owner of Lot 4, Con. 12, 200 acres. Born in Innisfil Tp., Simcoe Co., 1844. P. O. address, Minesing.

Walton, Thos., farmer. Owns E. ½ Lot 19, Con. 11, 100 acres. Born in Scarborough, York Co., 1834. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1866. P. O. address, Grenfel.

Walton, Wallace, mill owner. P. O. address, Crown Hill. Born in Scarborough, York Co., 1841. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1875.

W. Gwillimbury Township.

Armson, John, farmer. He owns 100 acres of Lot 5, Con. 7. Has been a member of the Municipal Council, and held the Wardenship 7 years. Born in the county, 1834. P. O., Bradford.

Broughton, H. S, publisher of South Simcoe *News*, Bradford. Has held the offices of Councillor and School Trustee, of the former one year and the latter two. Came to Simcoe Co. in 1866, from Hull, England, where he was born in 1843.

Bunker, Amos, farmer. Owns W. ½ lot 19, con. 12, 100 acres. Born in the State of Vermont 1817. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1869. P. O., Hawkstone.

Clark, W. F., farmer and saw mill proprietor. Owns N. E. ¼ lot 13, con. 8, 50 acres, and 150 acres additional. Total value, $12,000. Mr. Clark was born in England 1840. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1858. P. O., Mitchel Square.

Clarke, H. M., farmer, Jarratt's Corners P. O. Owns lot 5, con. 10, 200 acres, valued at $8,000. Mr. Clarke was born in Oro Township 1845, and has held the offices of Councillor and Deputy Reeve.

Caldwell, George, retired farmer. Owns 50 acres of Lot D, con. 1. Born in Yorkshire, Eng, 1801. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1831. P. O., Crown Hill.

Caldwell, Miles, farmer and hotel proprietor, Dalston. Owns S. W. ¼ lot 3, con. 5, 50 acres, valued at $2,000. Born in Oro Township 1841.

Crawford, Henry, general blacksmith. Horse Shoeing a specialty. Shanty Bay. Owns real estate in the village valued at $700. Born in Oro Township 1855.

Crawford Wm., farmer. P. O., Mitchell Square. Owns E. ½ lot 16, con. 10, 100 acres, valued at $5,500. Native of England. Born 1819. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1834.

Campbell, Duncan, school teacher S. S. No. 11, Oro Township. Born in this township 1858. P. O address, Barrie.

Crosby, James S., farmer. Owns 100 acres of lot 25, con. 8. Born at Markham, Ont., 1840. Moved to Simcoe County 1879. P. O. address, Hawkstone.

Crawford, Henry, retired farmer. Owns W. ½ lot 24, con. 7, 100 acres, valued at $8,000. Native of England. Born 1807. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1831. P. O. address, Shanty Bay.

Caldwell, George, jr., farmer and breeder of Thoroughbred Durham Cattle. Owns 150 acres of lot 20, con. 3, valued at $7,500. Born in Yorkshire, England, 1826. Removed with parents to Simcoe Co. 1831. P. O. address, Barrie.

Currie, John, farmer. Native of Scotland. Born 1808. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1869. Owns 114 acres W. ½ lot 21, con. 5, valued at $5,000. P. O. address, Barrie.

Coleman, James, retired farmer. Owns S. ½ lot 7, con. 14, 100 acres. Native of Ireland. Born 1801. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1831. P. O. address, Rugby.

Cameron, Duncan, farmer. Resides on lot 21, con. 5. Born in Oro Township 1851. P. O. address, Guthrie.

Cassin, John, proprietor flour mills, Edgar. Born in Ireland 1844. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1860.

Cavanagh, P., farmer, and for twenty years a county constable. Owns real estate in the township valued at $6,000. Native of Ireland. Born 1820. Removed with parents to Simcoe Co. 1831. P. O. address, Edgar.

Clarke, Wm. A., farmer, owner of "Meldrum Farm," lot 4, con. 1, 200 acres, valued at $12,000. Born in York Township 1849. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1876. P. O. address, Barrie.

Dales, J. A., general merchant, Hawkstone. Owns village property valued at $4,000. Born in King Township, York Co., 1846. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1872.

Duffield, Henry, farmer, Dalston P. O. Owns 168 acres of lot 38, con. 2. Native of England. Born 1843. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1867.

Davis, Lot, farmer and hotel proprietor, Edgar. Born in York Co. 1853. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1877.

Duffield, Samuel, farmer. Owns 85 acres lot 37, con. 2. Born in Essex, England, 1841. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1867. P. O. address, Dalston.

Drury, Thomas, farmer and Justice of the Peace, Crown Hill P. O. Owns W. ½ lot 18, con. 3; S. ½ lot 12, con. 1; and lot 18, con. 1, in all 400 acres. Born at Kenilworth, England, 1803, and settled in Simcoe Co. as far back as 1819. Has held the offices of Township Councillor and Reeve.

Edwards, Wm., farmer. Owns part of lot 31, con. 2, 100 acres. Born in this township 1856. P. O. address, Dalston.

Eddy, George, senr., farmer. Owns N. E. ¼ lot 4, con. 4, 50 acres. P. O. address, Edgar. Born in this township 1838.

Ellsmere, Joseph, farmer. Owns 100 acres lot 1, con. 4, Oro Township. Born on the homestead in this township 1835. P. O. address, Craighurst.

Ellsmere, John, farmer. Owns 50 acres lot 1, con. 4, and 50 acres lot 1, con. 3. Born in Ireland 1825. Removed with parents to Simcoe Co. 1834. P. O. address, Craighurst.

Flaherty, John, retired farmer. Owns 200 acres in the 3rd range, Oro Township, valued at $5,000. Born in Wicklow Co., Ireland, 1798. Settled in Simcoe Co. October, 1833. Was Township Councillor one year. P. O. address, Shanty Bay.

Fletcher, Alex., farmer. Owns E. ½ of W. ½ lot 16, con. 1, 50 acres, valued at $2,500. Born in Argyleshire, Scotland, 1812. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1841. P. O., East Oro.

Gilchrist, Donald, farmer, Steele P. O., and for 16 years a general merchant in Barrie. Owns 250 acres in Oro Township, composed of W. ½ lot 16, con. 4, W. ½ lot 16, and S. E. ¼ lot 16, con. 3, value $7,000. Born in the island of Is ay, Scotland, 1830. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1853.

Graham, Alex., farmer. Owns W. ½ lot 11, con. 1, 99 acres, valued at $3,500. Born in Oro 1847. P. O. address, Edgar.

Graham, John E, farmer. Owns E. ½ lot 12, con. 4, 85½ acres, valued at $3,000. Born in this township 1849. P. O. address, Edgar.

Garnett, Samuel, painter. P. O. and residence, East Oro. Born in Ireland 1852. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1870.

Graham, Andrew, farmer. Owns E. ½ lot 30, con. 1, 100 acres, valued at $3,000. Born in Oro 1851. Married Miss A. Cavanagh 1878. P. O. address, Dalston.

Graham, John, farmer. Owns 100 acres lot 30, con. 2. Born in Ireland 1819. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1832 P. O, Dalston.

Grant, Donald, retired farmer. P. O., Edgar. Mr. Grant held the offices of Postmaster 18 years and Commissioner 3 years. Born in Rosshire, Scotland, 1795. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1831. Owns E ½ lot 12, con. 7.

Hutcheson, Rev. S., Presbyterian Minister Guthrie church. P. O., Shanty Bay. Born in Scotland 1821. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1877.

Heard, Wm., retired farmer, Shanty Bay P. O. Owns parts lots 26, 27, and 28, con. 3, 70 acres, valued at $5,000. Born in Devonshire, England, 1804. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1852.

Hodges, John, retired farmer, East Oro P. O. Native of England. Born 1800. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1831. Owns and resides on lot 16, con. 12

Hart, George, carriage maker and general jobber, Crown Hill. Owns real estate valued at $1,500. Born at Cleveland, Ohio, 1850. Removed with parents to Simcoe Co. 1859.

Hill, Robert D., hotel keeper, Craighurst. Born in Simcoe Co. 1857. Married Miss Rose Casey 1879.

Hodgkinson, R. W., farmer. Owns S. E. part lot 3, con. 11, 50 acres, value $2,000. Born in Nottinghamshire, England, 1832. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1852. P. O. address, Jarratt's Corners.

Hodgkinson, Arthur V., farmer. P. O. address, Jarratt's Corners. Owns S. E. part lot 3, con. 12, 50 acres. Born in Nottinghamshire, England, 1853 Settled in Simcoe Co. 1879.

Hardie, John, farmer. Owns E. ½ lot 6, con. 13, 100 acres. Native of Scotland. Born 1821. Removed with parents to Simcoe Co. 1831. Formerly held the office of License Inspector. P. O., Rugby.

Horne, Thomas, farmer and Township Assessor. P. O., Rugby. Owns W. ½ lot 12, con. 10, and W. ½ lot 11, con. 11, 200 acres. Born in Fifeshire, Scotland, 1804. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1832.

Horne, Wm. McLeod, farmer. Owns N. ½ lot 12, con 12, 100 acres, valued at $5,000. Born in Oro Township 1843. Formerly held the office of License Inspector. P. O., Rugby

Hindley, Rev. J. J., Congregational Minister, Edgar. Born in Wellington Co., Ont., 1842. Moved to Simcoe Co. 1879.

Hastings, John D., farmer, and school trustee. Owns W. ½ lot 5, con. 6, 100 acres. Born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, 1832. Moved to Simcoe Co. 1866. P. O., Edgar.

Hart, Abraham, retired farmer. Owns E. ½ lot 32, con. 2, 100 acres. Born 1818. Came to Simcoe Co. 1840. P. O. address, Dalston.

Horne, John, farmer, and formerly school trustee. Owns W. ½ lot 13, con. 13, 100 acres. Born in Oro Township 1841. P. O. address, Rugby.

Johnson, Thomas, general merchant, Guthrie. Native of England. Born in Norfolk 1824. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1863.

Jarratt, Charles, general merchant and farmer, Jarratt's Corners. Owns E. ½ lot 1, con. 11, and N. E. ¼ lot 2, con. 11. 150 acres, valued at $10,000. Born in Kent, England, 1802. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1831.

Johnston, James, farmer. Born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, 1809. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1846. Owns E. ½ and part W. ½ lot 7, con. 12, and E. ½ lot 8, con. 11, 226 acres in all. P. O. address, Rugby. Mr. Johnston was a member of the County Council 16 years, and Deputy Reeve of Oro Township 12 years.

Jermey, Samuel, farmer, Mitchell Square P. O. Mr. Jermey owns 560 acres in the Township, made up of parts of lots 10, 12, and 13, con. 10; part of lot 13, con. 9; and lot 4, con. 12. Born in Suffolk, England, 1808. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1831. Is President of the Agricultural Society, and has been for 40 years an active member of that body. Is also author of a book entitled "Guide to Early Settlers," which contains much useful information for intending settlers in Canada.

Kirkpatrick, George, farmer. Owns lot 23, con. 9, 200 acres, valued at $6,000. Born in Yorkshire, England, 1815. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1849. P. O., Hawkstone.

Knox, Robert, farmer, Edgar P. O. Owns E. ½ and part W. ½ lot 6, con. 6; also E. ½ lot 6, con. 5, 250 acres. Born in Roxburgshire, Scotland, 1849. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1870.

Leatherdale, Luke, waggon and carriage maker, and general blacksmith, Jarratt's Corners. Owns three village lots valued at $7,000. Born in London, England, 1830. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1855.

Luck, Chas., wheelwright and hotel proprietor, Crown Hill. Owns real estate in the village valued at $1,000. Born in Oro Township 1845.

Luck, Edward, farmer, and for 22 years school teacher in same school. Born at Albany, New York State, 1806. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1820. Mr. Luck owns 100 acres in this township. P. O. address, Crown Hill.

Longhurst, Arch'd, farmer. Owns N. W. part Lot 6, Con. 7, 100 acres, value $2,000. Born in King Tp., York Co., 1847. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1871. P. O., Edgar.

Lawrence, Stanage, M. D. Commenced the practice of medicine 1869. P. O. and residence, Rugby. Dr. Lawrence was born in Simcoe Co. 1837.

Locke, George, farmer. Owns S. E. part Lot 13, Con. 13, 75 acres, valued at $3,000. Native of Ireland. Born 1839. Parents settled in Simcoe Co. 1843. P. O., Rugby.

Lott, John M., proprietor flour mill, village of Edgar. Mr. Lott owns real estate in Oro Tp. valued at $7,500. Has held the office of Deputy Reeve of the Township since 1877. Was born in Sidney Tp, Hastings Co., Ont., 1840. Moved to Simcoe Co. 1871.

Litster, John, farmer. Rugby P. O. Owns 99 acres in the Township, being parts of lots 10 and 11, con. 14. Was born in Roxburghshire, Scotland, 1824. Parents settled in Simcoe Co. 1831.

Mitchell, Wm., general merchant and Postmaster, Mitchell Square. Owns E. ½ W. ½ lot 15, con. 8, Oro Tp., 56 acres, valued at $6,500. Native of Scotland. Born 1832. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1865.

Morrison, Thomas, farmer and Pathmaster. Owns E. ¼ lot 10, con. 14, 50 acres. Born in Oro Tp. 1837. P. O. address, Orillia.

Mahony, James, farmer. Owns 198 acres in Oro Tp. P. O. address, Hawkstone. Mr. Mahony was born in Co. Limerick, Ireland, 1819, and came to Simcoe Co. 35 years ago.

Madden, John, jr., farmer. P. O. address, Edgar. Owns lot 4, con. 3, Oro Tp. Native of Ireland. Born 1843.

Minty, George, merchant, village of Craighurst. Native of Scotland. Born 1848. Parents removed to Simcoe Co. 1856.

McKay, Dugald, miller, dealer in lumber, shingles and lath, village of Edgar. Mr. McKay was born in Oro Tp. 1844.

McLeod, John, farmer, and for 18 years track foreman Northern R. R. Resides on "Butternut Farm," Oro Tp., and owns in all 279 acres in the Township, valued at $15,000. Native of England. Born 1813. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1864. P. O. address, Hawkestone.

McMaster, John, school teacher S. S. No. 8, Oro Tp. Born in Essa Tp., Simcoe Co., 1857. P. O., Mitchell Square.

McLean, John, M. D., physician, surgeon, &c., Jarratt's Corners. Owns real estate in village worth $1,000. Born in Oro Tp. 1849.

McGill, John, farmer. Owns 120 acres in Oro Tp., being lot 5 in the second range, valued at $4,000. Mr. McGill is a native of Ireland. Born 1848. Parents settled in Simcoe Co. same year. P. O. address, Shanty Bay.

McCuaig, Finlay, farmer. Owns N. W. ¼ lot 17, con. 6, 50 acres, valued at $1,400. Born in Argyleshire, Scotland, 1835. Parents came to Simcoe Co. 1840. P. O. address, Steele.

McEachern, Archd, farmer. P. O., Mitchell Square. Owns 50 acres lot 16, con. 7, Oro Tp., valued at $2,000. Born in Argyleshire, Scotland, 1820. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1834.

McNabb, Andrew, farmer. Owns W. ½ lot 15, con. 4, N. E. ¼ lot 16, con. 3, and W. ½ of E. ½ lot 10, con. 6, 200 acres, valued at $6,000. Mr. McNabb was born in Oro Tp. 1845, and has held the offices of Postmaster and School Trustee. P. O., Edgar.

McDuff, Alex., farmer. P. O., Jarrett's Corners. Born in Simcoe Co. 1847. Owns W. ½ lot 2, con. 10, Oro Tp., 100 acres, valued at $5,500.

McCallum, Daniel, farmer, merchant and Justice of the Peace. Residence and P. O., Jarratt's Corners. Owns 95 acres in Oro Tp., being S. W. part lot 4, con. 11. Native of Stirlingshire, Scotland, Born 1809. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1841.

McKinnell, Robt., miller and farmer. For 3 years a Township Councillor. P. O. address, Rugby. Mr. McKinnell was born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, 1835, and settled in Simcoe Co. 1866.

McKinnell, George, school teacher S. S. No. 9, Oro Tp. P. O. address, Rugby. Born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, 1837. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1874.

McMillan, Lachlan, farmer, and for 16 years a school teacher. Owns E. ¾ lot 11, con. 9, and E. ½ lot 14, con. 8, 233 acres. Native of Scotland. Born 1822. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1849. P. O. address, Rugby.

McWhinnie, Henry, weaver, Rugby P. O. Owns a part of lot 10, con. 10, Oro Tp. Born in Ayrshire, Scotland, 1827. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1863.

McQuarrie, Donald, school teacher S. S. No. 10, Oro Tp. P. O. address, East Oro. Mr. McQuarrie was born in Victoria Co., Ont., 1857, and moved to Simcoe Co. 1877.

McIntyre, John, farmer and tailor, Steele P. O. Owns 71 acres of lot 11, con. 6, Oro Tp. Native of Scotland. Born 1841. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1859.

McCuaig, Angus, farmer. Owns W. ½ lot 18, con. 6, Oro Tp., 100 acres. Born in this Township 1845. P. O. address, Steele.

McNabb, Alex., school teacher. Formerly taught in S. S. No. 14, Oro Tp. P. O. address, Jarratt's Corners. Born in Oro Tp. 1864.

McFee, A., farmer. P. O address, Orillia. Owns 100 acres lot 16, con 2, and 200 acres additional in Oro Tp. Mr. McFee is a native of Scotland.

Noble, David, farmer and hotel proprietor, Shanty Bay. Owns E. ½ lots 26 and 27, con. 5, Oro Tp. Native of Ireland. Born 1826 Settled in Simcoe Co. 1868.

Norris, John Anderson, general merchant, Edgar. Born at Avondale 1852. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1878.

Ormsby, G. B., farmer, and Tax Collector, Oro Tp. Owns 95 acres in the Township, being parts of lots 13 and 14, con. 12. Mr. Ormsby was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, 1822, and has resided half a century in Simcoe Co. P. O., Rugby.

Paterson, Alex., farmer, and Bailiff Division Court No. 10. P. O., Steele. Owns E. ½ lot 17, con. 6, Oro Tp., 100 acres. Born in Renfrewshire, Scotland, 1839. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1850.

Plaxton, John, farmer, blacksmith and ex-School Trustee. Owns S. W. ¼ lot 7, con. 3, Oro Tp. P. O., Steele. Native of England. Born 1829. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1848.

Partridge, Chas., jr., farmer and mill owner. Owns 100 acres in Oro Tp. and the same amount in Vespra Tp. Born in York Co. 1825. P. O. address, Crown Hill.

Richardson, Robert, retired farmer and Justice of the Peace. P. O. and residence, Edgar. Owns 250 acres in Oro Tp., valued at $8,000. Was formerly a Township Councillor. Born in Toronto 1823, and removed with parents to Simcoe Co the following year.

Raikes, Walter, farmer, breeder of shorthorns, and Justice of the Peace. P. O. address, Barrie. Mr. Raikes owns parts of lots 1, 2 and 3, con. 1, and 100 acres lot 7, con. 2, Oro Tp. In all 380 acres, valued at $20,000. Is a native of England. Born 1823. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1845.

Robinson, Wm. R., farmer. Owns lot 6, con. 1, Oro Township, 200 acres, valued at $11,000. Born in Lincolnshire, England, 1817. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1849. P. O. address, Barrie.

Ross, John, retired gentleman. P. O. address, Shanty Bay. Owns 110 acres in Oro Township, being parts of lots 26 and 27, con. 4. Born at Inverness, Scotland, 1809. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1832.

Rix, Thomas, farmer. Owns W. ½ lot 13, con 1, Oro Township, valued at $5,000. Native of England. Born 1831. Parents settled in Simcoe Co. 1834. P. O., Crown Hill.

Rook, Richard, blacksmith and general jobber. P. O. and residence, East Oro. Owns village property worth $1,000. Born at Whitby, Ont., 1849. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1870.

Ritchey, E. J., farmer. Owns lot 5, con. 1, Oro Township, 200 acres, valued at $12,000. Born at Toronto, 1842. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1876. P. O., Barrie.

Steele, John C., farmer, and Justice of the Peace. Held the office of Warden of Simcoe Co. one year, and Reeve of Oro Township 18 years. Owns E. ½ lot 16, con. 6, 100 acres, valued at $4,000. Mr. Steele was born in France 1817, and settled in Simcoe Co. 48 years ago. P. O. address, Steele.

Sinclair, Rev. Henry, clergyman, Knox church (Presbyterian), Oro. P. O., Mitchell Square. Native of Scotland. Born 1835. Removed to Simcoe Co. 31st Oct., 1879.

Scott, Michael, farmer, and for several years Township Councillor. P. O., East Oro. Mr. Scott was born in the City of Glasgow, Scotland, 1820. Owns W. ½ lot 13, con. 11, and N. ½ Lot 15, Con. 11, 150 acres, valued at $5,000.

Sheffield, Paul, farmer. Native of Yorkshire, England. Born 1826. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1865. Owns E. ½ lot 35, and E. ½ lot 33, con. 1, Oro Township, 200 acres. P. O. address, Dalston.

Sargent, George, farmer. Owns W. ½ lot 3, con. 3, 100 acres. Born in Westmoreland, Eng., 1832. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1862. P. O., Dalston.

Shaughnessey, John, farmer and school trustee, Edgar P. O. Owns E. ½ of lot 3, con. 3, Oro Township, 100 acres. Born in Co. Limerick, Ireland, 1835. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1847.

Stuckey, George, farmer. Owns S. W. ¼ lot 7, con. 4, Oro Township, 50 acres. P. O., Edgar. Born in Somersetshire, Eng., 1849. Parents settled in Simcoe Co. 1856.

Slesser, Robt. E., farmer. Owns E. ½ lot 10, con. 7, 100 acres, Oro Township. Native of Scotland. Born in Aberdeenshire 1849. Removed with parents to Simcoe Co. 1852. P. O., Edgar.

Strachan, George, farmer. P. O., Mitchell Square. Born in Scotland 1831. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1862. Owns W. ½ lot 7, con. 8, Oro Township, 100 acres.

Smith, W., section foreman. P. O. and residence, Hawkstone. Mr. Smith is a native of the Ocean, having been born on a man of war 1855. Came to Simcoe Co. 1873.

Thomas, T. M., farmer, Edgar P. O. Owns 180 acres in Oro Township, being parts of lots 10, con. 3, and 6, con. 4. Born in this township 1847.

Thompson, Michael, farmer. Owns W. ½ lot 5, con. 10, Oro Township, 100 acres, valued at $7,000. Born in this township 1851. P. O., Jarratt's Corners.

Tudhope, G. B. & W. F., farmers. Own W. ½ lot 6, con. 11, and W. ½ lot 6, con. 12, Oro Township, 200 acres, valued at $8,000. Both born in Oro Township, George in 1854, and Walter in 1859. P. O., Rugby.

Twiston, Thomas, retired farmer, Dalston P. O. Native of England. Born 1813. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1853.

Thornton, Robert W., farmer and carpenter. Owns S. W. ¼ lot 4, con. 3, Oro Township, 50 acres. Born in King Township, York Co., 1840. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1856. P. O., Edgar.

Thomas, Charles, farmer. Owns 25 acres of lot 8, con. 3, Oro Township. Born in this township 1836. P. O., Edgar.

Thomas, Samuel, farmer. Owns 16 acres of lot 8, con. 3, Oro Township. Born here 1833. P. O., Edgar.

Thornton, John, wheelwright. P. O. and residence, Craighurst.

Watson, James, farmer. Owns W. ½ lot 28, con. 1, Oro, 100 acres, valued at $5,000. Native of Scotland. Born 1805. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1820. P. O., Dalston.

Williamson, John, farmer, miller, and Justice of the Peace. P. O., Hawkstone. Owns W. ½ lot 22, and E. ½ lot 21, con. 12, Oro, 200 acres, valued at $12,000. Born in Scotland 1823. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1858.

Weightman, Hugh, general blacksmith, Hawkstone P. O. Owns real estate valued at $1,500. Born in Lower Canada 1840. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1864.

Whiting, Robert, waggon maker and general jobber. Owns a part of lot 24, con. 8, Oro Township. Born here 1845. P. O. address, Hawkstone.

Whiting, John, waggon maker and general jobber. P. O. address, Shanty Bay. Owns a part of lot 24, con. 8, Oro Township. Born here 1837.

Walker, Wm., merchant and Postmaster, Coulson P. O. Owns part of lots 1, con. 8, and lot 2, con. 7, Oro Township. Born in the Township 1839.

Warner, George, lumber merchant, Coulson P. O. Owns E. ½ of lot 1, con. 7, Oro Township. Born at Welland 1844. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1875.

Young, Thos. T., school teacher S. S. No. 6, Oro. Born in Whitby Township, Ont., 1853. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1871.

Young, James M., farmer. Owns W. part lot 20, con. 11, Oro, 100 acres, valued at $6,000. Born in this township 1839. P. O., Hawkstone.

Young, Thomas M., farmer. Owns W. ½ lot 11, con. 14, 100 acres, valued at $7,000. Born on the old homestead in this township 1845. P. O., Rugby.

South Orillia Township.

Arens, Ferdinand, farmer. Owns W. ¼ Lot 4, Con. 5, 50 acres. Native of Germany. Born 1838. Formerly held the office of School Trustee. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1863. P. O. address, Orillia.

Armstrong, Wm., farmer, Orillia P.O. Owns 200 acres in this township. Native of Ireland. Born 1811. Came to Simcoe Co. 1879.

Calverley, Wm., farmer and Township Councillor. Owns 400 acres in the township. Resides on the E. ½ Lot 6, Con. 4. Native of Yorkshire, England. Born 1822. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1841.

Cuppage, J. H., farmer. Owns part of E. ½ Lot 10, Con. 2, 50 acres. Born in Oro Tp., 1848. P. O. address, Orillia.

Cameron, Duncan, farmer. Owns 217 acres in this Tp. Resides on Lot 19, Con. 2. P. O. address, Orillia. Native of Scotland. Born 1831. Parents settled in Simcoe Co. same year.

Calverley, Nathan, farmer. Owner of W. ½ Lot 2, Con. 5, 100 acres. Born in this township 1849. P. O. address, Orillia.

Dunn, David, farmer, P. O., Orillia. Owns 100 acres Lot 10, Con. 4. Born at the Homestead in this township 1856.

Edmonds, John G., farmer. Owns 45 acres Lot 5, Con. 3. Native of England. Born 1828. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1871. P. O. address, Orillia.

Fitton, Henry W., farmer. Owns E. ½ Lot 5, Con 6, 100 acres, and 25 acres Lot 5, Con. 5. Native of England Settled in Simcoe Co. 1862. P. O. address, Orillia.

Fell, Wm., farmer. Owns E. ½ Lot 16, Con. 2. 100 acres. Born in Oro Township 1844. P. O. address, Orillia.

Harvie, Charles, farmer and Deputy Reeve. Owns W. ½ Lot 9, Con. 2, and other lands in South Orillia Township, in all 300 acres. Native of Scotland. Born 1821. Has been a resident of Simcoe Co. since 1832. P. O. address, Orillia.

Harvie, Alex., farmer and miller. Owns 129 acres Lot 9, Con. 2. Native of Scotland. Born 1823. Parents settled in Simcoe Co. 1832. P. O. address, Orillia.

Harvie, Wm., farmer Owns E. ½ Lot 9, Con. 2, 100 acres. Born in Scotland 1826. Parents settled in Simcoe Co. 1832. P. O. address, Orillia.

Harvie, Robert, farmer. Owns E. ½ Lot 8, Con. 1, 100 acres. Native of Scotland. Born 1820. Parents settled in Simcoe Co. 1832. P. O. address, Orillia.

Harvie, Thomas, farmer. Owns 50 acres Lot 13, Con. 1. Native of Scotland. Born 1830. Parents settled in Simcoe Co. 1832 P. O. address, Orillia.

Hart, Thomas, farmer. Owns S. W. part Lot 4, Con. 4, 50 acres. Native of Scotland. Born 1832. Came to Simcoe Co. 1876. P. O. address, Orillia.

Johnstone, Thomas, farmer. Owns 64 acres Lot 12, Con. 1. Born in Scotland 1844. Parents settled in Simcoe Co. 1850. P. O. address, Orillia.

Johnstone, James, farmer. Owns E. ½ Lot 18, Con. 1, 100 acres, and 26 acres additional in this township. Born in Scotland 1836. Was Collector of Taxes in the township during 1875 and 1876. P. O. address, Orillia.

Lehmann, A., farmer. Owns 64 acres Lot 5, Con. 6. Native of Germany. Born 1835. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1859. P. O. address, Orillia.

Miller, Hugh, farmer, Orillia P. O Born at Kingston, Ont., 1854. Parents removed to Simcoe Co. same year. Owns S. ½ Lot 6, Con. 3, 100 acres.

Moon, George, farmer. Owns 169 acres of Lot 16, Con. 3. Born on the River St. Lawrence 1832. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1862. P. O. address, Orillia.

Moon, John, farmer. Native of Simcoe Co. Born 1839. Owns 150 acres in this township. Resides on W. ½ Lot 17, Con. 2. P. O. address, Orillia.

Morningstar, S., dairyman and farmer. Owns E. ½ Lot 8, Con. 3, 100 acres Born in Welland Co., Ont., 1844. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1873. P. O. address, Orillia.

McFarland, John, farmer. Owns 40 acres of W. ½ Lot 3, Con. 2. Born in New Brunswick 1809. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1843. P. O. address, Orillia.

McHugh, Paul, hotel proprietor, Price's Corner. Born in Medonte Township, Simcoe Co., 1846.

Nelson, John, farmer. Owns 150 acres in the township. Resides on W. ½ Lot 2, Con. 1. P. O., Orillia. Mr. Nelson was born in the North of Ireland 1809, and settled in Simcoe Co. 1855.

Perryman, Wm., farmer. P. O., Orillia. Mr. Perryman owns 100 acres Lot 16, Con. 1, and 140 acres besides in this township. Born in Devonshire, England, 1831. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1850.

Payne, David, retired farmer. Born at South Beufleet, Essex, England, 1807. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1846. P. O. address, Price's Corner.

Parkes, Matthew, hotel proprietor, Washago. Born in Longford Co., Ireland, 1842. Settled in Simcoe Co., Ont., 1863.

Rix, Richard, farmer. Born in North Orillia Township 1839. P. O. address, Orillia. Mr. Rix is owner of 40 acres, of Lot 4, Con. 2.

Rix, John J., farmer and School Trustee. Owns 80 acres of Lot 3, Con. 1. Born in North Orillia Township 1845. P. O. address, Price's Corner.

Strathearn, David, farmer. Owns W. ½ Lot 10, Con. 1, 200 acres. Born in Perthshire, Scotland, 1823. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1858. Held the office of School Trustee 17 years. P. O. address, Rugby.

Thomson, Arch., farmer and Reeve of township. Owns part Lot 1, Con. 8, and other real estate in the township. Native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland. Born 1830. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1857. P. O. address, Ardtrea.

Wainman, Emanuel, farmer. Owns 175 acres of Lot 2, Con. 4. Native of Yorkshire, England. Born 1829. Settled in Simcoe Co. Oct. 1st, 1856. P. O. address, Orillia.

Sunnidale Township.

Arnold, Thomas, farmer. Owns Lot 15, Con. 6, 100 acres. Mr. Arnold was born in Simcoe Co. 1853. P. O. address, New Lowell.

Bulmer, Henry, farmer. Owns E. ½ Lot 2, Con. 11, 100 acres. P. O. address, Stayner. Mr. Bulmer was born in England 1836, and has resided 8 years in Simcoe Co.

Brothers, George W., farmer. Owner of N. ½ of S. ½ Lot 11, Con. 7, Mulmur Tp., 50 acres. Born in England 1840. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1858. P. O. address, New Lowell.

Burkholder, Michael J., farmer. P. O. address, Stayner. Owns Lot 14, Con. 10, 200 acres. Mr. Burkholder, who was born 1854, has only been a resident of Simcoe Co. one year.

Brothers, Wellington, farmer. Owns part of Lot 11, Con. 7, and part Lot 19, Con. 5, 100 acres. Native of England. Born 1836. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1856. P. O. address, New Lowell. Mr. Brothers formerly held the office of Township Councillor.

Carter, Isaac, farmer and miller. Owner of Lot 8, Con. 5. Native of England. Born 1825. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1869. P. O. address, New Lowell.

Carter, Isaac, farmer, and proprietor of saw and shingle mill. He owns 400 acres in Lots 7 and 8, Con. 5. Born in Somersetshire, England, 1826. Came here in 1869. P. O. address, New Lowell.

Cain, P., farmer. Owns north part Lot 13, Con. 8, 133 acres. Native of Ireland. Born 1832. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1853. P. O. address, Stayner.

Crossfield, Saml. B, miller, Brentwood, Sunnidale Tp. Mr. Crossfield was born in New Hampshire, U. S., 1826. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1873.

Doner, John, farmer. Owner of Lot 4, Con. 10, 200 acres. Born in Canada 1821. A resident of Simcoe Co. 18 years. P. O. address, Stayner.

Ferguson, John, farmer. Owner of N. ½ Lot 9, Con. 11, 50 acres, valued at $2,500. Mr. Ferguson is a native of Scotland and has resided in Simcoe Co. since 1843. P. O. address, Stayner.

Haverson, Wm., farmer. Native of England. Born 1837. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1868. Owns S. ½ Lot 14, Con. 9, 100 acres. P. O. address, Stayner.

Hines, Samuel, farmer. Owner of E. ½ Lot 10, Con. 13, and Lot 11, Con. 13, 300 acres. Born in England 1835. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1860. P. O. address, Stayner.

Hefferen, Timothy, farmer. P. O. address, New Lowell. Owns E. ½ of E. ½ Lot 10, Con. 2, 50 acres. Native of Ireland. Born 1854.

Hogg, S. J., miller, New Lowell, Simcoe Co., Ont.

Harkin, Martin, farmer and Township Councillor. P. O. address, New Lowell. Mr. Harkin is a native of Ireland. Born 1831, and has resided in Simcoe Co. 33 years. Owns E. ½ Lot 3, Con. 5, 200 acres.

Harkin, Neil, farmer and Reeve. Mr. Harkin, is a large holder of land in the township, owning the west halves of Lots 3 and 5 in the 5th concession, part of Lot 12, Con. 1, all of Lot 4, Con. 7, and the N. W. 50 acres of Lot 4, in the 4th concession, in all some 500 acres. Native of Ireland. Born 1829. Settled in Simcoe Co 1847. He takes an active part in politics, and is at present President of the West Simcoe Reform Association. P. O. address, New Lowell.

Jones, H. W., farmer. Owns N. ½ Lot 11, Con. 11, 100 acres. Born in Simcoe Co. 1846. P. O. address, Stayner.

Klinck, Elias, farmer. P. O. address, Stayner. Owns N. ½ lot 1, con. 12, 100 acres. Born in Markham Township, York Co., Ont., 1851. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1876.

Kennedy, Henry, farmer, New Lowell P. O. Owner of E. ½ lot 17, con. 6, 100 acres. Native of Canada. Born 1849. Came to Simcoe Co. 1871.

Kitching, John, farmer. Owns Lot 16, Con. 11; also 95 acres of Lot 15, Con. 12. Born at Beverley, England, 1833. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1859. P. O. address, Stayner.

Mather, J. A., general merchant, New Lowell. Owner of 1700 acres of land, and builder of first brick house in the township. Mr. Mather was born in Forfarshire, Scotland, 1841, and came to Simcoe Co. 1859.

Macham, Thomas, farmer. Owner of Lot 4, Con. 5, 200 acres Mr. Macham, who holds the offices of assessor and magistrate, was born at Glasgow, Scotland, 1829, and has resided 26 years in Simcoe Co. P. O. address, New Lowell.

Matheson, Duncan, farmer. Owns S. ½ Lot 8, Con. 12, 100 acres. Formerly held the offices of Reeve and Township Councillor. Native of Scotland. Born 1829. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1855. P. O. address, Stayner.

Moir, George M., farmer. Owner of Lot 11, Con. 10, 100 acres, valued at $4,000. Born in York Co., Ont., 1839. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1855. P. O. address, Stayner.

Martin, James, farmer. Born in Simcoe Co. 1857. P. O. address, New Lowell. Mr. Martin is owner of part of Lot 23, Con. 3, 100 acres.

McIlroy, James, farmer. Owner of Lot 25, Con. 1, Nottawasaga Township, 200 acres, and E. ½ Lot 1, Con. 5, 200 acres. P. O. address, New Lowell. Mr. McIlroy is a native of Ireland. Born 1813, and has resided in Simcoe Co. since 1854.

McGregor, Robert, farmer. Owns 118 acres of Lots 5 and 6, Con. 10. Native of Canada. Born 1841. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1874. P. O. address, Stayner.

McCague, Andrew, farmer. Owns N. part Lot 1, Con. 13, 150 acres. Born in Markham Township, York Co., 1847. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1876. P. O. address, Stayner.

McIntyre, Duncan, farmer, and formerly Township Councillor. Owns N. ½ Lot 7, Con. 12, 100 acres. Born in Peel Co., Ont., 1842. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1873. P. O. address, Stayner.

McGauley, John, farmer. Native of Ireland. Born 1840. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1863. Owner of part of Lot 8, Con. 12, 100 acres. P. O. address, Stayner.

McAlister, John, farmer. Owner of part of Lot 3, Con. 14, 68½ acres. P. O. address, Stayner. Mr. McAlister is a native of Scotland. Born 1843. Removed with parents to Simcoe Co. 1858.

McMurray, James, farmer. Owns E. ½ Lot 12, Con. 10, 100 acres. Native of Ireland. Born 1810. Settled in Simcoe Co 1855. P. O. address, Stayner.

Orr, John, farmer, and formerly Township Councillor. P. O. address, New Lowell. Owns W. ½ Lot 12, Con. 3, 100 acres. Mr. Orr was born in Scotland 1823, and has resided in Simcoe Co. since 1857.

O'Connell, John, Postmaster, Brentwood. Owns N. W. ¼ Lot 26, Con 2, 50 acres. Mr. O'Connell is a native of Simcoe Co. Born at Barrie 1838.

Paton, Robert, mill owner, New Lowell, and ex-Reeve of this township. Owns 2800 acres of land in the Township. Born in Halton Co., Ont., 1839. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1856.

Rogers, George, farmer, and for years Township Assessor. Owns Lot 12, Con 7, 200 acres. Native of England. Born 1826. Parents settled in Simcoe Co. 1837. P. O. address, New Lowell.

Raymer, Levi, farmer. Owns S. part Lot 9, Con 11, 100 acres, valued at $4,000. Native of Canada. Born 1843. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1873. P. O. address, Stayner.

Risebrough, John, farmer. Owner of S. ½ Lot 13, Con. 10, 100 acres, valued at $2,500. Born in York Township, Ont., 1838. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1869. P. O. address, Stayner.

Silverthorne, John, farmer and miller. P. O. address, Stayner. Owns S. ½ Lot 11, Con. 12, 100 acres. Born in Canada 1854. A resident of Simcoe Co. since 1873.

Scott, Wm., farmer. P. O. address, Brentwood. Owns Lot 18, Con. 3, 200 acres. Mr. Scott is a native of Ireland. Born 1834.

Switzer, William, farmer and saw mill owner Is Deputy Reeve, and has held the office of Reeve. He owns 500 acres of land situated in Lots 2 and 3, Con. 3; Lot 3, Con. 4, and Lot 5, Con. 5. Born in Frontenac Co., Ont., 1824. Came to this county in 1854. P. O. address, New Lowell.

Tuckett, Lewis, farmer. Owns Lot 5, Con. 13, and Lot 7, Con. 7, 315 acres. Native of England. Born 1850. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1874. P. O. address, Stayner.

Wilson, Thos. C., farmer and school teacher. P. O. address, Stayner. Owns Lot 3, Con. 13, 200 acres. Native of England. Born 1847. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1867.

Tay Township.

Argue, Wm., farmer. Owner N. ½ Lot 85, Con. 1, 100 acres. Native of Cavan Co., Ireland. Born 1842. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1878. P. O. address, Wyebridge.

Adam, A. M., blacksmith, for Georgian Bay Lumber Co., Waubashene. Born at Atherley, Ont., 1847. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1871.

Arnold, J. C., express agent and telegraph operator, Waubashene. Native of United States. Born 1851. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1873.

Anderson, James, wholesale dealer in fish, Waubashene. Mr. Anderson was born in York Co., Ont., 1854, and has resided in Simcoe Co. 9 years.

Christie, Peter, lumber merchant, and Postmaster, Sturgeon Bay. Owns 1,250 acres of land in the township. Native of the Province of Ontario. Born 1846. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1864.

Castleman, Wm. H, hotel proprietor, Victoria Harbour. Has resided in Simcoe Co. since 1872. Born in Dundas Co., Ont., 1830.

Caswell, G., farmer. Owner of Lot 5, Con. 13, 200 acres. P. O., Coldwater. Mr. Caswell is a native of Ireland. Born 1811. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1845.

Darrach, John, builder, Waubashene. Born in Scotland 1844. Came with parents to Simcoe Co. 1848.

Errington, Wm. C., farmer and Reeve of the Township. Owns Lot 8, Con. 3, 200 acres. Native of Percy Township, Northumberland Co., Ont. Born 1835. Removed with parents to Simcoe Co. 1844. P. O. address, Wyebridge.

Fisher, Charles P., station agent Midland Railway, Waubashene. Born in England 1848. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1877.

Frazer, Samuel De Burgh, farmer. Mr. Frazer, who was the first Reeve of Midland Village, and first Reeve of the United Townships of Tiny and Tay, is a native of Ireland, and was born in 1824. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1841. Owns 350 acres in this township. P. O. address, Midland.

Frazer, Michael, farmer. Owns 200 acres in Tiny and Tay Townships. P. O. address, Midland. Native of Ireland, and a resident of Simcoe Co. since 1847.

Georgian Bay Lumber Co., T. W. Buck, Manager, Address, Waubashene. The Company owns 20,000 acres timber lands in Simcoe Co.

Gervais, Elie, shoemaker, Waubashene, and owns N. ½ Lot 12, Con. 12, Tay Township, 100 acres. Born in Montreal, P. Q., 1826.

Gill, John, farmer and miller, Coldwater P. O. Owner E. ½ Lot 12, Con. 11, 100 acres. Was Councillor of Medonte Township 1872. Born at Newmarket, Ont., 1827. Removed with parents to Simcoe Co. 1832.

Hanly, John, M. D., Waubashene, physician, surgeon, &c. Dr. Hanly is a Canadian, born in Haldimand Co., Ont., 1837. Has resided in Simcoe Co. since 1870.

Lawrie, John D., real estate agent, &c. P. O., Fesserton. Owns a part of Lot 3, Con. 10. Native of Scotland. Born 1818. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1847.

Mills, G. H., farmer. Owner of E. ½ Lot 10, Con. 7, 100 acres. Born in the Province of New Brunswick 1829. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1866. P. O. address, Victoria Harbour.

Miscampbell, A., jr., Manager Lumber Co. P. O. address, Victoria Harbour. Born in Innisfil Township, Simcoe Co., 1848.

McDonell, Allan B., proprietor of boarding house, Port Severn, and owner of Lot 8, Con. 1, Matchedash Township, 100 acres. Native of Canada. Born in Glengarry Co., Ont., 1821. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1867.

Parker, J. H., general merchant and Assistant Postmaster, Waverley. Native of the Province Quebec. Born 1850. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1879.

Russel, Wm., farmer. P. O. address, Vasey. Owns Lot 3, Con. 6, 100 acres. Mr. Russel is a native of Ireland. Born 1826. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1869.

Robinson, Sidney, farmer and Township Councillor. Owner of Lot 1, Con. 3, 100 acres. Mr. Robinson was born in the City of Armagh, Ireland, 1843, and removed to Simcoe Co. 1867. P. O. address, Vasey.

Robertson, James L., Lumber Inspector, Sturgeon Bay. Native of Scotland. Born at Stirling 1849. Came to Simcoe Co. 1871.

Stewart, Wm., farmer. Owns 400 acres in this township. Resides on Lot 85, Con 2. Mr. Stewart, who was formerly a Township Councillor, was born at Montreal 1843, but his parents removed to Simcoe Co. when he was only 3 years of age. P. O. address, Wyebridge.

Schissler, P., shipper, Waubashene. Born in Baltimore, Md., 1846. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1871.

Shortt, Charles, teacher, Victoria Harbour. Native of Ireland. Born 1829. Mr Shortt removed to Simcoe Co. within the present year (1880).

Tanner, W. H., lumberman and millowner, Waubashene. Mr. Tanner is owner of 200 acres of land in this township, and also 150 acres of Lot 19, Con. 10, Medonte Township. Born at Gainsboro', Ont., 1846. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1873.

Vasey, Mark, station agent and Postmaster, Victoria Harbour. Mr. Vasey is a native of England, and was born there 1842. Removed with his parents to Simcoe Co. 1855.

Tiny Township.

Condon, Thos, farmer. Owner of Lot 23, Con. 17, 200 acres Native of Canada. Born 1843. Settled in Simcoe Co 1878. P. O. address, Lafontaine.

Clark, George, farmer, and formerly Reeve. Owner of Lot 81, Con. 1, 400 acres. Born in Sligo, Ireland, 1828. Parents settled in Simcoe Co. 1835. P. O. address, Waverley.

Condon, Patrick, farmer. Owner of Lot 19, Con. 16, 100 acres. Born at Peterborough, Ont., 1838. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1877. P. O. address, Lafontaine.

McRae, Daniel, farmer and lumber merchant. P. O. address, Wyebridge. Owns N. ½ Lot 11, Con. 2, and N. ½ Lot 12, Con. 2, 200 acres. Born in Glengarry Co., Ont., 1844. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1869.

Swaisland, Alf., proprietor of Commercial Hotel, Wyebridge. Native of London, England. Born 1850. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1871.

Wade, Augustus R., school teacher, Wyebridge. Owns 160 acres of prairie land, Parish of St. Andrew's, Manitoba. Native of Co. Galway, Ireland. Born 1857. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1875.

Tecumseth Township.

Anderson, Samuel, farmer. Owner N. ½ Lot 4, Con. 8, 100 acres, valued at $6,000. Born in Simcoe Co. 1845. P. O. address, Beeton.

Ashbaugh, Frederick, farmer. Owns S. ½ Lot 12, Con. 5, 100 acres, valued at $4,000. Native of Canada. Born 1816. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1878. P. O. address, Tottenham.

Ashbaugh, John H., farmer. Owns N. W. ¼ Lot 10, Con. 5, 150 acres, valued at $5,000. P. O. address, Beeton. Native of Canada. Born 1854.

Banting, T. M., general merchant and Postmaster, Clover Hill. Native of Ireland. Born Aug. 4th, 1838. Parents settled in Simcoe Co. 1849.

Baxter, Charles, proprietor Baxter House, Beeton. Native of Canada. Born 1836. Removed to Simcoe Co 1871.

Banting, John, dealer in general groceries, flour, feed, &c., Beeton. Native of Ireland. Born 1807. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1842.

Baycroft, Thomas, farmer. Owns and resides on Lot 19, Con. 9, 183½ acres. Native of England. Born 1828. Parents settled in Simcoe Co. 1834. P.O. address, Beeton.

Bell, Richard, farmer. Owns N. ½ Lot 20, Con. 8, 100 acres. P. O. address, Bondhead. Mr. Bell was born in Simcoe Co. 1833.

Broomhead, J. E., farmer. P. O. address, Schomberg. Owns S. ½ Lot 19, Con. 2, 100 acres, valued at $8,000. Native of the State of New York. Born 1837. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1870.

Banting, R. T., County Clerk. Resides at Cookstown.

Bell, S., M. D., physician, surgeon, &c., Alliston, Ont. Dr. Bell is owner of W. ½ Lot 4, Con. 2, Township of Essa, 118 acres. Native of Canada. Born 1831. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1858.

Booth, R. W., proprietor Dominion Hotel, Clover Hill. Native of Canada. Born 1850. Came to Simcoe Co. 1870.

Bennett, George, saw mill owner and lumber dealer, on Lot 6, Con. 9. Manufactures about two million feet per annum. He owns 30 acres of Lot 7, Con. 6, worth $2,000. Born in the township 1852. P. O. address, Beeton.

Broom, Charles, farmer. Is owner of 180 acres situated in Lots 17 and 18, Con. 9. Born in Canada 1835. Settled in the county 1862. P. O., Beeton.

Cummings, Albert, school teacher. Is a Canadian. Came here in 1868. P. O. address, Bondhead.

Cooke, C., farmer and Deputy Reeve. Owns and resides on Lot 24, Con. 14. 600 acres. Born in Simcoe Co. 1834. P. O. address, Cookstown.

Cooke, Christopher, farmer and J.P. Owns 600 acres. P. O address, Cookstown.

Colville, William, publisher of the *Advocate*. Residence and P. O. address, Cookstown.

Cook, Francis, farmer. Owner of Lot 8, Con. 9, 150 acres. Native of Ireland. Born 1840. Parents settled in Simcoe Co. 1842. P. O. address, Beeton.

Chantler, James G., general merchant and Postmaster, Newton Robinson, Tecumseth Township. Owns 25½ acres Lot 24, Con. 10. Native of Canada. Born in Simcoe Co. 1845.

Carter, Robert, farmer, Bondhead P. O. Owns and resides on Lot 21, Con. 9, 100 acres. Native of Ireland. Born 1827.

Counter, Fred., boot and shoe merchant, Beeton. Owns store and lot in village. Native of England. Born 1852. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1878.

Coffey, John, sr., retired farmer. Owner of Lot 21, Con. 4. Native of the township. Born 1830. P. O. address, Penville.

Dade, John, dealer in hardware, stoves, tinware, &c., Beeton. Native of Canada. Born 1857. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1877.

Dickson, W. H., Division Court Clerk, Notary Public, &c., Beeton. Native of Canada Born in the Province of Ontario, 1846. Came to Simcoe Co. Jan. 29th, 1867.

Drennan, Mrs. Wm. Owner Lot 8, Con. 14. Native of Canada. Born 1829. A resident of Simcoe Co. 30 years. P. O. address, Nicholston.

Doyle, Henry, farmer. Owner S. ½ Lot 23, Con. 3. Born in the township 1848. P. O. address, Thornbury.

Dillane, James, farmer. Owns S. ½ Lot 10, Con. 4, 200 acres, valued at $10,000. Mr. Dillane was born on the farm where he now resides, in 1833.

Doyle, Peter, retired farmer. Owns W. ½ Lot 24, Con. 3, 500 acres, valued at $20,000. Born in Ireland 1801, and settled in Simcoe Co. 1829. P. O. address, Bondhead.

Dean, Henry M., farmer, and owner of S. W. ¼ Lot 22, Con. 2, 100 acres, valued at $9,000. Mr. Dean was born in the State of Pennsylvania, U. S., 1811, was married to Miss Amanda Newton in 1833, and during April of the same year moved to Tecumseth. His farm, which is one of the finest in the county, was all cleared by his own hands, and he is looked upon as a public spirited and enterprising citizen.

Douglas, Samuel, farmer. He owns 100 acres of Lot 4, Con. 6, worth $6,000. Born in Simcoe Co. 1858. P. O., Tottenham.

Ellison, J, J., farmer. Owner of 100 acres in Lot 17, Con. 5. He has held the office of Deputy Reeve and School Trustee, and has lived in the country since 1849. P. O., Penville.

Everall, George, dealer in boots, shoes, furniture, &c., Beeton. Native of Canada. Born 1852. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1874.

Ellis, Wm. H., general blacksmith, Beeton. Native of Canada. Born in Simcoe Co. 1849.

Evans, Richard, farmer. Owner of Lot 4, Con. 7, 300 acres. Native of Canada. Born 1828. Removed with parents to Simcoe Co. 1834. P. O. address, Keenansville.

English, Robert, farmer. Owner of Lot 10, Con. 13, 100 acres. P. O. address, Thompsonville. Native of Ireland. Born 1806. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1857.

Fisher, Walter George, teacher, Alliston, Simcoe Co. Mr. Fisher is a native of Tossorontio Township, and has resided in Alliston for the past 3 years.

Graham, T. J., farmer, on Lot 8, Con. 8. He is a native of New Brunswick and was born 1846. Settled here in 1876. P. O., Bondhead

Head, George, dealer in general merchandise, Cookstown. Native of Scotland. Born 1850. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1876.

Hall, S. B., barrister, &c., Beeton. Native of Canada. Born 1855. Removed to Simcoe Co. June 1st, 1879.

Hammell, Wm., farmer. Owner of Lot 5, Con. 8, 335 acres. Native of Ireland. Born 1807. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1827. P. O. address, Beeton.

Hannah, Robert, farmer. Owner of N. ½ Lot 6, Con. 9, 100 acres. Native of Ireland Born 1844. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1873. P. O. address, Beeton.

Hammell, James, farmer. Owns and resides on Lot 6, Con. 8, 160 acres. Native of Canada. Born in Simcoe Co. 1838. P. O. address, Beeton.

Hollingshead, Geo. & Son., farmers. Own S. ½ Lot 12, Con. 4, 150 acres, valued at $12,000. Mr. Hollingshead, sr., was born in the township, 1830, and is a Justice of the Peace. P. O. address, Tottenham.

Hill, James, farmer, on Lot 19, Con. 6, of which he owns 100 acres. Is a Canadian and has lived in the county since 1837. P. O. address, Bondhead.

Hill, J., farmer. Owns 100 acres, situated in Lot 19, Con. 6, value $5,000. Born in Canada 1837. P. O., Bondhead.

Jebb, George A., farmer. Owns and resides on Lot 24, Con. 14, 113 acres. Native of Canada. Born 1837. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1870. P. O. address, Cookstown.

Jerratt, James, proprietor shingle and planing mill, Alliston. Owner of Lot 14, Con. 7, Tecumseth Township, 100 acres. Native of Canada Born 1845. Removed with parents to Simcoe Co. 1850.

Kirby, Nathaniel, farmer. Owns and resides on Lot 7, Con. 13, 100 acres. Born in Canada 1844. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1866. P. O. address, Thompsonville.

Lannin, Thomas, farmer. Owns 60 acres of Lot 24, Con. 8. Native of Ireland. Born 1824. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1847. P. O. address, Newton Robinson.

Matchett & Bennett, proprietors saw mill, Beeton. Owners of Lot 6, Con. 9, 155 acres. Natives of Canada. Born in Simcoe Co. 1852.

Merrick, J., & Son, proprietors sash and door factory, builders, &c, Newton Robinson. Mr. Merrick, sr., is a native of Canada. Born in Simcoe Co. 1820.

Madill, Henry P., farmer. Owns and resides on Lot 8, Con. 10, 100 acres. Native of Canada. Born 1844. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1878. P. O. address, Beeton.

Moore, James, farmer. P. O. address, Bondhead. Owns 50 acres of Lot 19, Con. 8. Native of Canada. Born in Simcoe Co. 1836.

Marshall, A. F., hotel keeper, Beeton. Owns village lot valued at $400. Born in Adjala Township 1849.

McDougall, W. H., proprietor of Dominion House at Alliston. Is a Canadian. Born 1842. Came to Simcoe Co. in 1861.

Manning, James, retired farmer. Schomberg P. O. Native of Ireland. Born 1807. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1828. Owns S. ½ Lot 23, Con. 2, 350 acres, valued at $18,000. Mr. Manning takes a deep interest in religious and educational matters, and has been a local preacher for more than 3 years. Held the office of Reeve for a term of years, and is now a magistrate; was appointed delegate from his district to the last General Conference of the Methodist Body, and has two sons in the Ministry.

McMahon, Thos., proprietor sash and door factory, Beeton. Born in Simcoe Co 1844. P. O. address, Beeton.

McDermott, James, hotel proprietor, Bondhead. Has good sample rooms, &c. Born in Simcoe Co.

McKee, Hugh, proprietor sash and door factory, Beeton. Born in Simcoe Co. 1844. P. O. address, Beeton

McCarthy, F. D., farmer. Owns Lot 2, Con. 7, 108 acres. Native of Canada. Born in Simcoe Co. 1849. P. O. address, Beeton.

McClean, George, farmer. Owner of Lot 24, Con. 11, 300 acres. P. O. address, Newton Robinson. Born in Simcoe Co. 1838.

McCormack, John, farmer. Owner of Lot 12, Con. 11, 100 acres. Native of Ireland. Born 1832. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1862. P. O. address, Thompsonville.

McDermott, Wm., farmer. P. O. address, Beeton. Mr. McDermott, who formerly held the offices of Reeve of the Township, and Warden of Simcoe Co., was born in Tecumseth in 1840. Owns S. ½ Lot 14, Con. 7, 108 acres, valued at $7,000.

McKeenan, Wm. J, farmer. Owner of N. ½ Lot 5, Con. 3, West Gwillimsbury Township, 100 acres, valued at $5,000. Mr. McKeenan was born in Gwillimsbury in 1841. P. O. address, Bradford.

McManus, John, farmer. Owner of S. ½ Lot 24, Con. 2 250 a res, valued at $10,000. Mr. McManus, who held the office of Reeve for 6 years, was born in Mono Township, Simcoe Co., 1832. P. O. address, Schomberg.

Owen, J. A., & Son, coopers, Beeton, Ont. Mr. Owen, sr., is a native of New York State, U. S. Born 1822. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1861.

O'Callaghan, Francis, farmer, and formerly License Inspector. P. O. address, Tottenham. Mr. O'Callaghan owns the N. ½ Lot 3, Con. 4, 150 acres, valued at $10,000.

Phillips, Thomas, farmer and Township Treasurer. Owner of Lot 21, Con. 5, 100 acres. Born in Simcoe Co. 1828. P. O. address, Bondhead.

Penfield, Albert, farmer, and hotel proprietor, Penville, Ont. Mr. Penfield, who was born in this township 1848, owns the N. ½ Lot 18, Con. 4, 50 acres, valued at $4,000.

Patterson, Samuel, farmer. Owns and resides on Lot 23, Con. 14, 98 acres. Native of Ireland. Born 1804. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1835. P. O. address, Cookstown.

Pye, Alf. C., merchant tailor, Beeton. Native of London, England. Born 1856. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1877.

Parkin, Wm., veterinary surgeon, Beeton. Native of Canada. Born 1826. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1867.

Ross, John, retired farmer, and magistrate. Owns 500 acres. Native of Ireland. Born 1810. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1837. P. O. address, Cookstown.

Riddel, James, farmer. Owns and resides on E. ½ Lot 10, Con. 7; also owns N. ½ Lot 11, 200 acres in all. Native of Scotland. Born 1834. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1866.

Ramsey, Wm., farmer. Owns and resides on Lot 19, Con. 8, 600 acres. Born in Simcoe Co. 1826. P. O. address, Bondhead.

Rose, E. A., farmer. Owns N. E. ½ Lot 10, Con. 5, 100 acres, valued at $5,000. Native of Canada. Born in Montague Township, Grenville Co., 1844. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1872. P. O. address, Beeton.

Rogers, Thomas, farmer. Owns S. ½ Lot 12, Con 3, 100 acres, valued at $7,500. Mr. Rogers was born in Tecumseth 1838. P. O. address, Tuam.

Rogers, Thomas B., farmer. Owner of S. ½ Lot 20, Con. 3, 250 acres, valued at $18,000. Mr. Rogers was born in the Township of King, York Co., Ont., 1838, and removed with parents to Simcoe Co. 1841. P. O. address, Schomberg.

Strangways, Wm. Franklin, M. D., medical practitioner, Beeton. Native of Canada. Born in Simcoe Co. 1856.

Stewart, John, baker and confectioner, Beeton. Born in Ireland, 1845. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1873.

Scott, David, farmer. Owner of Lot 6, Con. 14, 100 acres. Mr. Scott was born in Ireland 1830, and settled in Simcoe Co. 1864. P. O. address, Alliston.

Steele, S. A., contractor, Tottenham. Born in this Township 1845.

Strangways, F. T., farmer. Owns Lot 17, Con. 5, 150 acres, valued at $2,000. P. O. address, Penville.

Strangways, E. T., farmer. Owns S. ½ Lot 17, Con. 7, 100 acres, valued at $6,000. Born in Tecumseth, 1854. P. O. address, Beeton.

Train, William, manufacturer and proprietor of flour and lumber mills, Thompsonville. Mr. Train also owns 1150 acres of land. Native of Canada. Born 1839. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1868.

Tackaberry, John, proprietor lumber and shingle mill, Alliston. Native of Canada. Born 1827. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1852. Owns Lot 3, Con. 12, 750 acres.

Brandon, M. C., farmer. Is owner of 200 acres in Lots 5 and 6, Con. 2. Has been a Councillor for 12 years, and is now Deputy Reeve. Born in Simcoe Co. 1842. P. O., Schomberg.

Bennett, William, farmer, residing on Lot 18, Con. 12. Owns 100 acres, worth $6,000. Came to this township in 1876. Born in E. Gwillimbury. P. O., Deerhurst.

Brown, Edward, plasterer and stone mason. He resides on Lot 15, Con. 15, of which he owns 5 acres; also 50 acres in Sunnidale Township. Was born in England 1815 Settled here in 1851. P. O., Brown's Corners.

Chester, A. C., dealer in groceries and liquors, Bradford. Came here in 1878. Born in Montreal 1841.

Coulson, James, farmer, on Lot 15, Con. 11, owning 99 acres. Has lived in the county since birth (1838). P. O., Deerhurst.

Duck, Robert, farmer. He owns 100 acres of Lot 15, Con. 13, valued at $6,000. Was born in England, 1810. Came to this county 10 years later. P. O., Deerhurst.

Dowd, J. J, butcher, Bradford. Was born in the county, 1858.

Evans, G. M., farmer and Reeve of the Township. He lives on Lot 14, Con. 10, and owns 150 acres. Is a Canadian. Has lived in the county since 1836. P. O., Bradford.

Garrett. E., printer and publisher of *The Witness*, Bradford. Came to Simcoe Co. 1855, from England. Born 1834.

Graham, T. S., harnessmaker, Bradford. Has been a member of the Council two years, and is the present Reeve. Settled here in 1854. Born in Ontario county 1837.

Grantham, John, proprietor of livery stable, Bradford. Was born in England, 1846. Settled here in 1870.

Green, H., expressman, Bradford. Came to this county in 1852. Born in Ireland 1819.

Geddes, Charles, farmer, residing on Lot 12, Con. 12, of which he owns 50 acres. Came here in 1840 from Scotland, where he was born in 1808. P. O., Deerhurst.

Hambly, James, farmer. Owns 144 acres in Lots 14 and 15, Cons. 12 and 13, and 75 acres of Lot 13, Con. 10. Has lived in the county since birth (1854). P. O, Deerhurst.

Howard, Allan, farmer. He has 200 acres situated in Lots 3 and 4, Con. 5. Was born in the county 1820. P. O., Bondhead.

Jelly, William, farmer. He owns 100 acres on Lot 18, Con. 11, worth $6,000. Settled in the county in 1840. Born in Co. Down, Ireland, 1811. P. O., Deerhurst.

Kneeshaw, William, farmer, on Lot 13, Cons. 10 and 11, of which he owns 150 acres, valued at $7,000. Is a School Trustee, and has lived in the county since birth (1840). P. O., Bradford.

Kidd, John, farmer. Is owner of 150 acres of Lot 2, Con. 14, valued at $9,000. Born in the county 1848. P. O., Cookstown.

Lowson, James, farmer, on Lots 12 and 13, Con. 8, of which he is tenant (200 acres). Settled in Simcoe county in 1867. Born in Forfarshire, Scotland, 1828. P. O., Bradford.

Landerkin, James, farmer. He owns 200 acres in Lots 1 and 2, Cons. 5 and 6, worth $16,000. Is a Canadian. Born in the county in 1827. P. O., Bondhead

McBeth, Andrew, farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lot 6, Con. 5. Born in Simcoe county 1845. P. O., Bradford.

McAfie, John, farmer and Councillor, residing on Lot 4, Con. 11, and owning 100 acres. Is a Canadian, and settled in the county in 1845. P. O., Newton Robinson

McKay, D S., carpenter. Residence and P. O., Bondhead. Was born in Simcoe county in 1850.

McKeenan, W. J., farmer. He owns 100 acres, situated in Lot 5, Con. 3, valued at $7,000. Was born in the county in 1846, and held office for 2 years as Collector. P. O., Bradford.

McArthur, Angus, farmer. He has 100 acres of land, worth $6,500, in Lot 1, Con. 5. Born 1850, in Simcoe county. Was road master 2 years. P. O., Bondhead.

McCracken, A. H., & Son, general blacksmiths. Horse shoeing a specialty. Residence and P. O, Bondhead. They own 43 acres in Lot 1, Con. 7.

McCarroll, Hugh, retired farmer, resides on Lot 1, Con. 12. He owns 118 acres, worth $5,000. Has been a School Trustee 20 years. Born in Co. Antrim, Ireland, 1810. Settled here in 1834. P. O., Newton Robinson.

Male, Isaac, farmer, and owns 100 acres of Lot 4, Con. 6. Settled in the county in 1865. Born in Galt, Ont., 1839. P. O., Bondhead.

Magee, Thomas, carpenter and builder, residing on Lot 15, Con. 7. Is a native of Ireland, where he was born in 1840. Came to this county 4 years later. P. O, Bradford.

Neilly, Andrew, teacher, on Lot 13, Con. 12. Is a Canadian and has lived in this county since 1861. P. O., Deerhurst.

Ormsby, A., shoemaker, Bradford. Came to this county 1850. Born in Northumberland Co. 1836.

Ogilvie, Wm., tailor, in the Village of Newton Robinson. He owns 100 acres in Muskoka District, worth $2,000. Born in Scotland 1832. Settled here in 1871.

O'Donnell, John, farmer. He owns 300 acres in Lots 20 and 21, Con. 11, worth $6,000. Came to this county 1845. Born at Niagara 1822. P. O., Gilford.

Platt, John, carpenter and contractor, on Lot 1, Con. 11, of which he owns 2½ acres, and ten in Tecumseth Township. Came here in 1858 from Ireland, where he was born in 1839. P. O., Newton Robinson.

Rose, Ervin C., farmer, and owning 30 acres of Lot 1, Con. 6, valued at $2,000. Came to Simcoe county in 1868. Born in Lanark Co., 1852. P. O., Bondhead.

Rogers, George, farmer. He owns 200 acres, situated in Lots 2 and 3, Con. 9 and 10, 100 acres being N. ½ Lot 14, Con. 7, and the whole of Lot 15, same concession, value $15,000. Came to this county 1827. Born in King Township 1820. P. O., Newton Robinson.

Ross, Alexander, farmer, on W. ½ Lot 3, Con. 3, 50 acres, worth $4,000. He was born in the county in 1857, and has held office as School Trustee, &c. His father came from Scotland. P. O., Bondhead.

Sutton, John, cabinetmaker at Bondhead, Born in England, 1827, and came here in 1855.

Sutherland, D., farmer, residing on the N. ½ Lot 11, Con. 4 and owning 200 acres, valued at $13,000. Has lived in the county since birth (1835). P. O., Bondhead.

Scanlan, Richard, farmer. Owner of 150 acres in Lot 16, Con. 9, worth $6,000. Born in the county 1835. Has been path master three years. P. O., Bradford.

Thorpe, R. J., farmer on Lot 16, Con. 10. Owns 60 acres; value $4,000. Was road master for several terms, and born in the county. P. O., Bradford.

Towse, Bethel, retired farmer. Owns 60 acres of Lots 13 and 14, Con 15, worth $3,000. Is a Justice of the Peace, and settled here in 1841. Born in England, 1811. P. O., Fennell.

Wilson, James, farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lot 3, Con. 9. He holds the office of Township Treasurer. Born in Ireland 1828. Settled in Simcoe county 1858. P. O, Newton Robinson.

Walker, James, farmer. He resides on and owns S. ½ Lot 1, Con 3, 100 acres. Has lived in the county since birth. P. O, Schomberg.

Wardman, William, farmer and carpenter. Resides on Lot 9, Con. 11, and owns 100 acres, value $7,000. Born in Canada 1831. Settled in county 1863. P. O., Bradford.

West, George K, farmer on Lot 14, Con. 2, King Township, and owns 240 acres in that township. Born in York county 1835. P. O., Bradford.

Wright, William, farmer. Is owner of 150 acres, Lot 4, Con. 6, worth $12,000. Is a Township Councillor. Came to this county in 1859. Born in York county 1839. P. O., Bondhead

Wardle, James, farmer. He owns 200 acres in Lot 13, Con. 12 and 13, worth $8,000. Is a School Trustee. Born in E. Gwillimbury 1835. Settled here in 1860. P. O, Deerhurst.

Wood, Robert, farmer. Owner of 300 acres in Lot 15, Cons. 8 and 10, worth $12,000. Born in Co. Leitrim, Ireland, 1822. Settled here in 1846. P. O., Bradford.

BARRIE.

Anderton Bros., brewers and maltsters. Firm includes Joseph and James Anderton, both natives of England. Former born in 1838. Settled in this county 1854. Has been 8 years a member of the Council. Younger brother born in 1838. Came to Simcoe Co. 1857.

Ardagh, J. A., Junior Judge of the County Court.

Arnall, Alfred, proprietor "Barrie Hotel."

Ault, W., barrister, solicitor, &c.

Beard, Jesse, cooper and manufacturer of vats. Born in Gloucestershire, England, 1823. Has resided in this county since 1870.

Bigelow, H. G., proprietor European Hotel. Native of Columbia Co., N. Y., 1834. Settled in this county 1871.

Bemrose, E., manufacturer of saddles, harness, &c. Is a native of England. Born 1838. Has resided in this county since 1862.

Brown, J. J., dealer in grain and seeds. Owns S. E. ¼ Lot 21, Con. 11, of Flos Township. Has been four years in the Town Council. Born in Scotland 1843. Came to this county in 1855.

Brown, E. D., plasterer. Born at Toronto 1851. Removed with parents to Simcoe Co. 1854.

Beattie, John T., of the firm of Beattie Bros., dealers in hardware, stoves, &c., musical instruments, and sewing machines. Owns W. ½ lot 21, con. 2, Essa, in which township he was born in 1842.

Ball, George, farmer, and formerly a member of the Town Council. Mr. Ball owns 175 acres in Barrie, valued at $90,000. Was born in the north of Ireland 1801, and settled in Simcoe Co. 1834. P. O. Barrie.

Bailey, J., veterinary surgeon. Born in York Co. 1845. Came to this county 1873.

Bosanko, C. H., dental surgeon. Graduated from Philadelphia Dental College 1874. Born in Toronto 1842. Has resided in Simcoe Co. since 1869.

Ball, George, contractor, builder, and proprietor of planing mills. Native of Ireland. Born 1834. Settled in this county 1849. Commenced business in Barrie 1858.

Brown, A. W., proprietor Queen's Hotel. Born in Wiltshire, Eng., 1850. Located in Simcoe Co. 1870. Assumed proprietorship of this hotel in 1875.

Butterfield, L., foundry proprietor and manufacturer of agricultural implements. Born in Vermont 1813. Came with parents to this county in his infancy. Has been several years a member of the Town Council.

Burton & Bro., lumber dealers.

Bingham, John, butcher, and proprietor of meat market.

Boys, H. R. A., County Treasurer.

Bird, Henry, Clerk and Treasurer.

Bowerman, A. M., proprietor of Ontario Marble Works. Born at Montreal 1833. Came here in 1864.

Clark, C. H., telegraph, express, and loan agent. Owns agricultural land in Vespra. Born at Ithaca, N. Y., 1841. Located in this county 1869.

Cotter, J. R., Clerk of the Peace and County Crown Attorney.

Campbell, Donald, insurance agent.

Carruthers, J. B., first assistant teacher in Model School.

Dayman, Peter, mill proprietor.

Dickinson, John, Civil Engineer.

Edmonson, W. & Son, bakers and confectioners. Born in England 1830. Located in this county 1858.

Earl, Ross E. & Co., carriage manufacturers and livery proprietors. Mr. Earl was born in Leeds Co. Located in this County 1879.

Edwards, James, Postmaster.

Fraser, A., proprietor livery and boarding stables. Born in Orillia 1835.

Farquharson & Dutton, grocers.

Garton, D. B., manufacturer of pumps. Of English birth. Came to this county 1833. Commenced present business in Barrie 1871.

Griffiths, Thomas, jr., farmer. P. O. and residence Barrie. Mr. Griffiths owns real estate in Barrie valued at $9,000. Was born in the Isle of Wight 1838. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1856.

Georgen, W. T., M.D., physician and surgeon. Is proprietor of an extensive drug store.

Graham, A. C., merchant. Owns real estate valued at $400. Born in Oro Township 1845.

Hunter, Wm., general dealer in groceries. Owns 50 acres in Lot 9, Con. 10, Innisfil. Native of Hastings Co. Born 1842. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1864. Has been two years a member of the Town Council.

Hunter, J. M., assistant teacher in the Model School.

Harvey, Wm. B., Principal of the Model School.

Hastings, J. W., watchmaker and jeweller. Born in Chittenham, Eng., 1820. Has resided in Simcoe Co. since 1850.

Holmes, John, mason, builder and contractor, Barrie. Owns Lots 32, 36, and 37, North side Blake Street, valued at $1,500. Born in Derbyshire, England, 1844. Came to Simcoe Co. 1869.

Hinds, Bernard, dry goods merchant.

Johnston, A. & W., dealers in hardware. Natives of Scotland. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1878. First named born 1840, the latter in 1850.

James, Henry, insurance agent.

Kennedy, Thomas.

King, R., jr., baker. Commenced business in Barrie 1863. Has been a member of the Town Council since 1876 to the present time. Born in England 1844. Settled in this County 1862.

King, Nathaniel, publisher Barrie *Gazette*.

King, R., publisher *Northern Advance*.

Lennox, J. T., barrister, solicitor, &c.

Livingston, J. R., proprietor Victoria Hotel. Owns 114 acres of land in Medonte Tp., and 107 acres in Oro Tp. Born in this County 1849.

Lount, G. T., Deputy Registrar County of Simcoe.

Lount, Wm., barrister, &c.

Lount, G. W., barrister, &c.

McConkey, T. D., Sheriff.

McConkey, T. C., M. D., physician and surgeon.

McCarthy, D., M. P., barrister. Represents North Simcoe in the House of Commons. Served in a like capacity for Cardwell during the latter portion of the last Parliament.

McLean, W. C., druggist. Native of this County. Born in Oro Township 1851.

McMillan, Donald, proprietor grist and flouring mills. Owns 200 acres in Oro, being portions of Lots 16 and 22, Cons. 5 and 11. Born in Scotland 1836. Settled in this county 1862.

McCarthy, J. L. G., M.D., physician and surgeon.

Moberly, C. W., Civil Engineer. Address, Queen's Hotel, Toronto.

Morton, E. D., M. D., physican and surgeon. Owns real estate in Innisfil and Vespra Tps., several hundred acres in all. Born in Ireland 1836. Located in this County 1860.

Maundrell, George, gardener and nursery proprietor, Barrie. Owns real estate in Vespra Tp., valued at $6,000. Was born in England 1829, and came to Simcoe Co. 1858.

Macey, W. C., mason and builder. Owns 70 acres in Vespra Tp. Native of Devonshire. Born 1826. Came to Simcoe Co. 1864.

Moore, Peter J., saddler and harness manufacturer. Born in York Co. 1851. Has resided in this County since 1860. Commenced business in Barrie 1878.

Morgan, J. C., M.A., Public School Inspector.

Myers, W. H., dealer in boots and shoes.

Marrin P., general merchant.

Maundrell, D. M., butcher.

Mellanby, John, painter.

Marpole, R., station agent N. R. C.

Nicholson, Byron, publisher Barrie *Examiner*.

Ness, John M., proprietor Wellington Hotel. Born in Innisfil Tp., 1850. Was several years Postmaster at Bramley.

O'Connor, Rev. R. A., Dean of Barrie.

Oliver, N., M.D., physician and surgeon.

Orr, Watson C., lumber dealer and general agent.

Purvis, Bros., dealers in hardware. Natives of York Co. Mr. D. Purvis, born 1845. Mr. James Purvis born 1849. Came to this county to reside in 1860. Started business here in 1872.

Power, Richard, manufacturer, Barrie. Mr. Power owns W. ½ Lot 2, Con. 2, Oro Tp., 100 acres, valued at $25,000. Native of Ireland. Born 1827. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1869.

Ross, R. A., M.D., physician and surgeon. Born in this town 1850. Graduated from Trinity College, Toronto, in Arts, 1874, and from the Medical Department of the same Institution in 1877.

Ross, C. H., Reeve of Barrie. Has held this position 3 years, prior to which he served several years in the Council.

Rogers, Joseph, High Constable, County of Simcoe.

Smith, F. M., Deputy Sheriff. Has held this office since 1868. Born in Barrie 1852.

Smith, George, proprietor Barrie Marble Works. Born in London, Eng., 1844. Came to this county 1873.

Shanacy, M., proprietor of Simcoe Hotel. Born in this county 1843.

Summersett, Thomas, proprietor Summersett House. Native of Berkshire. Born 1825. Settled in this county 1845.

Strathy, H. H., barrister, solicitor, &c.

Sewrey, H., manufacturer of engines, boilers and mill machinery. Born in Welland Co., 1835. Located in this county 1864. Has been Reeve and Deputy Reeve of the Town a number of years.

Stevenson, John McL., Registrar of the Surrogate Court. Born in Glasgow 1836. Came to this county 1863. Has been 8 years Reeve of Bradford village. Is also a solicitor.

Serson, R. R., contractor and builder, Barrie. Born in Co., Limerick, Ireland, 1837. Came to Simcoe Co. 1877.

Sullivan, G. R., manufacturer of force, suction, and deep-well pumps. Has been in the Council six years. Born in Wentworth Co., 1841. Located in Simcoe Co., 1867.

Spry, Daniel, P.O. Inspector, Barrie. Mr. Spry was born at Burritt's Rapids, Ont., 1835. Removed to Barrie, Nov. 1, 1879.

Shortreed, Thomas, of the firm of Shortreed & Laidlaw. Born in Guelph 1836. Settled here 1871.

Sanders, L. S., is a member of the Council.

Strong, James G., dry goods merchant.

Simpson, Thomas N., brewer.

Strathy, J. A., Manager Bank of Toronto.

Stephens, John, photographer.

Thomson, A. Clifford, Provincial Land Surveyor and Civil Engineer.

Thomson, A. C., lumberman.

Thomson, W., general agent.

Whitebread, Richard, waggon maker, &c. Born in Kent Co., Eng., 1819. Located in this county 1843.

Wilkinson, J., miller.

Warner, L. R., manufacturer of harness.

Warnica, L. B., watchmaker and jeweller.

Wells, S. M., M.D., physician and surgeon.

Watson, John, dry goods merchant.

Wright, O. F., lumberman.

Brandon, M. C., farmer. Is owner of 200 acres in Lots 5 and 6, Con. 2. Has been a Councillor for 12 years, and is now Deputy Reeve. Born in Simcoe Co. 1842. P. O., Schomberg.

Bennett, William, farmer, residing on Lot 18, Con. 12. Owns 100 acres, worth $4,000. Came to this township in 1876. Born in E. Gwillimbury. P. O., Deerhurst.

Brown, Edward, plasterer and stone mason. He resides on Lot 15, Con. 10, of which he owns 5 acres; also 50 acres in Stanhope Township. Was born in England 1850. Settled here in 1851. P. O., Brown's Corners.

Chester, A. C., dealer in groceries and liquors, Bradford. Came here in 1873. Born in Montreal 1841.

Coulson, James, farmer, on Lot 15, Con. 11, owning 99 acres. Has lived in the county since birth (1838). P. O., Deerhurst.

Duck, Robert, farmer. He owns 100 acres of Lot 15, Con. 13, valued at $6,000. Was born in England, 1810. Came to this county 10 years later. P. O., Deerhurst.

Dowd, J. J, butcher, Bradford. Was born in the county, 1858.

Evans, G. M., farmer and Reeve of the Township. He lives on Lot 14, Con. 10, and owns 150 acres. Is a Canadian. Has lived in the county since 1836. P. O., Bradford.

Garrett. E., printer and publisher of *The Witness*, Bradford. Came to Simcoe Co. 1855, from England. Born 1834.

Graham, T. S., harnessmaker, Bradford. Has been a member of the Council two years, and is the present Reeve. Settled here in 1854. Born in Ontario county 1837.

Grantham, John, proprietor of livery stable, Bradford. Was born in England. 1846. Settled here in 1870.

Green, H., expressman, Bradford. Came to this county in 1852. Born in Ireland 1819.

Geddes, Charles, farmer, residing on Lot 12, Con. 12, of which he owns 50 acres. Came here in 1840 from Scotland, where he was born in 1808. P. O., Deerhurst.

Hambly, James, farmer. Owns 144 acres in Lots 14 and 15, Cons. 12 and 13, and 75 acres of Lot 13, Con. 10. Has lived in the county since birth (1854). P. O., Deerhurst.

Howard, Allan, farmer. He has 200 acres situated in Lots 3 and 4, Con. 5. Was born in the county 1820. P. O., Bondhead.

Jelly, William, farmer. He owns 100 acres on Lot 18, Con. 11, worth $6,000. Settled in the county in 1840. Born in Co. Down, Ireland, 1811. P. O., Deerhurst.

Kneeshaw, William, farmer, on Lot 13, Cons. 10 and 11, of which he owns 150 acres, valued at $7,000. Is a School Trustee, and has lived in the county since birth (1840). P. O., Bradford.

Kidd, John, farmer. Is owner of 150 acres of Lot 2, Con. 14, valued at $9,000. Born in the county 1848. P. O., Cookstown.

Lowson, James, farmer, on Lots 12 and 13, Con. 8, of which he is tenant (200 acres). Settled in Simcoe county in 1867. Born in Forfarshire, Scotland, 1828. P. O., Bradford.

Landerkin, James, farmer. He owns 200 acres in Lots 1 and 2, Cons. 5 and 6, worth $16,000. Is a Canadian. Born in the county in 1827. P. O., Bondhead.

McBeth, Andrew, farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lot 6, Con. 5. Born in Simcoe county 1845. P. O., Bradford.

McAfie, John, farmer and Councillor, residing on Lot 4, Con. 11, and owning 100 acres. Is a Canadian, and settled in the county in 1845. P. O., Newton Robinson.

McKay, D. S., carpenter. Residence and P. O., Bondhead. Was born in Simcoe county in 1850.

McKeenan, W. J., farmer. He owns 100 acres, situated in Lot 5, Con. 3, valued at $7,000. Was born in the county in 1846, and held office for 2 years as Collector. P. O., Bradford.

McArthur, Angus, farmer. He has 100 acres of land, worth $6,500, in Lot 1, Con. 5. Born 1850, in Simcoe county. Was road master 2 years. P. O., Bondhead.

McCracken, A. H., & Son, general blacksmiths. Horse shoeing a specialty. Residence and P. O., Bondhead. They own 4¾ acres in Lot 1, Con. 7.

McCarroll, Hugh, retired farmer, resides on Lot 1, Con. 12. He owns 118 acres, worth $5,000. Has been a School Trustee 20 years. Born in Co. Antrim, Ireland, 1810. Settled here in 1834. P. O., Newton Robinson.

Male, Isaac, farmer, and owns 100 acres of Lot 4, Con. 6. Settled in the county in 1865. Born in Galt, Ont., 1839. P. O., Bondhead.

Magee, Thomas, carpenter and builder, residing on Lot 15, Con. 7. Is a native of Ireland, where he was born in 1840. Came to this county 4 years later. P. O., Bradford.

Neilly, Andrew, teacher, on Lot 13, Con. 12. Is a Canadian and has lived in this county since 1861. P. O., Deerhurst.

Ormsby, A., shoemaker, Bradford. Came to this county 1850. Born in Northumberland Co. 1836.

Ogilvie, Wm., tailor, in the Village of Newton Robinson. He owns 100 acres in Muskoka District, worth $2,000. Born in Scotland 1832. Settled here in 1871.

O'Donnell, John, farmer. He owns 300 acres in Lots 20 and 21, Con. 11, worth $6,000. Came to this county 1845. Born at Niagara 1822. P. O., Gilford.

Platt, John, carpenter and contractor, on Lot 1, Con. 11, of which he owns 2½ acres, and ten in Tecumseth Township. Came here in 1858 from Ireland, where he was born in 1839. P. O., Newton Robinson.

Rose, Ervin C., farmer, and owning 30 acres of Lot 1, Con. 6, valued at $2,000. Came to Simcoe county in 1868. Born in Lanark Co., 1852. P. O., Bondhead.

Rogers, George, farmer. He owns 200 acres, situated in Lots 2 and 3, Con. 9 and 10, 100 acres being N. ½ Lot 11, Con. 7, and the whole of the latter, valued on value $15,000. Came to this county [illegible] Born in King Township 1820. P. O., [illegible] Robinson.

Ross, Alexander, farmer, on W. ½ Con. 3, 50 acres, worth $4,000. He was [illegible] the county in 1857, and has held office as School Trustee, &c. His father came from Scotland. P. O., Bondhead.

Sutton, John, cabinetmaker at Bondhead. Born in England, 1827, and came here in 1855.

Sutherland, D., farmer, residing on the N. ½ Lot 11, Con. 4 and owning 200 acres, valued at $13,000. Has lived in the county since birth (1835). P. O., Bondhead.

Scanlan, Richard, farmer. Owner of 150 acres in Lot 16, Con. 9, worth $6,000. Born in the county 1835. Has been path master three years. P. O., Bradford.

Thorpe, R. J., farmer on Lot 16, Con. 10. Owns 60 acres, value $4,000. Was road master for several terms, and born in the county. P. O., Bradford.

Towse, Bethel, retired farmer. Owns 60 acres of Lots 13 and 14, Con 15, worth $3,000. Is a Justice of the Peace, and settled here in 1841. Born in England, 1811. P. O., Fennell.

Wilson, James, farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lot 3, Con. 9. He holds the office of Township Treasurer. Born in Ireland 1828. Settled in Simcoe county 1858. P. O., Newton Robinson.

Walker, James, farmer. He resides on and owns S. ½ Lot 1, Con 3, 100 acres. Has lived in the county since birth. P. O., Schomberg.

Wardman, William, farmer and carpenter. Resides on Lot 9, Con. 11, and owns 100 acres, value $7,000. Born in Canada 1831. Settled in county 1863. P. O., Bradford.

West, George K., farmer on Lot 14, Con. 2, King Township, and owns 240 acres in that township. Born in York county 1835. P. O., Bradford.

Wright, William, farmer. Is owner of 150 acres, Lot 4, Con. 6, worth $12,000. Is a Township Councillor. Came to this county in 1859. Born in York county 1839. P. O., Bondhead.

Wardle, James, farmer. He owns 200 acres in Lot 13, Con. 12 and 13, worth $8,000. Is a School Trustee. Born in E. Gwillimbury 1835. Settled here in 1860. P. O., Deerhurst.

Wood, Robert, farmer. Owner of 300 acres in Lot 15, Cons. 8 and 10, worth $12,000. Born in Co. Leitrim, Ireland, 1822. Settled here in 1846. P. O., Bradford.

BARRIE.

Anderton Bros., brewers and maltsters. Firm includes Joseph and James Anderton, both natives of England. Former born in 1838. Settled in this county 1854. Has been 8 years a member of the Council. Younger brother born in 1838. Came to Simcoe Co. 1857.

Ardagh, J. A., Junior Judge of the County Court.

Arnall, Alfred, proprietor "Barrie Hotel."

Ault, W., barrister, solicitor, &c.

Beard, Jesse, cooper and manufacturer of vats. Born in Gloucestershire, England, 1823. Has resided in this county since 1870.

Bigelow, H. G., proprietor European Hotel. Native of Columbia Co., N. Y., 1834. Settled in this county 1871.

Bemrose, E., manufacturer of saddles, harness, &c. Is a native of England. Born 1838. Has resided in this county since 1862.

Brown, J. J., dealer in grain and seeds. Owns S. E. ¼ Lot 21, Con. 11, of Flos Township. Has been four years in the Town Council. Born in Scotland 1843. Came to this county in 1855.

Brown, E. D., plasterer. Born at Toronto 1851. Removed with parents to Simcoe Co. 1854.

Beattie, John T., of the firm of Beattie Bros., dealers in hardware, stoves, &c., musical instruments, and sewing machines. Owns W. ½ lot 21, con. 2, Essa, in which township he was born in 1842.

Ball, George, farmer, and formerly a member of the Town Council. Mr. Ball owns 175 acres in Barrie, valued at $90,000. Was born in the north of Ireland 1801, and settled in Simcoe Co. 1834. P. O. Barrie.

Bailey, J., veterinary surgeon. Born in York Co. 1845. Came to this county 1873.

Bosanko, C. H., dental surgeon. Graduated from Philadelphia Dental College 1874. Born in Toronto 1842. Has resided in Simcoe Co. since 1869.

Ball, George, contractor, builder, and proprietor of planing mills. Native of Ireland. Born 1834. Settled in this county 1849. Commenced business in Barrie 1858.

Brown, A. W., proprietor Queen's Hotel. Born in Wiltshire, Eng., 1850. Located in Simcoe Co. 1870. Assumed proprietorship of this hotel in 1875.

Butterfield, L., foundry proprietor and manufacturer of agricultural implements. Born in Vermont 1813. Came with parents to this county in his infancy. Has been several years a member of the Town Council.

Burton & Bro., lumber dealers.

Bingham, John, butcher, and proprietor of meat market.

Boys, H. R. A., County Treasurer.

Bird, Henry, Clerk and Treasurer.

Bowerman, A. M., proprietor of Ontario Marble Works. Born at Montreal 1833. Came here in 1864.

Clark, C. H., telegraph, express, and loan agent. Owns agricultural land in Vespra. Born at Ithaca, N. Y., 1841. Located in this county 1869.

Cotter, J. R., Clerk of the Peace and County Crown Attorney.

Campbell, Donald, insurance agent.

Carruthers, J. B., first assistant teacher in Model School.

Dayman, Peter, mill proprietor.

Dickinson, John, Civil Engineer.

Edmonson, W. & Son, bakers and confectioners. Born in England 1830. Located in this county 1858.

Earl, Ross E. & Co., carriage manufacturers and livery proprietors. Mr. Earl was born in Leeds Co. Located in this county 1879.

Edwards, James, Postmaster.

Fraser, A., proprietor livery and boarding stables. Born in Orillia 1835.

Farquharson & Dutton, grocers.

Garton, D. B., manufacturer of pumps. Of English birth. Came to this county 1833. Commenced present business in Barrie 1871.

Griffiths, Thomas, jr., farmer. P. O. and residence Barrie. Mr. Griffiths owns real estate in Barrie valued at $9,000. Was born in the Isle of Wight 1838. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1856.

Georgen, W. T., M.D., physician and surgeon. Is proprietor of an extensive drug store.

Graham, A. C., merchant. Owns real estate valued at $400. Born in Oro Township 1845.

Hunter, Wm., general dealer in groceries. Owns 50 acres in Lot 9, Con. 10, Innisfil. Native of Hastings Co. Born 1842. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1864. Has been two years a member of the Town Council.

Hunter, J. M., assistant teacher in the Model School.

Harvey, Wm. B., Principal of the Model School.

Hastings, J. W., watchmaker and jeweller. Born in Chittenham, Eng., 1820. Has resided in Simcoe Co. since 1850.

Holmes, John, mason, builder and contractor, Barrie. Owns Lots 32, 36, and 37, North side Blake Street, valued at $1,500. Born in Derbyshire, England, 1844. Came to Simcoe Co. 1869.

Hinds, Bernard, dry goods merchant.

Johnston, A. & W., dealers in hardware. Natives of Scotland. Settled in Simcoe Co. 1878. First named born 1840, the latter in 1850.

James, Henry, insurance agent.

Kennedy, Thomas.

King, R., jr., baker. Commenced business in Barrie 1863. Has been a member of the Town Council since 1876 to the present time. Born in England 1844. Settled in this County 1862.

King, Nathaniel, publisher Barrie *Gazette*.

King, R., publisher *Northern Advance*.

Lennox, J. T., barrister, solicitor, &c.

Livingston, J. R., proprietor Victoria Hotel. Owns 114 acres of land in Medonte Tp., and 107 acres in Oro Tp. Born in this County 1849.

Lount, G. T., Deputy Registrar County of Simcoe.

Lount, Wm., barrister, &c.

Lount, G. W., barrister, &c.

McConkey, T. D., Sheriff.

McConkey, T. C., M. D., physician and surgeon.

McCarthy, D., M. P., barrister. Represents North Simcoe in the House of Commons. Served in a like capacity for Cardwell during the latter portion of the last Parliament.

McLean, W. C., druggist. Native of this County. Born in Oro Township 1851.

McMillan, Donald, proprietor grist and flouring mills. Owns 200 acres in Oro, being portions of Lots 16 and 22, Cons. 5 and 11. Born in Scotland 1836. Settled in this county 1862.

McCarthy, J. L. G., M.D., physician and surgeon.

Moberly, C. W., Civil Engineer. Address, Queen's Hotel, Toronto.

Morton, E. D., M. D., physican and surgeon. Owns real estate in Innisfil and Vespra Tps., several hundred acres in all. Born in Ireland 1836. Located in this County 1860.

Maundrell, George, gardener and nursery proprietor, Barrie. Owns real estate in Vespra Tp., valued at $6,000. Was born in England 1829, and came to Simcoe Co. 1858.

Macey, W. C., mason and builder. Owns 70 acres in Vespra Tp. Native of Devonshire. Born 1826. Came to Simcoe Co. 1864.

Moore, Peter J., saddler and harness manufacturer. Born in York Co. 1851. Has resided in this County since 1860. Commenced business in Barrie 1878.

Morgan, J. C., M.A., Public School Inspector.

Myers, W. H., dealer in boots and shoes.

Marrin P., general merchant.

Maundrell, D. M., butcher.

Mellanby, John, painter.

Marpole, R., station agent N. R. C.

Nicholson, Byron, publisher Barrie *Examiner*.

Ness, John M., proprietor Wellington Hotel. Born in Innisfil Tp., 1850. Was several years Postmaster at Bramley.

O'Connor, Rev. R. A., Dean of Barrie.

Oliver, N., M.D., physician and surgeon.

Orr, Watson C., lumber dealer and general agent.

Purvis, Bros., dealers in hardware. Natives of York Co. Mr. D. Purvis, born 1845. Mr. James Purvis born 1849. Came to this county to reside in 1860. Started business here in 1872.

Power, Richard, manufacturer, Barrie. Mr. Power owns W. ½ Lot 2, Con. 2, Oro Tp., 100 acres, valued at $25,000. Native of Ireland. Born 1827. Removed to Simcoe Co. 1869.

Ross, R. A., M.D., physician and surgeon. Born in this town 1850. Graduated from Trinity College, Toronto, in Arts, 1874, and from the Medical Department of the same Institution in 1877.

Ross, C. H., Reeve of Barrie. Has held this position 3 years, prior to which he served several years in the Council.

Rogers, Joseph, High Constable, County of Simcoe.

Smith, F. M., Deputy Sheriff. Has held this office since 1868. Born in Barrie 1852.

Smith, George, proprietor Barrie Marble Works. Born in London, Eng., 1844. Came to this county 1873.

Shanacy, M., proprietor of Simcoe Hotel. Born in this county 1843.

Summersett, Thomas, proprietor Summersett House. Native of Berkshire. Born 1825. Settled in this county 1845.

Strathy, H. H., barrister, solicitor, &c.

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Warnica, L. B., watchmaker and jeweller.

Wells, S. M., M.D., physician and surgeon.

Watson, John, dry goods merchant.

Wright, O. F., lumberman.



DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.
(WESTERN BLOCK)

THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING

DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.
(EASTERN BLOCK)

Entered According to the Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy Nine by H. Belden & Co. in the office of the Minister of Agriculture.

PARLIAMENT SQUARE,

OTTAWA ONT.

CHART OF THE WORLD
ON MERCATORS PROJECTION

Note. A Portion of Asia is duplicated to show plainly the connections with the United States both East and West

PALESTINE

ASIA

Longitude West ← East from Greenwich → East

Scales

Geographical & Italian Miles 60 = 1 degree

Russian Versts 104 34 = 1 degree

Indian Kos. 40 = 1 degree

English Statute Miles 69 16 = 1 degree

127 Long East from Washington 137

EUROPE

SCALES.

Geographical & Italian miles 69 = 1 degree.

French Kilometres 111.307 = 1 degree.

German Geogr. & Hanoverian miles 15 = 1 degree.

English Statute miles 69.16 = 1 degree.

L. E. Neuman, conf. 86 Maiden Lane



HON. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE



HON. EDWARD BLAKE.

PRINTED BY ROLPH, SMITH & CO. TORONTO.



HER ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE PRINCESS LOUISE.



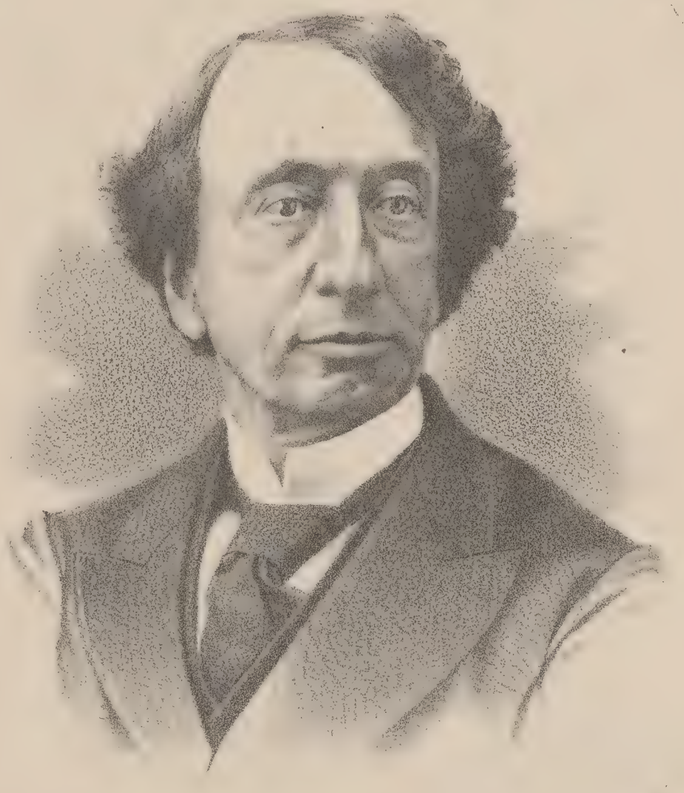
HIS EXCELLENCY, THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.



THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN.



THE EARL OF DUFFERIN.

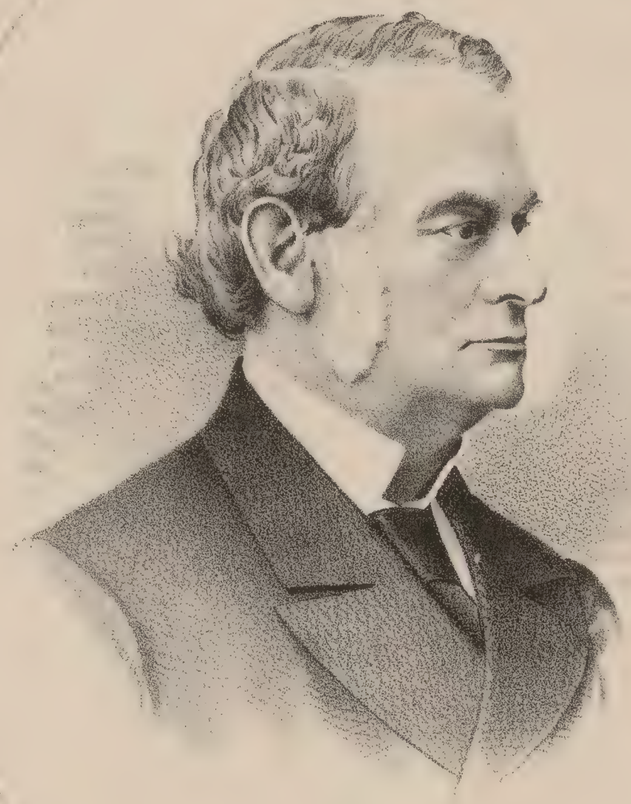




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HON. SIR CHARLES TUPPER K.C.M.G.C.B.

PRINTED BY ROLPH, SMITH & CO. TORONTO.



HON. SIR. SAM^R LEONARD TILLEY, C.B. K.C.M.G.



HON SIR RICH^D J. CARTWRIGHT, K.C.M.G.

AFRICA

SCALES.

Geographical & Italian miles 60 to 1 degree

English Statute miles 69.6 to 1 degree

European Possessions in Africa distinguished thus.

(B) British, (F) French, (N) Netherlands, (P) Portuguese, (S) Spanish

Heights in English Feet. Railways thus

MOUTHS OF THE NILE

CANARY ISLANDS

(Sp.)

MADEIRA ISLES

(Port.)



RESIDENCE OF **MRS. T. LEE TERRILL**, STANSTEAD VILLAGE, STANSTEAD CO. P.Q.

"FERNCLIFF" THE RESIDENCE OF W. G. MURRAY, ESQ, MASSAWIPPI, STANSTEAD CO., QUEBEC.

OCEANIA

European Possessions in Oceania.

Great Britain	Australia, New Zealand, & Southern Islands, Tasmania, Hong Kong, Labuan
Netherlands	(Dutch East Indies) Java & Madura, Sumatra (West Coast), Banca, Billiton,
" "	Rhio, Borneo (part of) W. S. & E. Coasts, Celebes (part of), Amboyna, Bandas.
" "	Ternate, Menado, Timor (part of) Papua or New Guinea, (West Coast) &c.
France	New Caledonia & I. of Pines, Marquesas & Gambier Is. Tahiti, (Protectorate)
Spain	Philippines (part of) Balabac, Basbee, & Marianne Islands (part of)
Portugal	Timor (part of) &c.

Long. East 180 West of Greenwich

Tropic of Cancer

EQUATOR

Tropic of Capricorn

CHINA SEA

PACIFIC OCEAN

INDIAN OCEAN

AUSTRALASIA

MICRONESIA

POLYNESIA

MELANESIA

Sea of Japan

East China Sea

Yellow Sea

Philippine Islands

Caroline Islands

Marshall Islands

Gilbert Islands

Sandwich Islands

Friendly Islands

Society Islands

Navigators Islands

Union Group

Ellice Islands

Phœnix Islands

Marquesas Islands

Cook Islands

Tonga Islands

Loo Choo Islands

Pescadores Islands

Banda Sea

Flores Sea

Timor Sea

Arafura Sea

Coral Sea

Tasman Sea

Java Sea

Celebes Sea

Gulf of Siam

Gulf of Carpentaria

Great Australian Bight

Arnhem Land

Provisionally under the Government of

MURCHISON RA.

Mt STUART

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

MDONNELL RA.

QUEENSLAND

NEW SOUTH WALES

VICTORIA

TASMANIA

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Mt MURCHISON

Mt ROBINSON

Mt BRUCE 3,800

PAPUA OR NEW GUINEA

NEW ZEALAND

NORTH ISLAND

SOUTH ISLAND

Mt Cook 13,200

Mt Egmont 8,300

Mt Ruapehu 9,000

Mt Tongariro 6,500

Mt Tarawera 3,770

Mt Edgecumbe 2,800

Mt Tauhara 6,000

Mt Ngauruhoe 7,400

Mt Hikurangi 5,000

Mt Tapuaenuku 9,000

Mt Egmont 8,300

Mt Ruapehu 9,000

Mt Tongariro 6,500

Mt Tarawera 3,770

Mt Edgecumbe 2,800

Mt Tauhara 6,000

Mt Ngauruhoe 7,400

Mt Hikurangi 5,000

Mt Tapuaenuku 9,000

SOUTH AMERICA

SCALES.
Geographical & Italian Miles. 60 = 1 deg.
English Statute Miles. 68.8 = 1 degree.
Brazilian & Portuguese Leagues. 20 = 1 d.
Railroads shown thus
Heights in English Ft

CARIBBEAN SEA
ISLANDS
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
EQUATOR
TROPIC OF CAPRICORN
Longitude from Washington, East.
VENEZUELA
GRANADIAN CONFEDERATION
BRITISH GUIANA
DUTCH GUIANA
FRENCH GUIANA
Unexplored Region of Woods
BRAZIL
BOLIVIA
ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION
PARAGUAY
URUGUAY
BUENOS AYRES
PATAGONIA
Colonial Territory of Magellan
GALAPAGOS ISLANDS
CHONOS ARCHIPELAGO
TAITAO ARCHIPELAGO
FALKLAND ISLANDS
Mocha or New Guinea
Juan Fernandez
Maria Island
Valdes or Isle of Penin.
Gulf of St George
Desire B.
Port Gallegos
Port Famine
Strait of Magellan
Cape Horn
Cape Pillar
Cape Froward
Cape Virgins
Cape St Antonio
Cape St Roque
Cape Blanco
Cape Parinas
Cape Gregory
Cape Corrientes
Cape Frio
Cape St Thomas
Cape St Augustine
Cape St Mary
Cape Orange
Cape Negro
Cape Horn
Cape Pillar
Cape Froward
Cape Virgins
Cape St Antonio
Cape St Roque
Cape Blanco
Cape Parinas
Cape Gregory
Cape Corrientes
Cape Frio
Cape St Thomas
Cape St Augustine
Cape St Mary
Cape Orange
Cape Negro



THE RES. OF JUDGE **BELANGER**, BEAUHARNOIS, QUE.



RES OF **M. A. PICKEL**, EAST FARNHAM, BROME CO QUE.



RES. OF **N. P. EMERSON ESQ**, SUTTON TP, BROME. CO., QUE.



RES. OF **T. E. FOSTER ESQ**., KNOWLTON, BROME CO., QUE.



RES. OF **JNO. DUNCAN ESQ**, SOUTH GRANBY, SHEFFORD CO., QUE.



THE RES. OF **. M. BRANCHAUD**, ADVOCATE, Q.C. BEAUHARNOIS, QUE,



THE RES. OF **SIMON RENNIE**, MILLWRIGHT & MACHINIST, FRANKLIN CENTRE, HUNTINGDON CO., QUE



THE RES. OF CAPT. **ELY W. HALL**, TP OF EAST FARNHAM, BROME CO. QUE



"CHERRY HILL" RES. OF **A. C. PERKINS ESQ**, VALE PERKINS, BROME CO. QUE.



REV. P. J. MADDIGAN, PASTOR.



ALTAR OF CHURCH.

ACADEMY OF OUR LADY OF LOURDES.

CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART, WALKERTON, ONT

RES. OF PASTOR.

NORTH AMERICA

SCALES:

Geographical & Italian Miles. 60 = 1 degree.

Mexican Leagues 26.5 = 1 degree.

English Statute Miles. 69.16 = 1 degree.

Heights in English Feet above Sea level.

Longitude W. of Greenwich

TROPIC OF CANCER

TROPIC OF CANCER

ARCTIC OCEAN

PACIFIC OCEAN

ATLANTIC OCEAN

ASIA

BRITISH TERRITORIES

UNITED STATES

MEXICO

GREENLAND

HUDSON BAY

GULF OF MEXICO

CENTRAL AMERICA

WEST INDIA ISLANDS

Grinnell Land

Ellesmere Land

Prudhoe Land

Cockburn Isle

Fox Land

Southampton I.

Melville Isle

Banks Land

Victoria Land

Wollaston Land

Prince Albert Ld

Prince of Wales Land

North Somerset

North Devon

North Lincoln

Greenland

East Greenland

Iceland

Jan Mayen

Newfoundland

Nova Scotia

New Brunswick

Maine

Rupert's River

Great Slave Lake

Great Bear Lake

Great Slave Lake

Lake Winnipeg

Lake Superior

Lake Michigan

Lake Huron

Lake Erie

Lake Ontario

Lake of the Woods

Red River Settlement

Fort Garry

Fort Simpson

Fort Liard

Fort Vermilion

Fort Chipewyan

Fort Resolution

Fort Norman

Fort Good Hope

Fort Yukon

Fort Halkett

Fort Nelson

Fort Dunvegan

Fort Assiniboine

Fort Edmonton

Fort Carlton

Fort Pitt

Fort Pelly

Fort Ellice

Fort Alexander

Fort Severn

Fort George

Fort Rupert

Fort Simpson

Fort Reliance

Fort Enterprise

Fort Franklin

Fort Confidence

Fort Anderson



RESIDENCE OF MRS. I. BUTTERS, STANSTEAD PLAIN, STANSTEAD CO, P.Q.



L.S. WAY'S WOOLEN MILLS. BARNSTON Tp STANSTEAD Co QUE.



MILLS & RES, OF JOHN SYMONS ESQ. St LOUIS DE GONZAQUE, BEAUHARNOIS Co P. Q.



RESIDENCE & STORE OF T. BAIRD ESQ., DURHAM, ORMSTOWN P.O, CHATEAUGUAY Co P. Q.



WOOLEN MILLS. SAW & GRIST MILL.

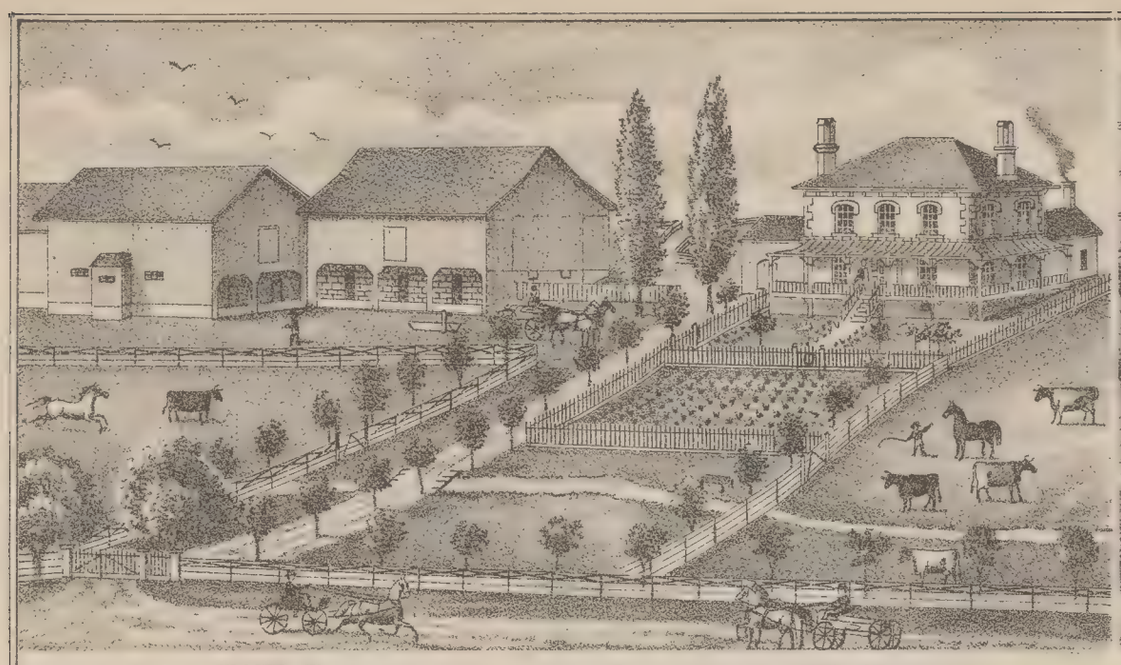
THE MILLS OF ALEXANDER ANDERSON ESQ., VALLEYFIELD, BEAUHARNOIS Co P. Q.



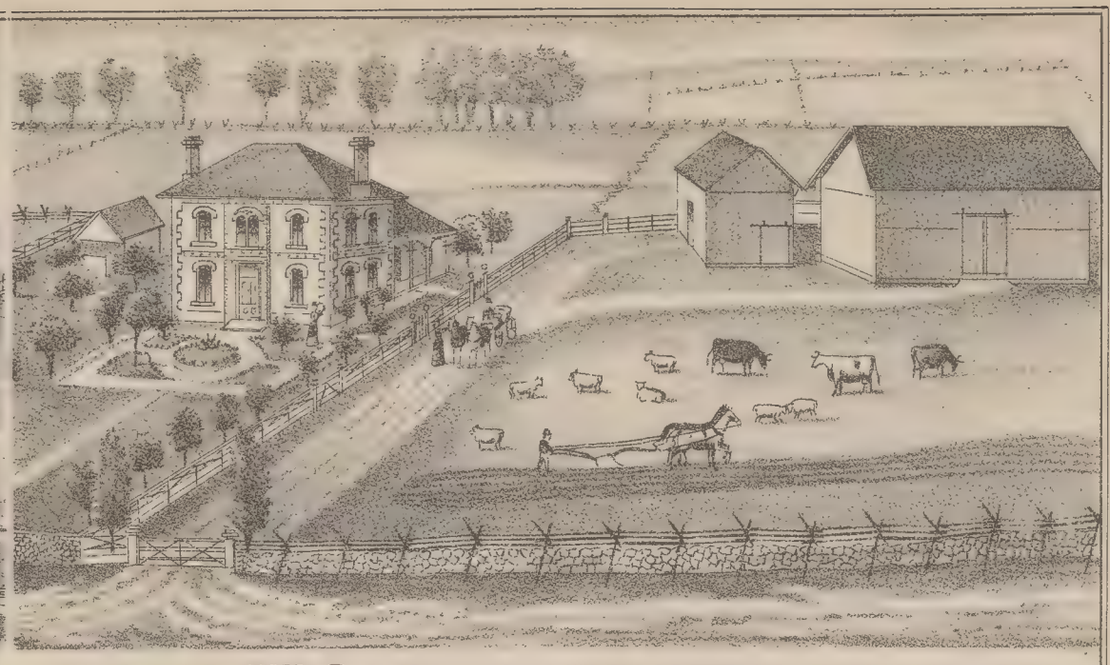
RESIDENCE OF MR. **H. STEWART.** BEEBE PLAIN, STANSTEAD TP. STANSTEAD CO. P.Q.



THE BEEBE PLAIN ADVENT CAMP GROUNDS—INSTITUTED, 1874—INCORPORATED, 1875.



RES. OF **Wm Esplen**, CON.4, LOT 5, ARRAN Tp BRUCE CO., ONT.



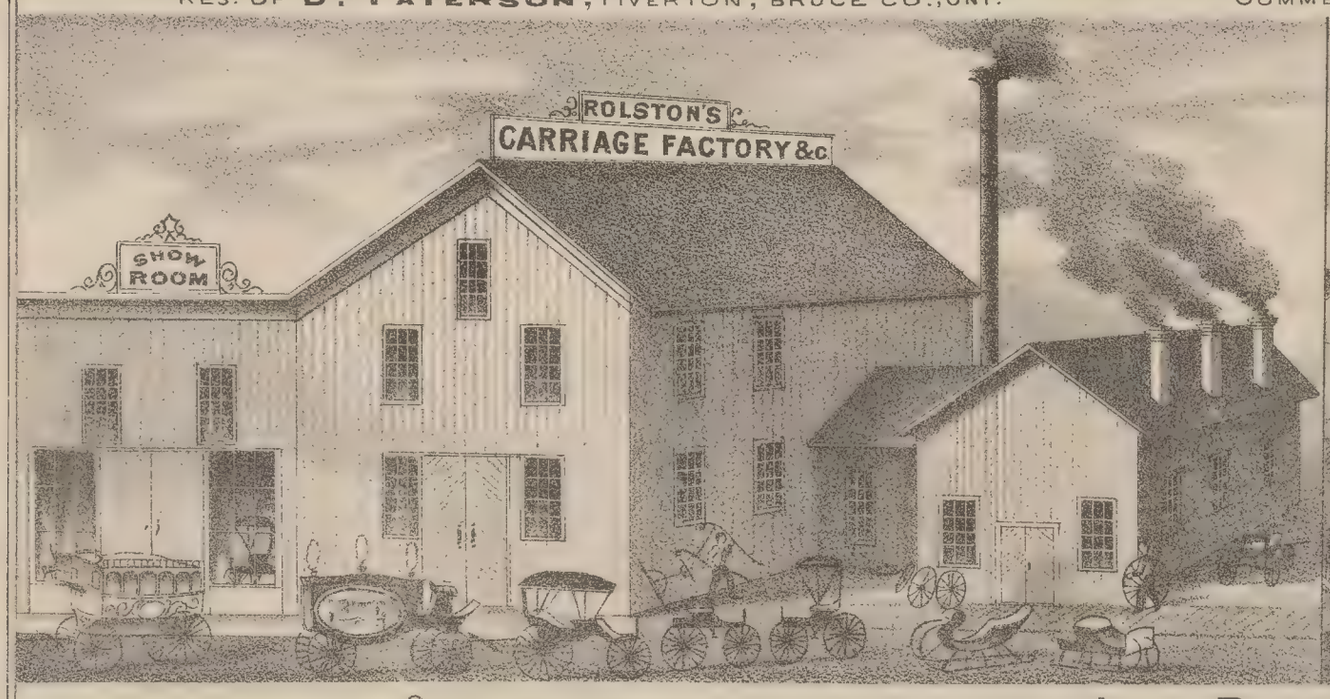
RES. OF **Wm Grange**, CON I, LOT II, ARRAN Tp BRUCE CO., ONT.



RES. OF **Dr Paterson**, TIVERTON, BRUCE CO., ONT.



COMMERCIAL HOTEL, **E. Salyerds, Propr.** MILDMAY, ONT.





CARRIAGE WORKS AND RESIDENCE OF **John Rolston**, WALKERTON, ONT.



MILLS AND RESIDENCE OF **Andrew Mc Lean**, CON 14 LOTS 19, 20 & 21, CULROSS Tp BRUCE CO. ONT.
FARM CONTAINING 300 ACRES

MAP OF THE UNITEDSTATES OF AMERICA

PONY EXPRESS MAIL & TELEGRAPH ROUTE
Table of Distances

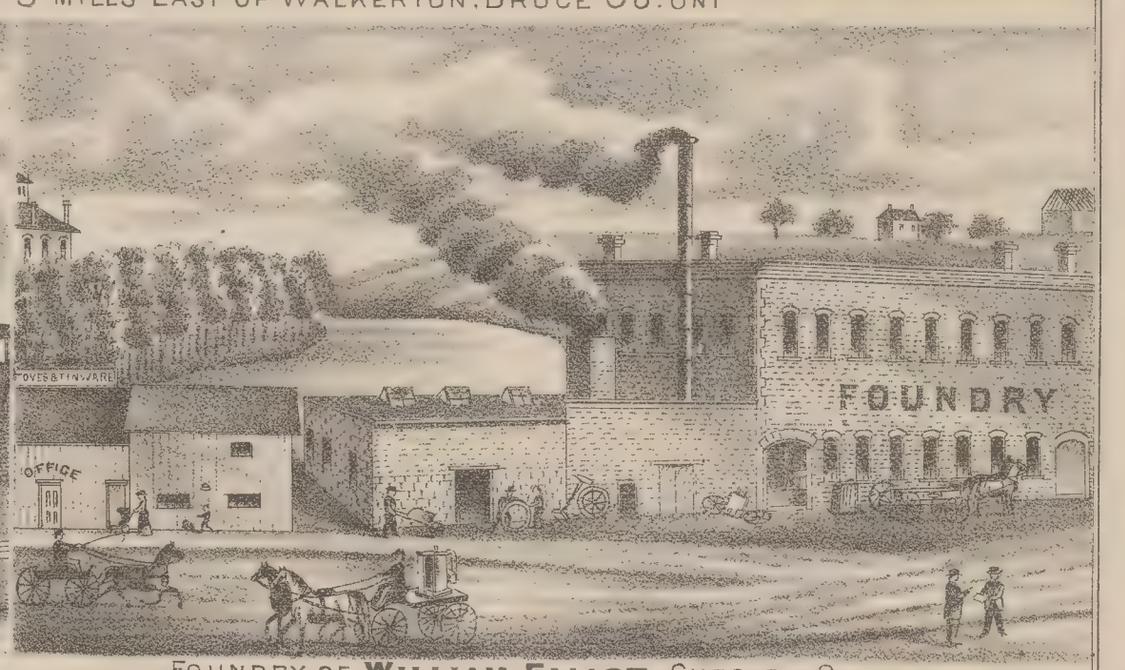
St Joseph	0	0
Fort Kearney	282	282
Fort Laramie	359	641
Fort Bridger	491	1.032
Salt Lake	117	1.159
Ruby Valley	256	1.415



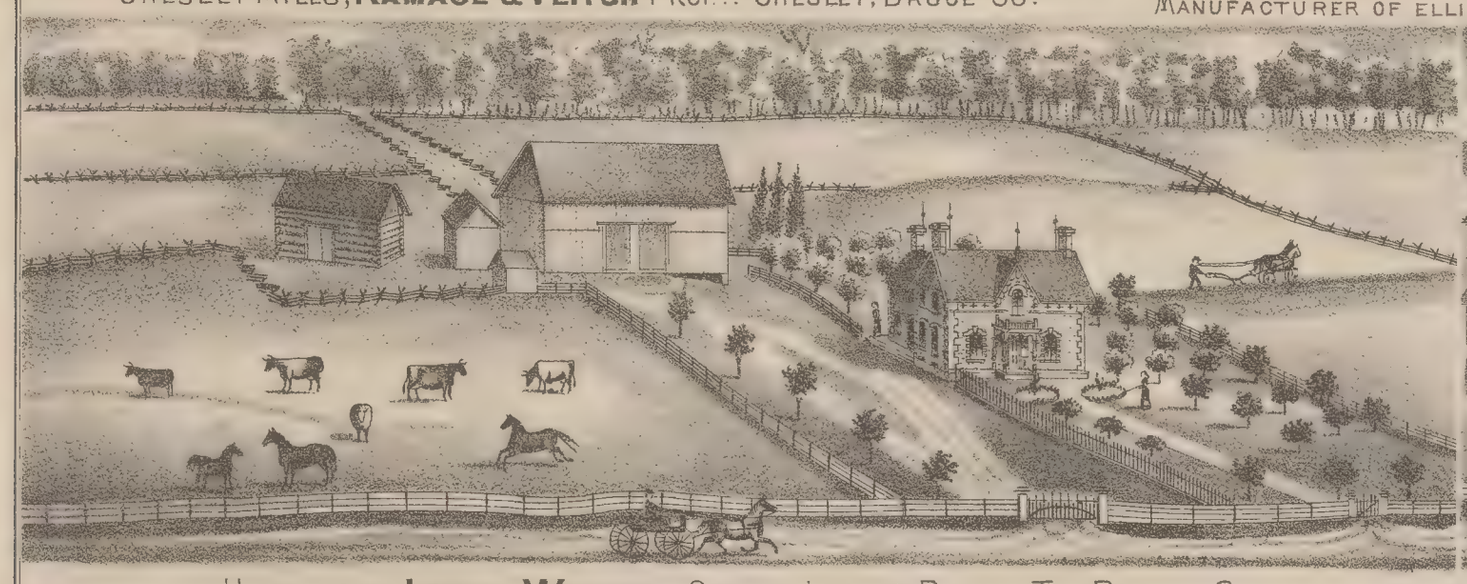
R. B. CLEMENT'S BLUE SPRING FARM-3 MILES EAST OF WALKERTON, BRUCE CO. ONT



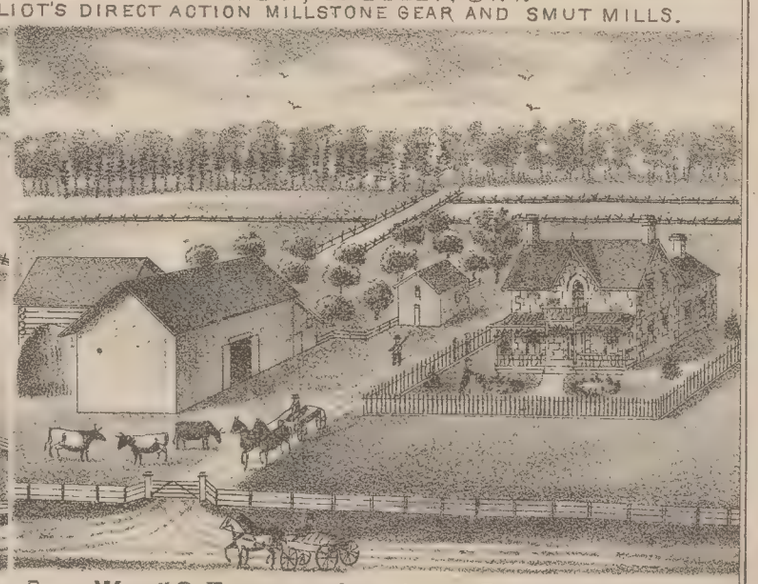
CHESLEY MILLS, **RAMAGE & VEITCH** PROP.RS CHESLEY, BRUCE CO.



FOUNDRY OF **WILLIAM ELLIOT**, CHESLEY, ONT.
MANUFACTURER OF ELLIOT'S DIRECT ACTION MILLSTONE GEAR AND SMUT MILLS.



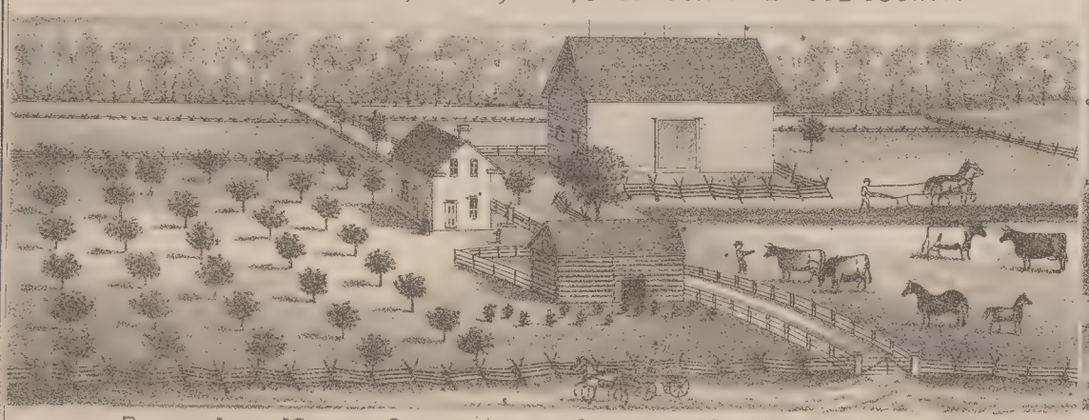
HOME OF **JOHN WARD**, CON 12, LOT 30, BRANT TP. BRUCE CO.



RES. OF **WILL.M C. FURSMAN**, CON 2, LOT 24, BENTINCK TP. GREY CO.



RES. OF **GEO. LEASK**, CON 15, LOT 1, GREENOCK TP. BRUCE COUNTY.



RES. OF **JNO. KING**, CON 10, LOT 13, CULROSS TP., BRUCE COUNTY. ONT



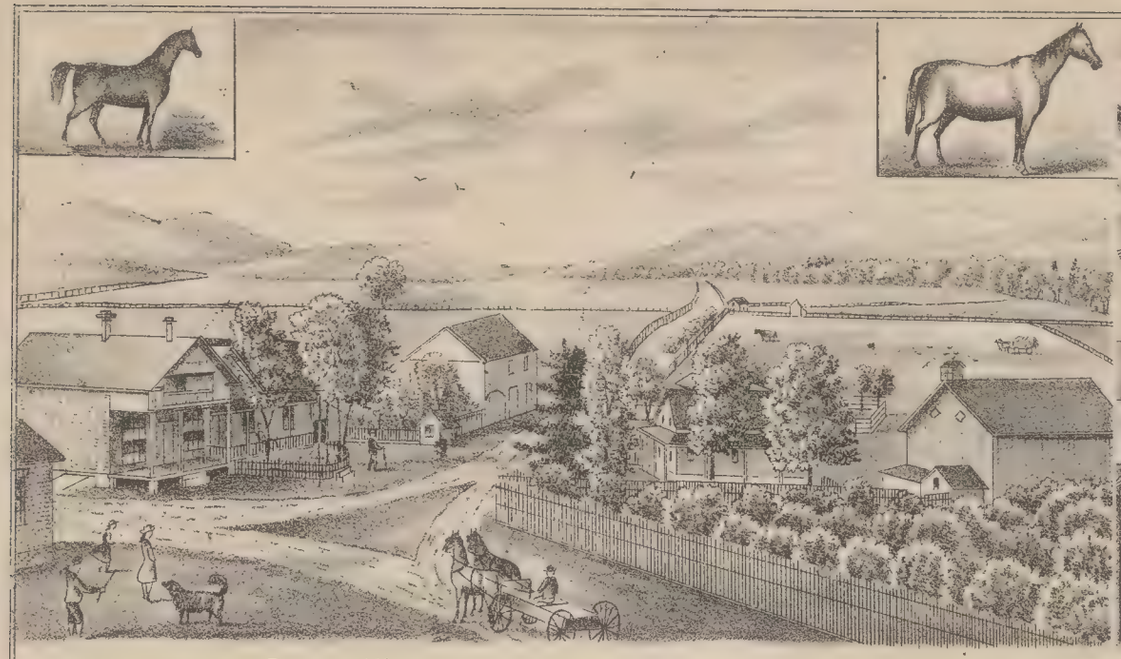
RUBY & HILKER. GENERAL STORE, PORT ELGIN, ONT.

MAP OF NEWFOUNDLAND

FROM THE

Geological Map of Canada





RES. OF PHILIP W. TABER ESQ, EAST FARNHAM TP., BROME CO., QUE.

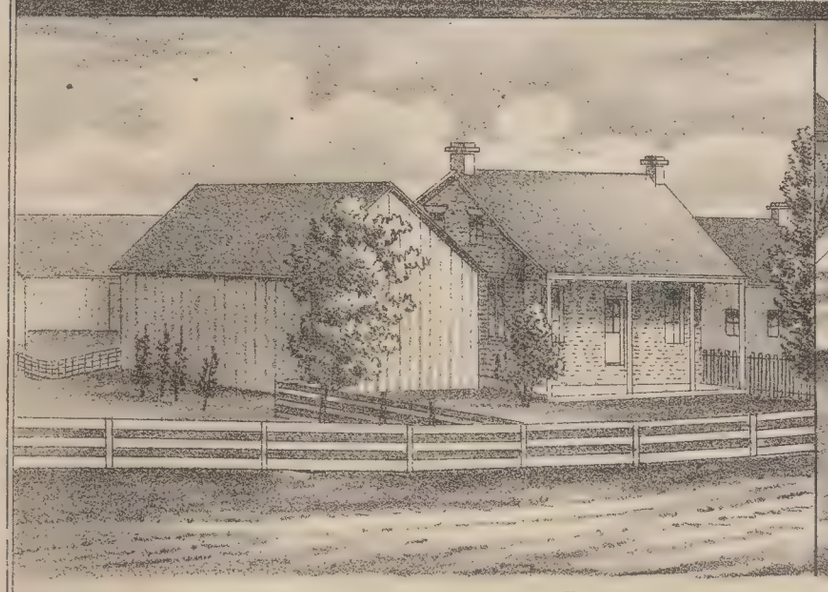


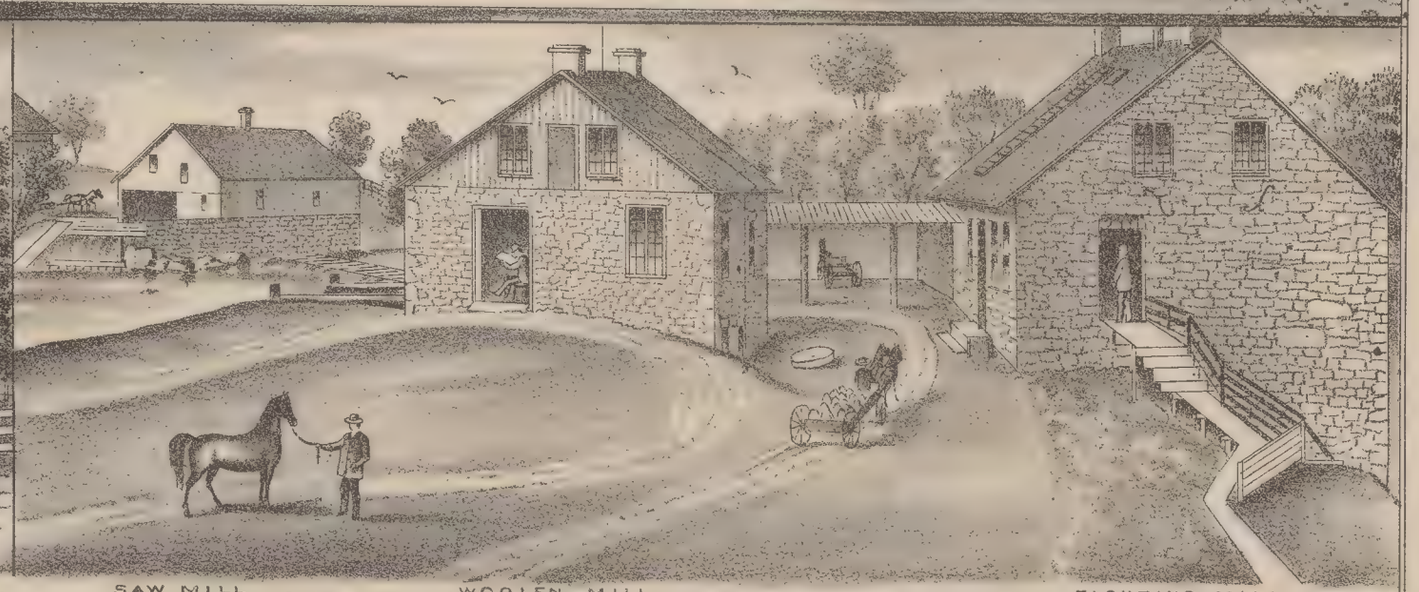
THE RES. OF W. P. HILLHOUSE ESQ, BROME TP, BROME CO., QUE.



THE RESIDENCE OF N. MANNING, FRANKLIN TP., HUNTINGDON CO., QEU.







RESIDENCE AND MILLS OF JULIEN HEBERT, SAW MILL, WOOLEN MILL, ST MARTINE, CHATEAUGUAY CO., QUE. FLOURING MILL

CHART OF THE WORLD

Showing

THE RELATIVE POSITIONS

DOMINION OF CANADA

and the Other

BRITISH POSSESSIONS

ALSO

PRINCIPAL STEAMSHIP ROUTES

British Colonies colored thus

Table of the British Possessions throughout the World,

WITH THEIR POPULATION AND AREA IN ENGLISH SQUARE MILES.

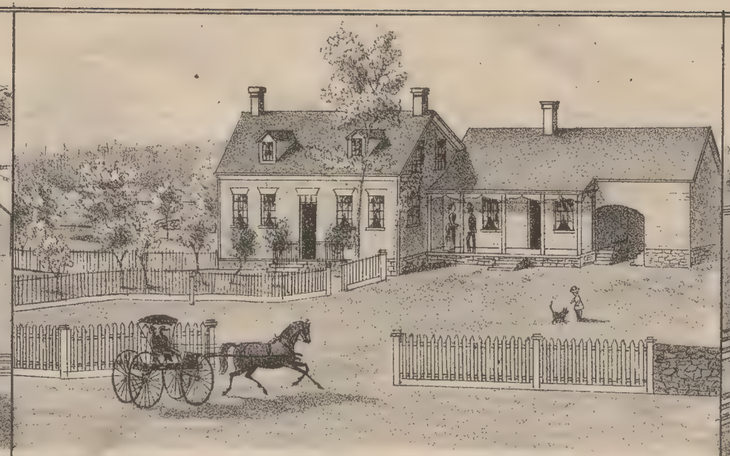
IN EUROPE.	AREA.	POP.
British Islands	122,518	33,500,000
Gibraltar	2	25,432
Heligoland	1-6	2,172
Malta and Gozo	115	160,500
IN ASIA.		
British Empire in India	1,433,319	240,300,000
Ceylon	24,70	2,405,287
Andaman Islands	8,000	9,830
Strait Settlements, (Singapore, &c.)	1,496	308,097
Aden	35	22,000
Hong Kong	32	124,193
Labuan Island	45	4,893
Perim Island (Red Sea)	5	....
Cyprus	3,700	150,000

IN AFRICA.	AREA.	POP.
Gambia River	21	14,190
Sierra Leone	468	37,089
Gold Coast	16,626	520,000
Lagos	....	60,221
Cape Colony	221,311	720,98 }
Natal	13,750	355,500
Mauritius, Rodrigues, &c.	708	346,625
Ascension Island	34	500
St. Helena Island	47	6,444
IN NORTH AMERICA.		
Canada and Newfoundland	3,523,152	4,000,000
British Honduras or Balize	6,400	26,000
West India Islands	12,626	1,140,000
Bermuda Islands	41	15,309

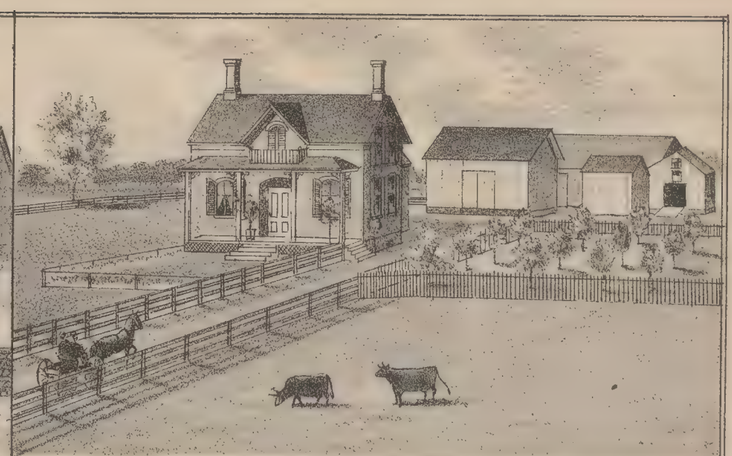
IN SOUTH AMERICA.	AREA.	POP.
British Guiana	99,925	193,491
Falkland Islands	4,741	1,336
IN OCEANICA.		
New South Wales, Australia	310,937	662,212
Victoria, do.	88,198	867,634
Queensland, do.	669,520	195,092
South Australia, including North Australia and Alexandra Land	904,183	225,677
Western Australia	975,824	23,200
Tasmania	26,215	107,104
New Zealand	106,260	414,412
Total of British Empire	8,627,910	286,652,220



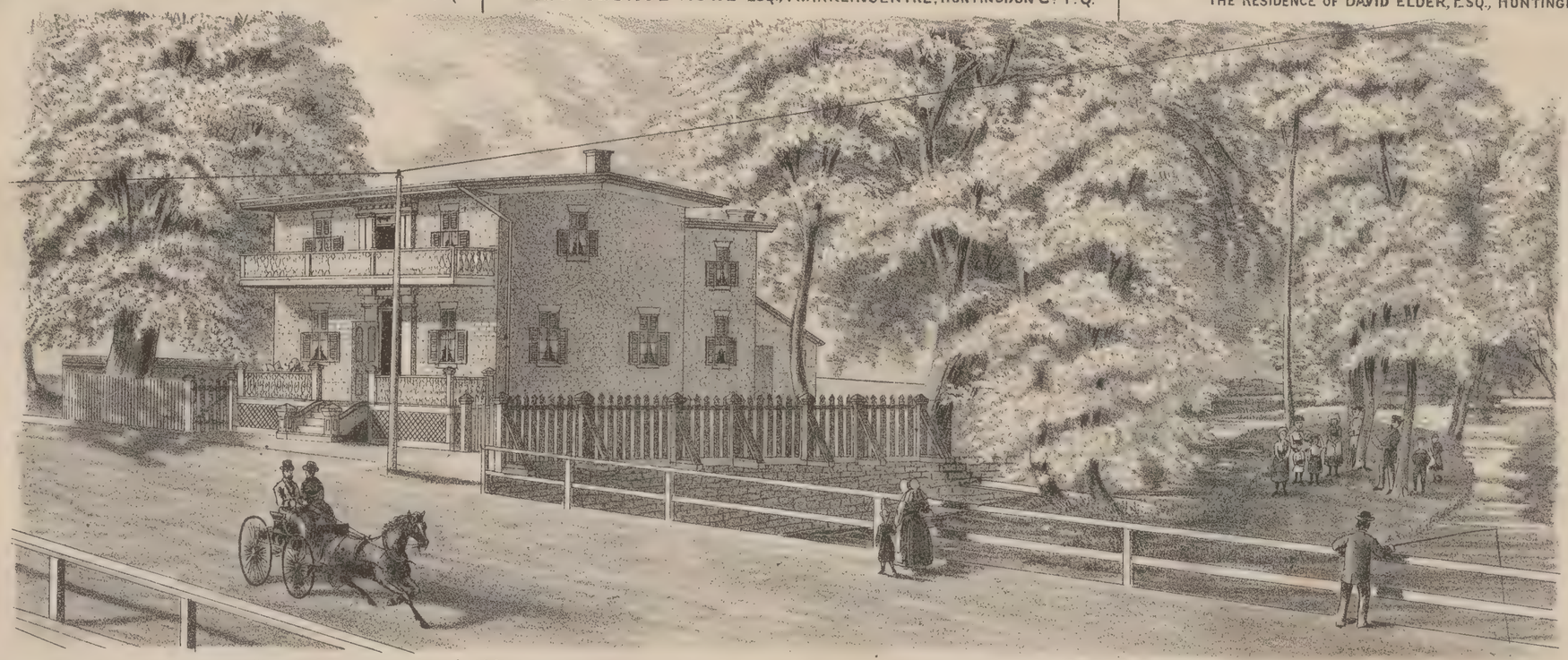
"APPLE HILL" RES. OF JOHN MUIR ESQ. HINCHINBROOK TP HUNTINGDON CO P.Q



RES. OF GEORGE ROWE ESQ., FRANKLINCENTRE, HUNTINGDON CO P.Q.



THE RESIDENCE OF DAVID ELDER, ESQ., HUNTINGDON, P.Q.



THE RESIDENCE OF L. HAINAULT ESQ., SHERIFF OF THE DISTRICT OF BEAUHARNOIS, BEAUHARNOIS, P.Q.



RES. OF S.A. BELKNAP, KNOWLTON, BROME CO P.Q.



THE RES. OF R. MARSHALL, GRANBY TP SHEFFORD CO P.Q.



THE RES OF MARTIN L. COLLINS ESQ EAST FARNHAM TP BROME CO P.Q.



Mrs. O. H. Martin

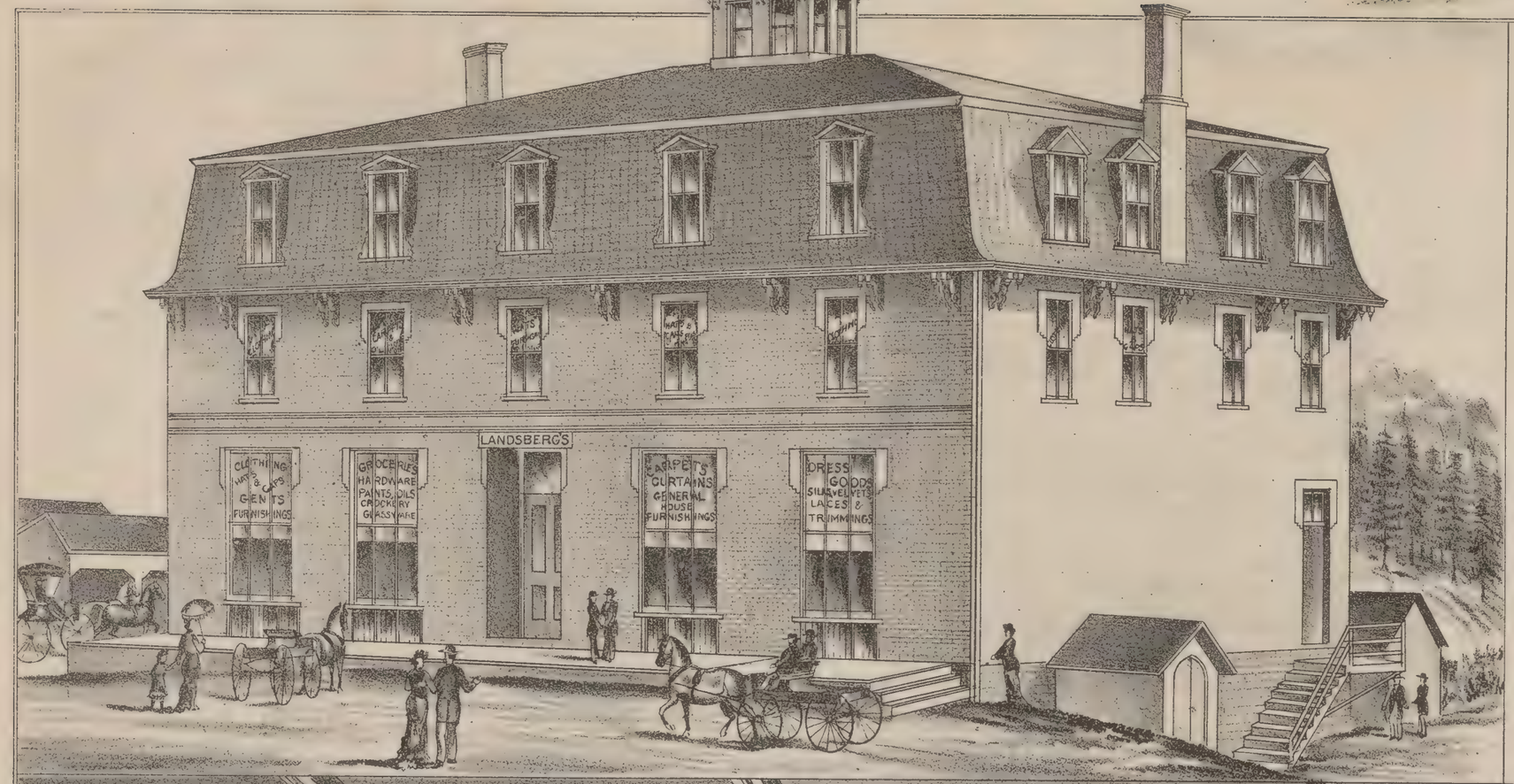


Owen H. Martin

THE RESIDENCE OF **O. H. MARTIN ESQ.** BARNSTON TP. STANSTEAD CO. QUEBEC.

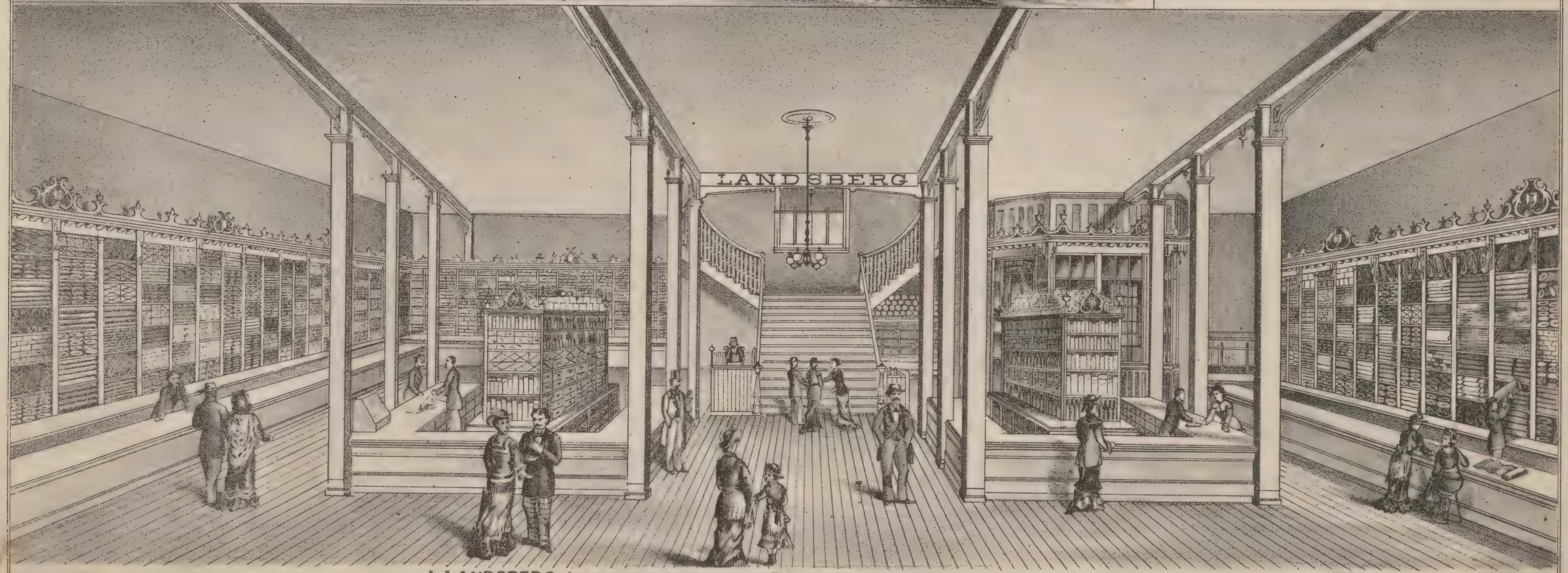


THE RESIDENCE OF **RALPH MERRY ESQ**, MAGOG, ON LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, STANSTEAD CO. P.Q.





J. Landsberg,
MAYOR & MERCHANT OF
Frelighsburg.



J. LANDSBERG, IMPORTER & GENERAL DEALER FRELICHSBURG, MISSISQUOI, Cº QUE.

RAIL ROAD MAP OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Showing Connection WITH THE UNITED STATES

LAKE ONTARIO

LAKE ERIE

LAKE HURON

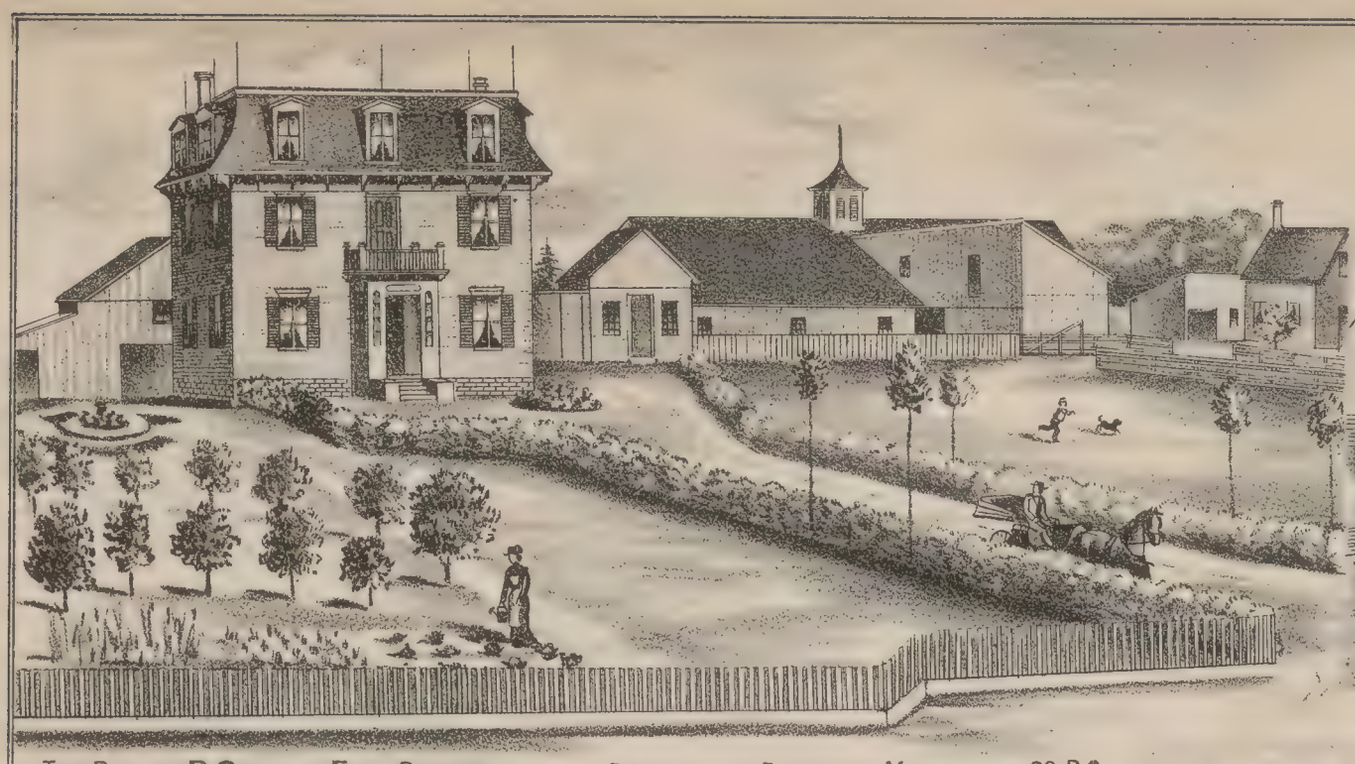
GEORGIAN BAY

NORTH CHANNEL

Long W. from Greenwich

MAP SHOWING THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

AND RAILWAYS IN EASTERN PROVINCES.



THE RES. OF **P. COWAN, ESQ.** SHERIFF OF THE DISTRICT OF BEDFORD, MISSISQUOI Cº P.Q.



THE RES. OF **R.C. CULL, ESQ.** NORTH HATLEY, STANSTEAD Cº, QUE.



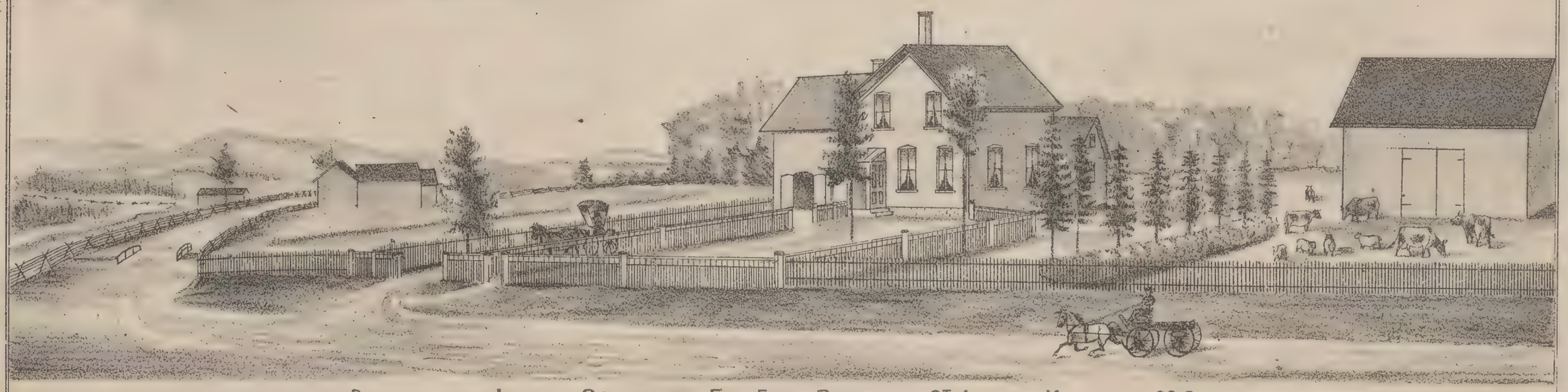
ST GEORGE'S CHURCH, CLARENCEVILLE, MISSISQUOI Cº P.Q. ERECTED 1818, RESTORED 1879.



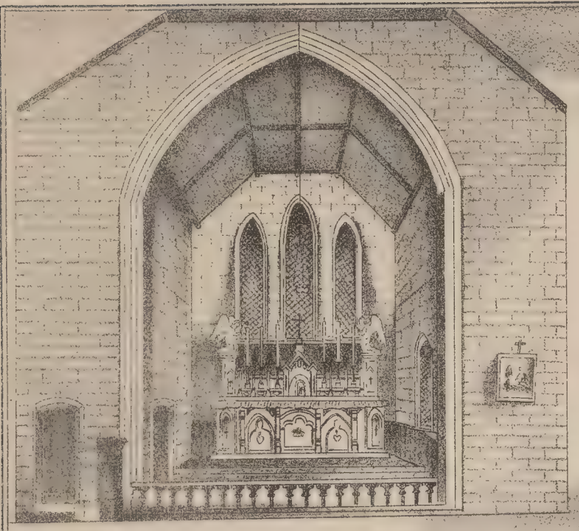
RESIDENCE OF **E.C. BURKE,** PARISH ST ARMAND, MISSISQUOI Cº P. Q.

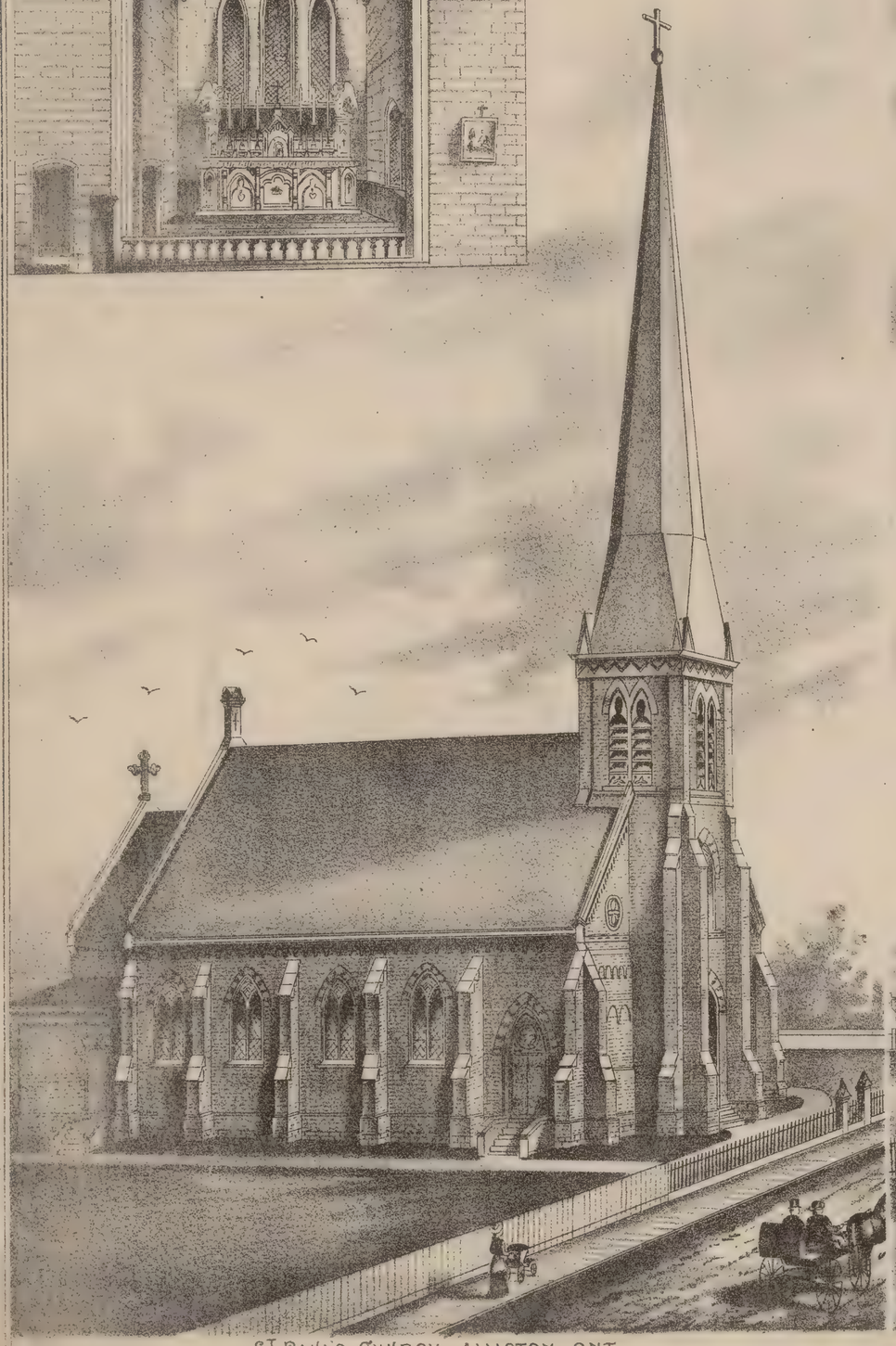


COWANSVILLE HOUSE, **J. ROONEY,** Proprietor, COWANSVILLE, MISSISQUOI Cº QUE.



RESIDENCE OF **JAMES SALSBURY,** ESQ, EAST PARISH OF ST ARMAND, MISSISQUOI Cº QUE.





St. Pauls Church, Alliston Ont.



Rev H. J. Gibney.



Church of the Immaculate Conception and Pastoral Residence, Nth Adjala Ont.

REV. H. J. GIBNEY, PASTOR.

NEW ATLAS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

— COUNTIES OF —

ESSEX, KENT, ELGIN, NORFOLK, LAMBTON
MIDDLESEX, OXFORD, HURON, WATERLOO, DUFFERIN,
WELLINGTON, PERTH, PEEL, WENTWORTH,
HALTON, BRANT, HALDIMAND, WELLAND, LINCOLN

— ONTARIO —

REFERENCES.

- Post Office
- P.O. and Money Order Office
- P.O. & Money Order Office and P.O. Savings Bank
- Telegraph Station
- Port of Entry
- Railways completed
- Railways in progress
- Distances between Towns over Post Roads

Scale: 10 Miles per Inch.

Longitude West from Greenwich

LAKE HURON

LAKE ONTARIO

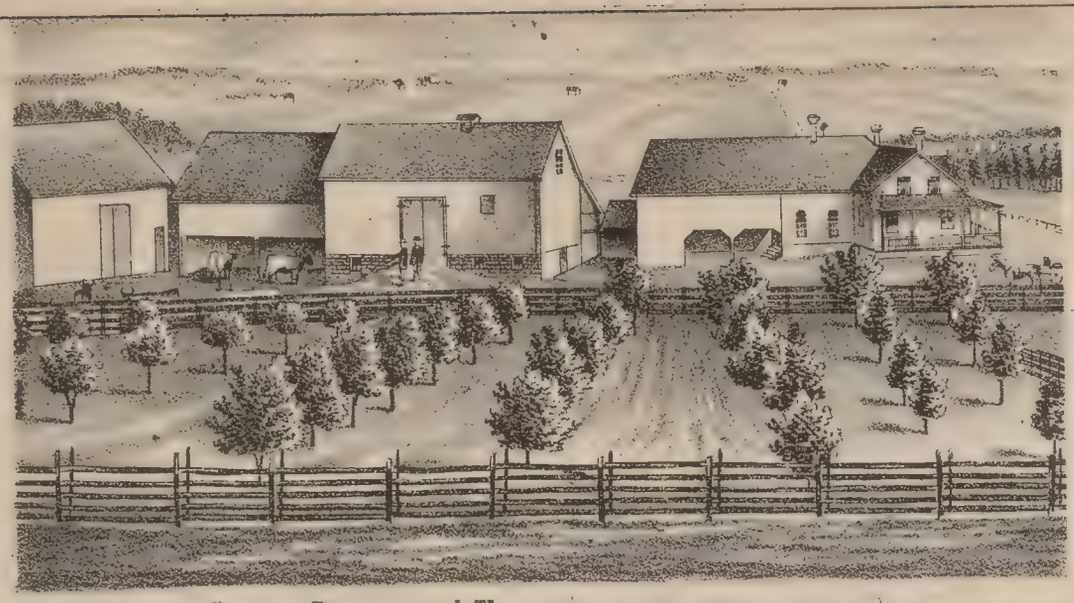
LAKE ERIE



Very Rev. R. A. O'Connor.



ST MARY'S CHURCH AND PRESBYTERY, BARRIE, ONT. VERY REV. R. A. O'CONNOR, DEAN.



RES. OF CHARLES L. POWELL, STANSTEAD CO., P.Q.



RES. OF GEORGE MAC LENNAN, UNDERWOOD, BRUCE TP, ONT



RES. OF STEPHEN FOSTER ESQ., ROCK ISLAND, STANSTEAD CO., QUE.



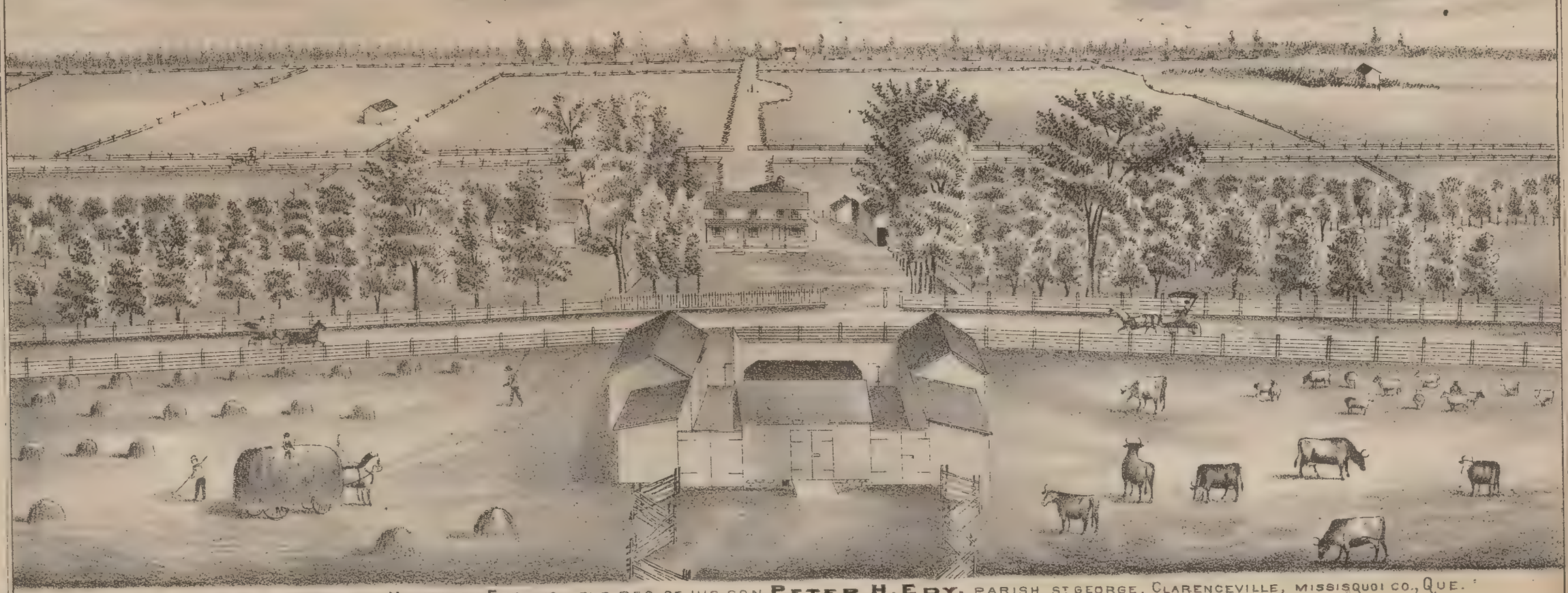
RES. OF JAS. TOLTON "BREEDER OF SHORT HORN CATTLE & COTSWOLD SHEEP" CON 2, LOT A, BRANT TP, ONT.



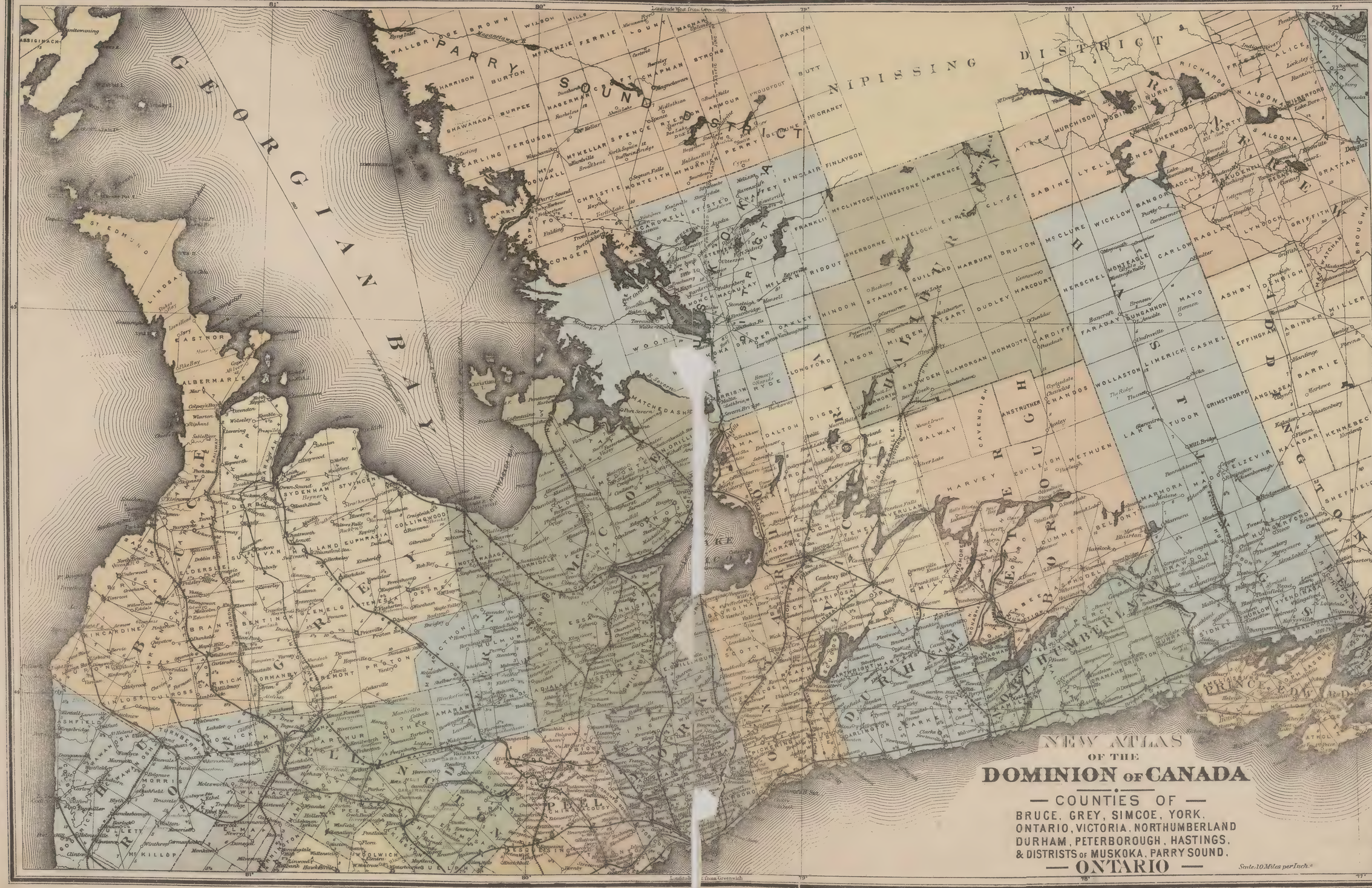
THE RES. OF GALUSHA W. CLARK & SON STANSTEAD TP., STANSTEAD CO., QUE.



C.W. CLARK'S COTTON BATTING MANUFACTORY



HOMESTEAD OF THE LATE NEWBURY EDY, NOW THE RES. OF HIS SON PETER H. EDY, PARISH ST GEORGE, CLARENCEVILLE, MISSISQUOI CO., QUE.



NEW ATLAS
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA

— COUNTIES OF —

BRUCE, GREY, SIMCOE, YORK,
ONTARIO, VICTORIA, NORTHUMBERLAND
DURHAM, PETERBOROUGH, HASTINGS,
& DISTRICTS OF MUSKOKA, PARRY SOUND,

— ONTARIO —

Scale 10 Miles per Inch.

THE RES. OF **V.B. ETCHEGOYEN ESQ.** STANSTEAD TP., QUE.

RES. OF **WM MEAD PATTISON ESQ.**, COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, CLARENCEVILLE QUE.

RES. OF **WM T. KNIGHT ESQ.**, SMITH'S MILLS, STANSTEAD CO., QUE.

WHITE LEGHORNS





Mrs. G. M. Ellsworth.



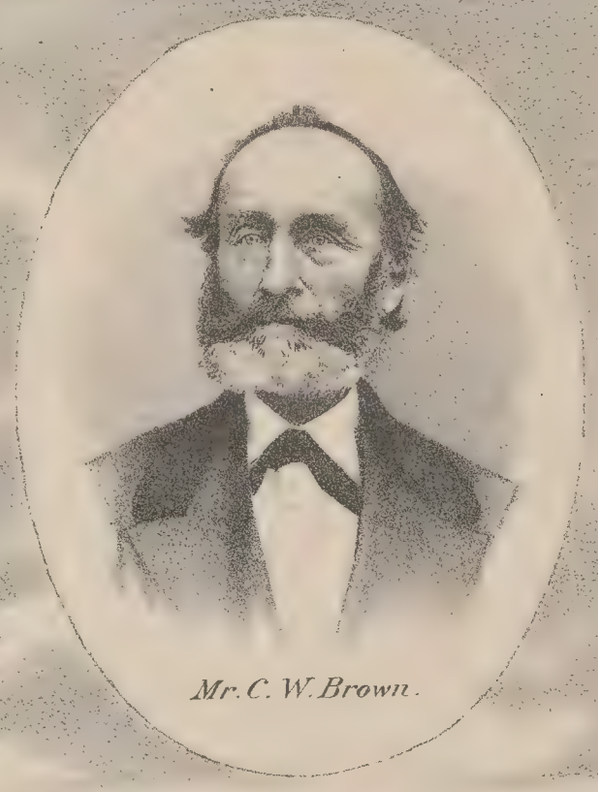
G.M. Ellsworth.

THE RES. OF **G.M. ELLSWORTH ESQ.**, HATLEY TP., STANSTEAD CO., QUE.

RES. OF CHAS, PEMBERTON, ESQ, KINCARDINE, ONT.



Mrs. C. W. Brown.



Mr. C. W. Brown.

THE RES. OF C. W. BROWN ESQ, STANSTEAD TP, STANSTEAD CO, P Q. CON 8, LOT 17.

PRINTED BY ROLPH, SMITH & Co TORONTO


Longitude West from Greenwich
77°
76°
75°
PONTIAC
OTTAWA
RENFREW
CARLETON
LANARK
LEEDS
GRENVILLE
DUNDAS
STORMONT
GLENGARRY
PRESCOTT
RUSSELL
PRINCE EDWARD
HASTINGS
FRONTENAC
ADDINGTON
LENNOX
REFERENCES.
Post Office
P.O. and Money Order Office
P.O., Money Order Office and P.O. Savings Bank
Telegraph Station
Port of Entry
Railways completed.
Railways in progress
Distances between Towns over Post Roads.
NEW ATLAS
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA
— COUNTIES OF —
PRINCE EDWARD, LENNOX, ADDINGTON,
FRONTENAC, LEEDS, LANARK, RENFREW (PART)
GRENVILLE, DUNDAS, STORMONT, GLENGARRY,
CARLETON, RUSSELL, PRESCOTT,
PONTIAC, OTTAWA,
— ONTARIO —
Scale: 10 Miles per Inch.



David Gairdner,
(DECEASED)
Late Clk. of Kincardine Tp.
ONT.



Charles Wickham

Kincardine Tp.- ONT.



William Hunt.
Arran Tp.- ONT.
One of the first Municipal Council.



Iru Fulford,
One of the 1st Settlers of Teeswater,
ONT.



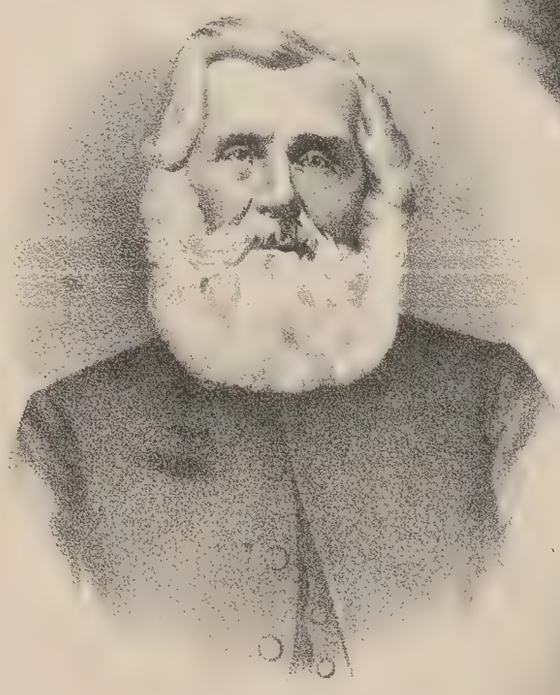
John Douglass

Arran Tp.- ONT.



Luke Gardner

Arran Tp.- ONT.



James Reekie,
(DECEASED)
Settled in Kincardine Tp, 1854
ONT.
Formerly in British Navy.



Yours truly
T Z Woods

Hanover, Ont.



Yours Truly
Thomas Beckman
Elderslie Tp.- ONT.



William Miller,
Ex Reeve of Kincardine Tp.
ONT.

PRINTED BY ROLPH, SMITH & Co TORONTO.



I.R.Ault, J.P.

Reeve of Osnabruck

Aultsville, Stormont Co.



Joseph Hyndman

Ex-Reeve of Mountain Tp,

Dundas Co.



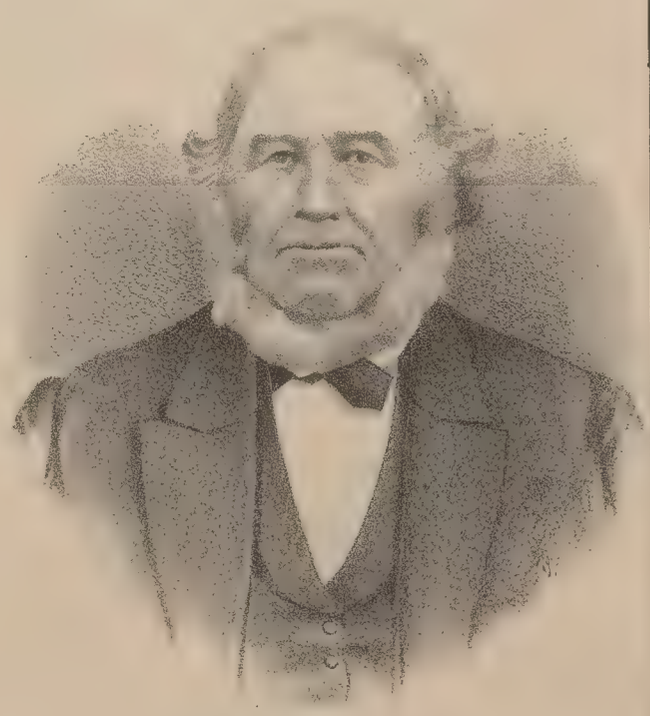
John R. Wood

Osnabruck, Stormont Co.



Andrew Hodge

(deceased) Cornwall.



William Binions

(deceased)

Matilda Tp, Dundas Co.

Longitude West from Greenwich

84° 83° 82° 81° 80°

79° 78° 77° 76°

RYAN PALMER FISHER TILLEY ARCHIBALD TUPPER DEROCHE HODGINS WHITMAN VANKOUGHNET PENNEFATHER AWARE JARVIS ANDERSON GILLMORE KORAH JAPENIONUS INDIAN RESERVE DONALD COFFIN GALBRAITH HAUGHTON ROSE BRIDGLAND TARBUTT LEFROY PATTON GLADSTONE McGIVEN ESTEN WAGGON BRIGHT THOMPSON COBDEN SPRAGGE LEWIS SHEDDEN VICTORIA SALTER HALLAM MERRITT SHAKESPEARE BALDWIN TENNYSON SYMMINGTON HICKSON CARLYLE HUMBOLD RUTHERFORD CLOCHE I. DRUMMOND I. COCKBURN I. BARRIE I. HOWLAND BIDWELL SHEGUIANDAH EKERMAH MANITOULIN I. SAUGEEN PENINSULA

R. 24 W. R. 23 W. R. 22 W. R. 21 W. R. 20 W. R. 19 W. R. 18 W. R. 17 W. R. 16 W. R. 15 W. R. 14 W. R. 13 W. R. 12 W. R. 11 W. R. 10 W. R. 9 W. R. 8 W. R. 7 W. R. 6 W. R. 5 W.

T. IV. N. T. III. N. T. II. N. T. I. N. T. I. S. T. II. S. T. III. S. T. IV. S. T. V. S.

SAULT ST. MARIE (NORTHERN LOCATION) BRANCH C.P.R.

GREAT NORTHERN C.P.R. SAULT ST. MARIE (SOUTHERN LOCATION) BRANCH

CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY (PROJECTED) SOUTH SHORE RAILWAY (PROJECTED)

GREAT MANITOULIN ISLAND

NORTH CHANNEL GEORGIAN BAY

Falls of St. Mary Bruce Mines Thessalon Spanish River Serpent River Little Current Gore Bay Meldrum Bay Killarney Manitowaning Providence Bay Kagawong Tehkummah Michael's Bay Portage Bay Portage Flowage Vermilion River Indian Station Pt. au Baril Pt. au Pic Pt. Grondine Parry Island Wallbridge Harrison Burpee Shawanaga Sparling Ferguson McKellar Burton McKenzie Ferrie Croft Hagerman Port Severn

REFERENCES.

- Post Office
- P.O. and Money Order Office
- P.O., Money Order Office and P.O. Savings Bank
- Telegraph Station
- Port of Entry
- Railways completed
- Railways in progress
- 3 — 10½ Distances between Towns over Post Roads.

NEW ATLAS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

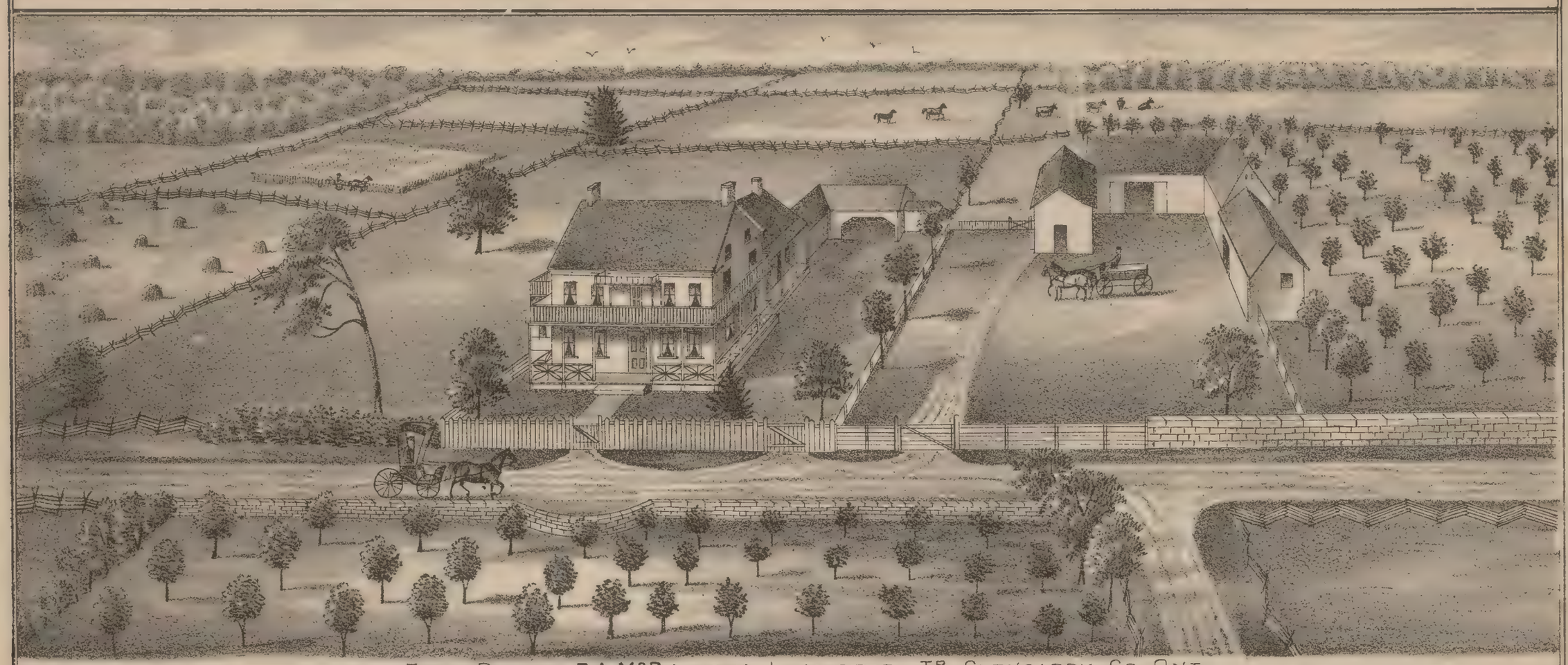
DISTRICTS OF ALGOMA, PARRY SOUND (PART) ALSO PARTS OF NIPISSING DISTRICT AND RENFREW CO.

Scale: 10 Miles per Inch.

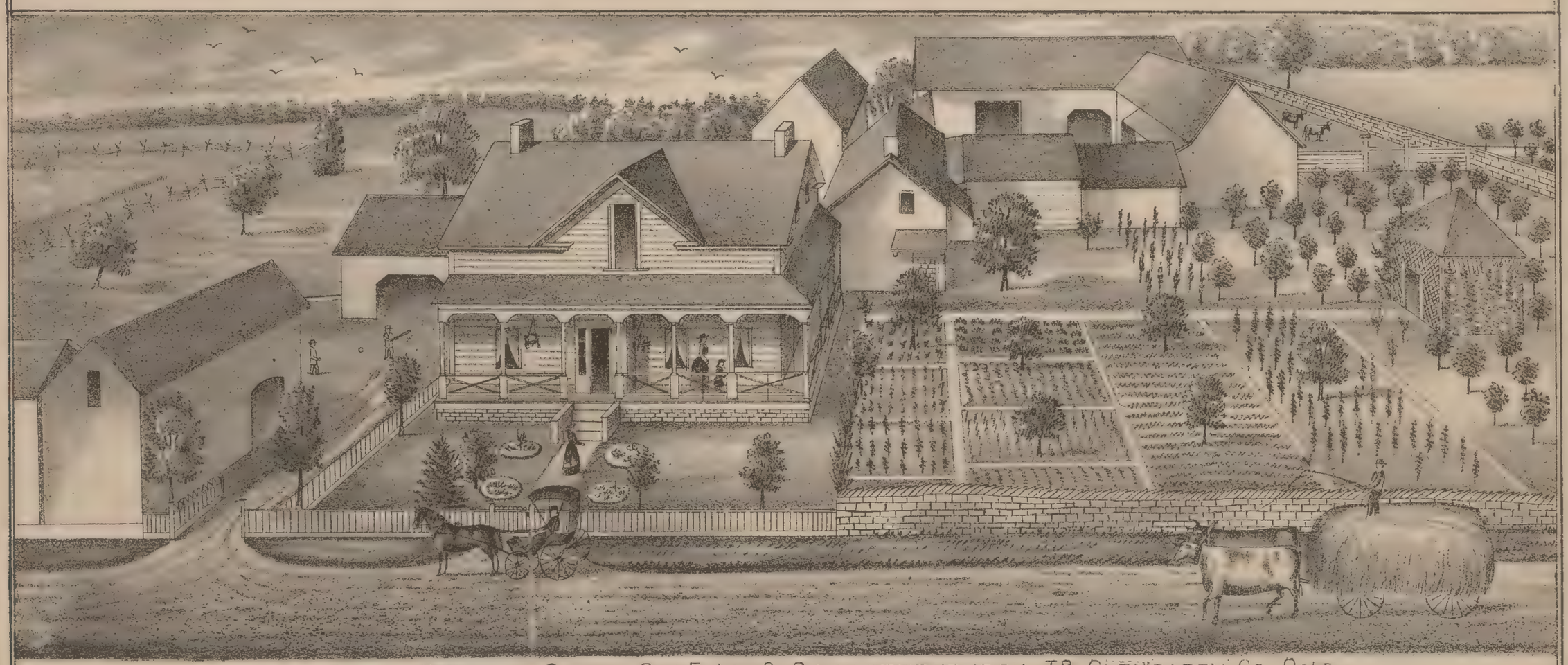
LAKE NIPISSING PARRY SOUND DISTRICT NIPISSING DISTRICT

Ottawa River Nipissing Route – Canadian Pacific Railway Canada Atlantic Railway Ottawa River Route – Canadian Pacific Railway Canada Central Railway Ottawa River Matawa River Mattawa Trout Creek Callander South Rose Bay Lake Nipissing Lake Temiscaming Lake Timiskaming Temiscaming Riviere a Veillet Riviere a Pierre Abercorn Abercrombie Alakoff Esmeralda Sheen Chichester Waltham Mansfield Hudders Field Clapham Allan Lochiel Thorncliffe Caldfield Alumette Island Pembroke Renfrew Clarendon Bristol Eardley Wakefield Masham Denholm Port Daniel Gore Templeton Hincks Bowman Villeneuve Dunlop Harrison Contract Lake Temiscaming Settlement Lake Timiskaming Settlement

Longitude West from Greenwich



FARM RES. OF **D.A.McPHERSON** LANCASTER TP, GLENGARRY CO. ONT.



FARM RES OF **BENJAMIN CLARK** CON. 5, LOT 8, CHARLOTTENBURGH TP, GLENGARRY CO. ONT.



John Little,
(DECEASED)
One of the first Settlers of Brant Tp.
ONT.



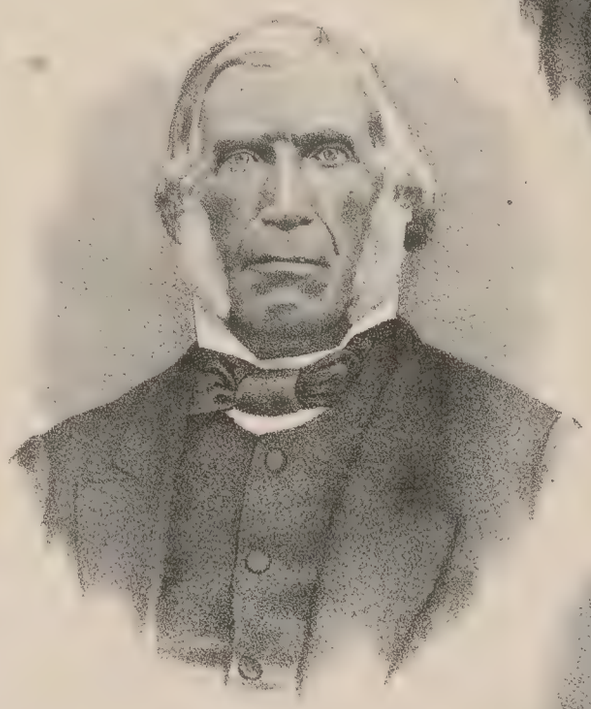
A. S. Elliot,
Chesley — ONT.



Duncan Kerr,
of
Brant Tp. ONT.



Thomas Todd,
One of the first Settlers in
Brant Tp, ONT.



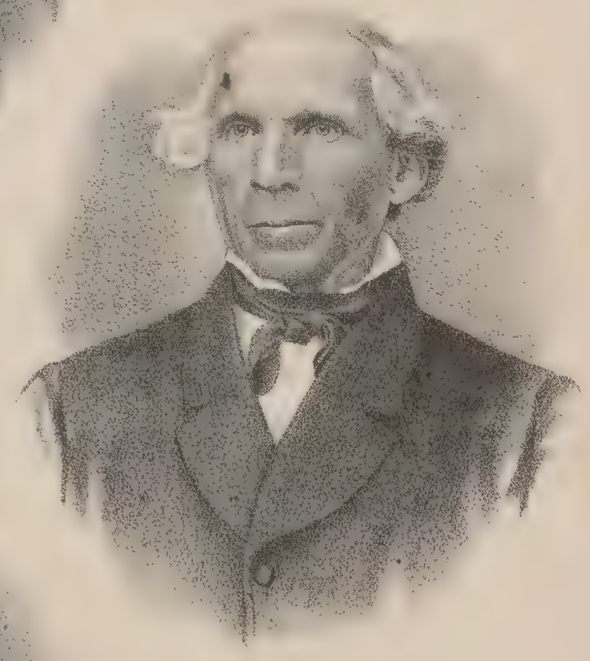
William Johnston
or "King Johnston"
1st Settler in Brant Tp,
ONT.



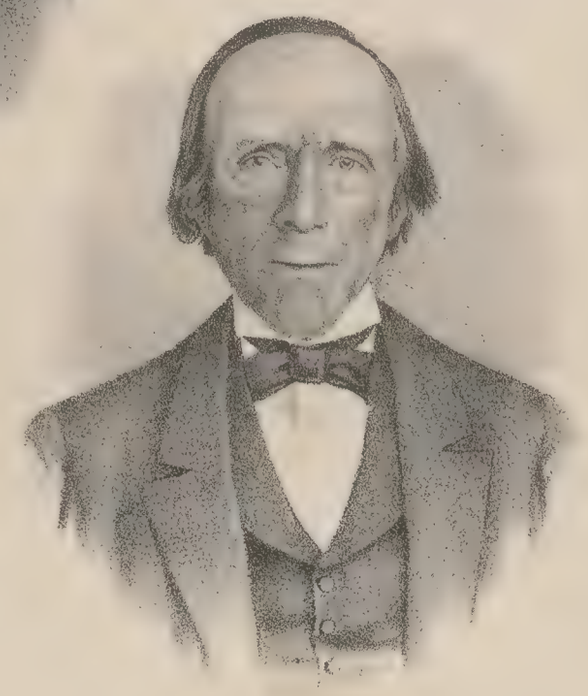
William Millar, J.P.
of Kincardine Tp.
ONT.



Christian Hassenjager.
2nd Settler in Hanover
ONT.



Andrew Bingham,
Pioneer of Carrick Tp,
ONT.



Richard Quinn
DEGEASED.
One of the 1st Settlers of Brant Tp,
ONT.



John Grainger,
BRANT Tp, ONT.

PRINTED BY ROLPH, SMITH & Co TORONTO.

Longitude West from Greenwich

75° 74° 73° 72° 71° 70°

REFERENCES.

- Post Office
- P.O. and Money Order Office
- P.O., Money Order Office and P.O. Savings Bank
- Telegraph Station
- Port of Entry
- Railways completed
- Railways in progress
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NEW ATLAS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

— COUNTIES OF —

SOULANGES	CHAMBLY	MASKINONGE	RICHMOND
VAUDREUIL	ROUVILLE	ST MAURICE	SHERBROOKE
TWO MOUNTAINS	VERCHERES	CHAMPLAIN	STANSTEAD
ARGENTEUIL	ST HYACINTHE	HUNTINGDON	LOTBINIERE
TERREBONNE	RICHELIEU	BEAUHARNOIS	MEGANTIC
MONTCALM	YAMASKA	CHATEAUGUAY	WOLFE
L'ASSOMPTION	DRUMMOND	LA PRAIRIE	COMPTON
LAVAL	BAGOT	NAPIERVILLE	LEVIS
JACQUES CARTIER	SHEFFORD	ST JOHN	DORCHESTER
HOCHELAGA	BROME	IBERVILLE	BEAUCE
JOLLIETTE	NICOLET	MISSISQUOI	BELLECHASSE
BERTHIER	ARTHABASKA	MONTMAGNY	

— QUEBEC —

Scale, 10 Miles per Inch.

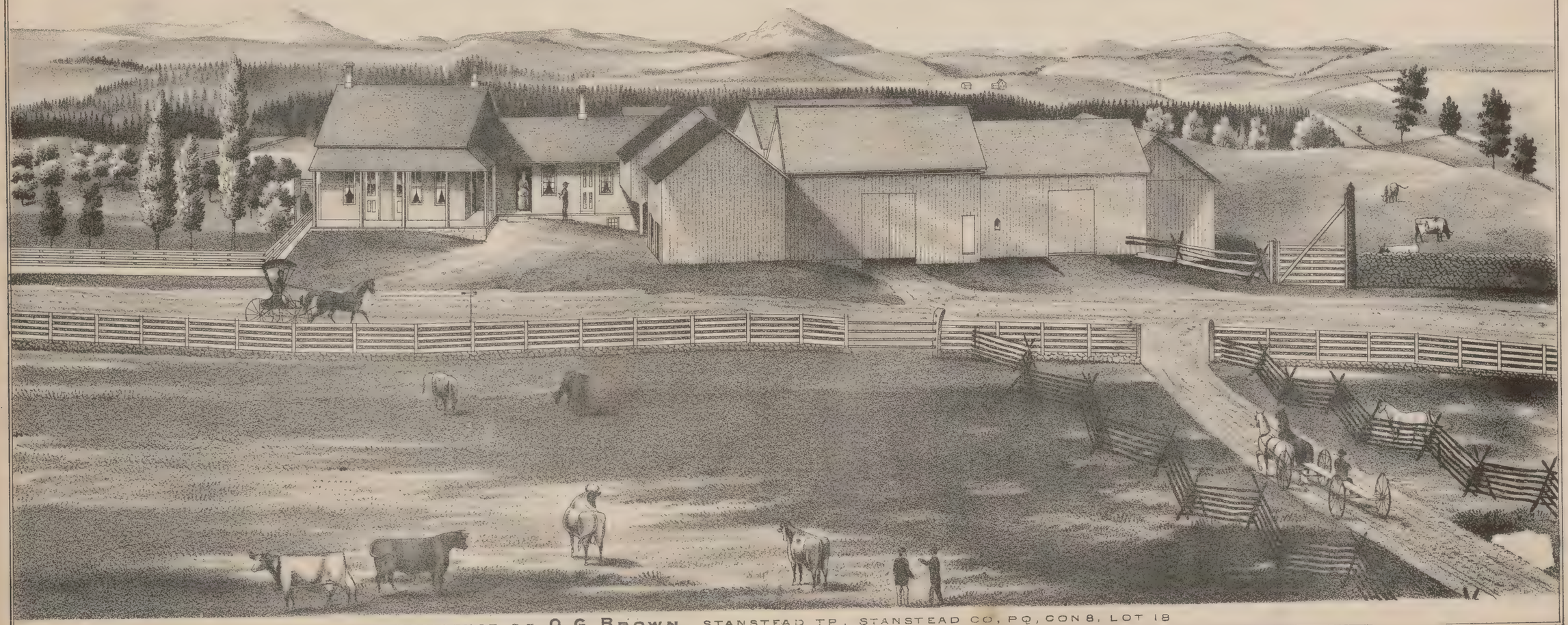
Longitude West from Greenwich



Mrs. O. G. Brown.



Mr. O. G. Brown.



THE RESIDENCE OF **O. G. BROWN**, STANSTEAD TP, STANSTEAD CO, PQ, CON 8, LOT 18

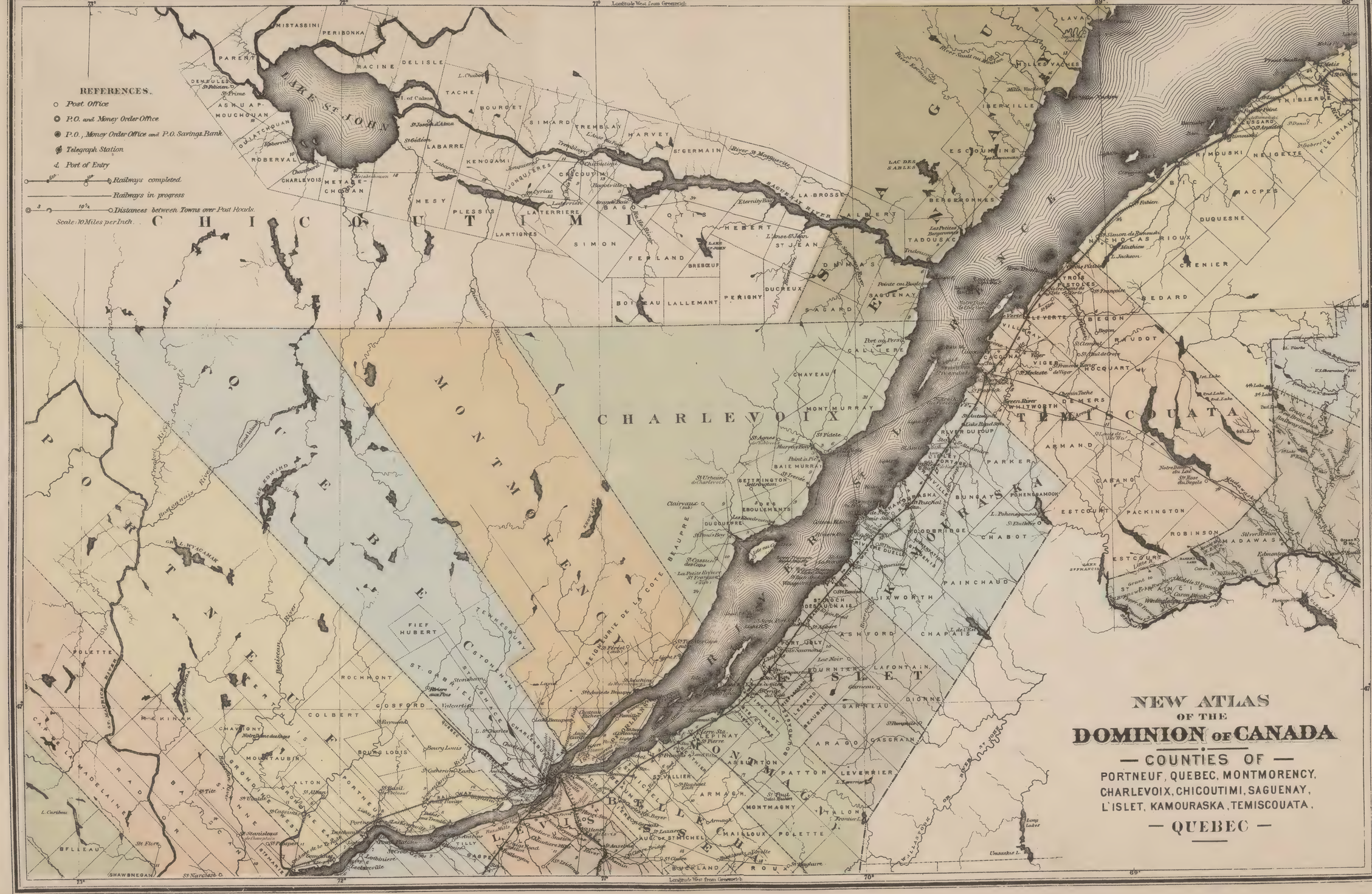
ROLPH SMITH & Co TORONTO



STORE AND RESIDENCE.



MILLS AND STORE OF **R.N.WALSH, ESQ**, DURHAM – **ORM**STOWN, CHATEAUGUAY Co, P.Q.


REFERENCES.
Post Office
P.O. and Money Order Office
P.O., Money Order Office and P.O. Savings Bank
Telegraph Station
Port of Entry
Railways completed.
Railways in progress
Distances between Towns over Post Roads.
Scale: 10 Miles per Inch.
Longitude West from Greenwich
LAKE ST JOHN
CHICOUTIMI
SAGUENAY
CHARLEVOIX
MONTMORENCY
PORTNEUF
QUEBEC
TEMISCOUATA
KAMOURASKA
L'ISLET
NEW ATLAS
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA
— COUNTIES OF —
PORTNEUF, QUEBEC, MONTMORENCY,
CHARLEVOIX, CHICOUTIMI, SAGUENAY,
L'ISLET, KAMOURASKA, TEMISCOUATA,
— QUEBEC —



"NESTLEDOWN" THE RES. OF S.W. FOSTER.



S. W. Foster.



"JUDGE FOSTER PARK," THE PROPERTY OF SAMUEL W. FOSTER, ESQ, SHERIFF OF THE DISTRICT OF BEDFORD, KNOWLTON, QUE.



THE GROUNDS OF THE VERMONT & CANADA NURSERIES, W. M. BURPEE & Co, PROPRS HEAD OFFICE: BEEBE PLAIN, QUE

NEW ATLAS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

— COUNTIES OF —

RIMOUSKI, BONAVENTURE
GASPE, ISLAND OF ANTICOSTI

— QUEBEC —

ALSO THE

— MAGDALEN ISLANDS —

REFERENCES.

- Post Office
- P.O. and Money Order Office
- P.O., Money Order Office and P.O. Savings Bank
- Telegraph Station
- Port of Entry
- Railways completed
- Railways in progress
- Distances between Towns over Post Roads. Scale, 10 Miles per Inch.

ISLAND OF ANTICOSTI

MAGDALEN ISLANDS

RIMOUSKI

BONAVENTURE

GASPE

BAY CHALEUR

Longitude West from Greenwich



LA-MAIMAISON THE RESIDENCE OF **F.G.DES RIVIERES**, STANBRIDGE TP, MISSISQUOI CO. QUE.



RESIDENCE AND TANNERY OF **DUNN BROS**, STANBRIDGE, MISSISQUOI CO. QUE.



RESIDENCE OF **GEO. WESTON ESQ**, EAST HATLEY, QUE



RESIDENCE OF **J. BROSSEAU ESQ**, ST ARMAND, MISSISQUOI CO. QUE.



MANUFACTURERS OF LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES & FLOUR — YOKASIPPI MILLS, HENRY CARGILL, PROP.R — YOKASIPPI, BRUCE COUNTY, ONTARIO.



RES. OF A.S. ELLIOT, CHESLEY, BRUCE CO, ONT.

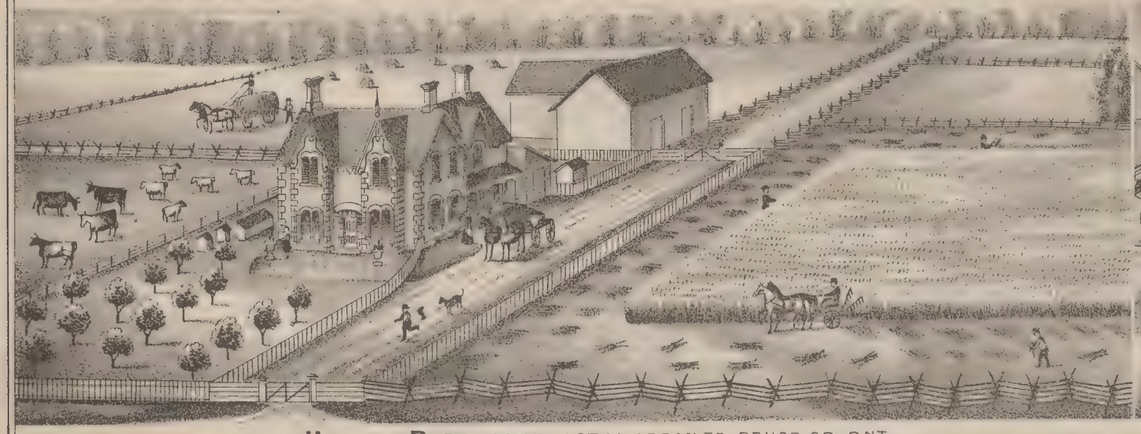


RESIDENCE OF J.H. ADAMS — HANOVER, GREY CO, ONT

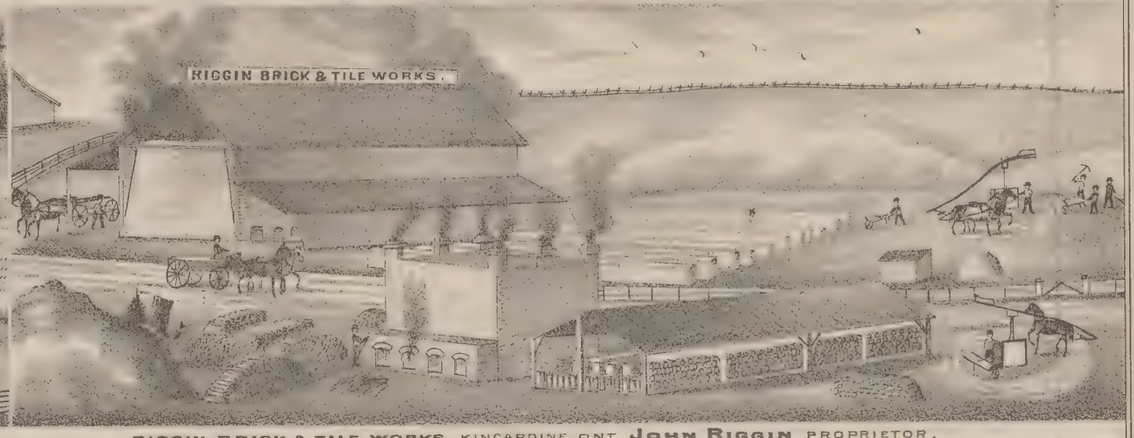


RES. OF JACOB MESSENGER.

RES. OF LUKE GARDNER CON 8, LOTS 30 & 31, ARRAN TP, BRUCE CO. ONT.



RES. OF HENRY DICK CON B. LOT 14 ARRAN TP. BRUCE CO, ONT.



RIGGIN BRICK & TILE WORKS, KINCARDINE ONT, JOHN RIGGIN PROPRIETOR.



RES OF WM. BROCKIE, CON 16, LOT 1, GREENOCK TP. BRUCE CO. ONT.



ROBT SCOTTS GRAIN WAREHOUSE, PAISLEY, BRUCE CO. ONT.



RES. OF LEWIS LAMB, CON A. LOT 37, GREENOCK TP BRUCE CO.

NEW ATLAS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

— COUNTIES OF —

MADAWASKA, RESTIGOUCHE
VICTORIA, NORTHUMBERLAND,
GLOUCESTER, KENT,

— NEW BRUNSWICK —

REFERENCES.

- Post Office
- P.O. and Money Order Office
- P.O., Money Order Office and P.O. Savings Bank
- Telegraph Station
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- Railways in progress
- Distances between Towns over Post Roads.

Longitude West from Greenwich
66°
67°
68°
65°
64°
47
RESTIGOUCHE
MADAWASKA
VICTORIA
NORTHUMBERLAND
GLOUCESTER
KENT
BAY CHALEUR
MIRAMICHI BAY
RICHIBUCTO BAY
NEPISIGUIT Bay
Campbellton
Dalhousie
Bathurst
Newcastle
Chatham
Douglastown
Newport
Port Daniel
Gaspé Basin
Percé
Paspebiac
Carleton
Hamilton
Cox
Hope
Shippegan
Caraquette
Escuminac
Richibucto
Kingston
Buctouche
Shediac
Dorchester
Moncton
Sackville
Westmorland
Albert
Hillsborough
Harvey
Salisbury
Hopewell
Petitcodiac
Elgin
Havelock
Hardwicke
Alnwick
Blackville
Ludlow
Blissfield
Northesk
Nelson
Derby
Glenelg
Carlet
Huskisson
Kent
Weldford
Wellington
Botsford
Dundas
Addington
Durham
Drummond
Aberdeen
Dungarvon
Wilmot
Simonds
Brighton
Peel
Gordon
Canterbury
Kent
Wicklow
Southesk
Northumberland
Alnwick
Newcastle
Chatham
Douglastown
Bathurst
Nepisiguit Bay
Restigouche
Campbellton
Dalhousie
Matapedia
Patapedia
Addington
Colborne
Dalhousie
Eldon



John Hunter.
Kincardine (Town Clerk)



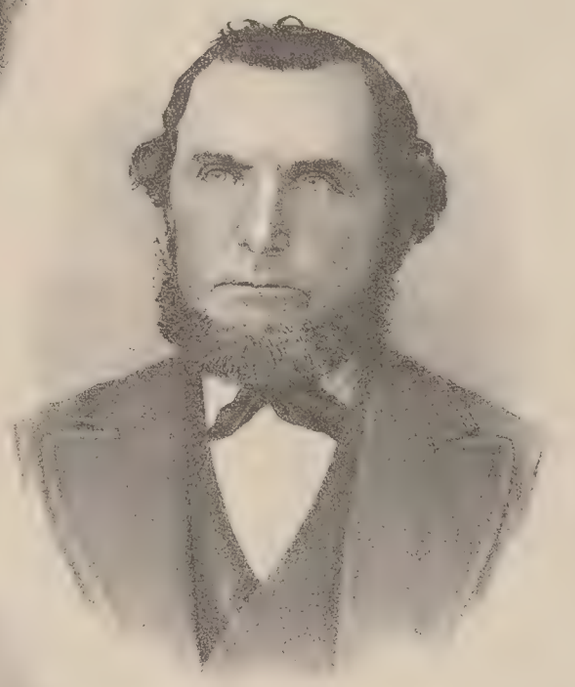
Jas Taylor M.D.
TARA. ONT



Wm. Sloan M.D.
BLYTH, ONT.



John S. Tolton.
WALKERTON, ONT.



Michael Fischer,
Many Years Reeve of CARRICK,
BRUCE CO, ONT.



Richard Rivers.
President of the Nthn Exhibtn Socty.
WALKERTON. ONT.



Peter Stewart Mc Laren,
BRUCE TP. - BRUCE CO.
ONT.



Edward Mc Donald.
Deputy Reeve of WALKERTON.
ONT.



D.A Mac Crimmon M.D.
LUCKNOW, ONT.



James Murphy M.D.
MILDMAY, ONT.



Robert Kirk [Deceased]
Collingwood.



Echo Lawrence
Nottawasaga.



Alex Machan
Sunnidale - One of the early Settlers.





W H Newman
Innisfil - Oldest living settler in Tp. Settled 1819.

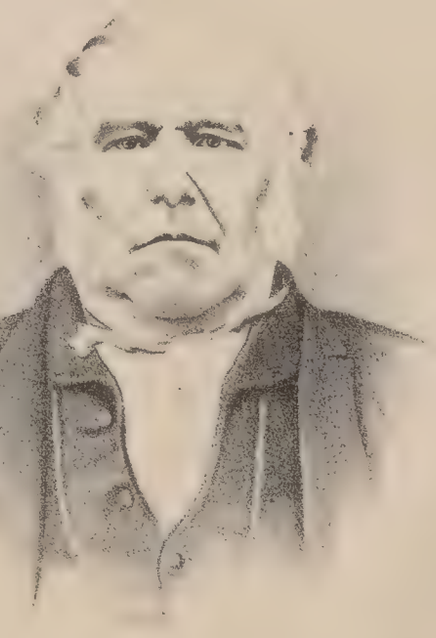
Angus Bell
Settled in Nottawasaga in 1834.



D. A. Currie
Nottawasaga.



James Leach
Member of Nottawasaga Council.





Charles Jarratt
P. M. - One of the first Settlers at "Jarratts"

D. J. Warnica
Innisfil - One of the earliest Settlers and member of first Council.



D. G. Bunt
one of the earliest Settlers at Nottawa.

NEW ATLAS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

— COUNTIES OF —

CARLETON, YORK, SUNBURY,
CHARLOTTE, QUEENS, KINGS,
ST JOHN, WESTMORLAND, ALBERT.

— NEW BRUNSWICK —

REFERENCES.

- Post Office
- P.O. and Money Order Office
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- Distances between Towns over Post Roads.

NORTHUMBERLAND STRAIT

BAY OF FUNDY

Longitude West from G.



Geo. Sneath,
Tp. Clerk of Vespra.



Hugh Mc Carroll,
of W. Gwillimbury.



Mrs. Jas. Mc Dermott



Jas. Mc Dermott,
Tecumseth Tp.



Thos. Drury, Oro Tp.
One of Original Settlers.



Joseph Walker,
Founder of Walkerton, Ont.
Born in Tecumseth Tp.



R. H. Johnston
Reeve of Tonetangushine.



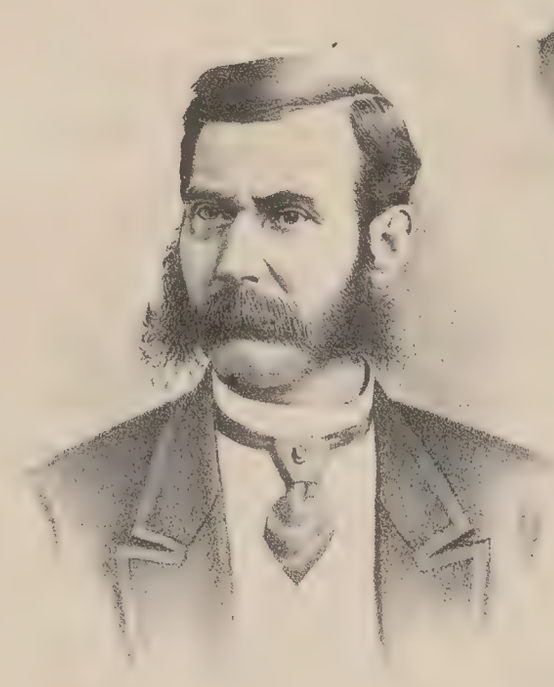
Robt Paton
New Lowell - Reeve of Sunnidale Tp.



David Dunn
Reeve of Essa & Ex Warden of Simcoe Co.



H. J. Banting
Cookstown - Clerk of the Co. of Simcoe.



Christopher Cook
of Cookstown - Warden of Simcoe Co.



J. Kelly
Reeve of Adjala Tpl.



Neil Anderson
Ex Reeve of Sunnidale Tp



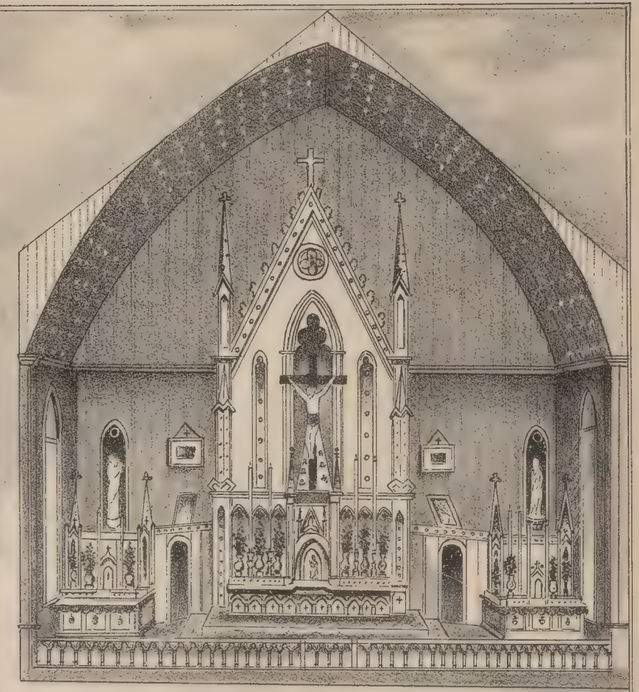
Arthur Craig
Reeve of Medonte Tp.



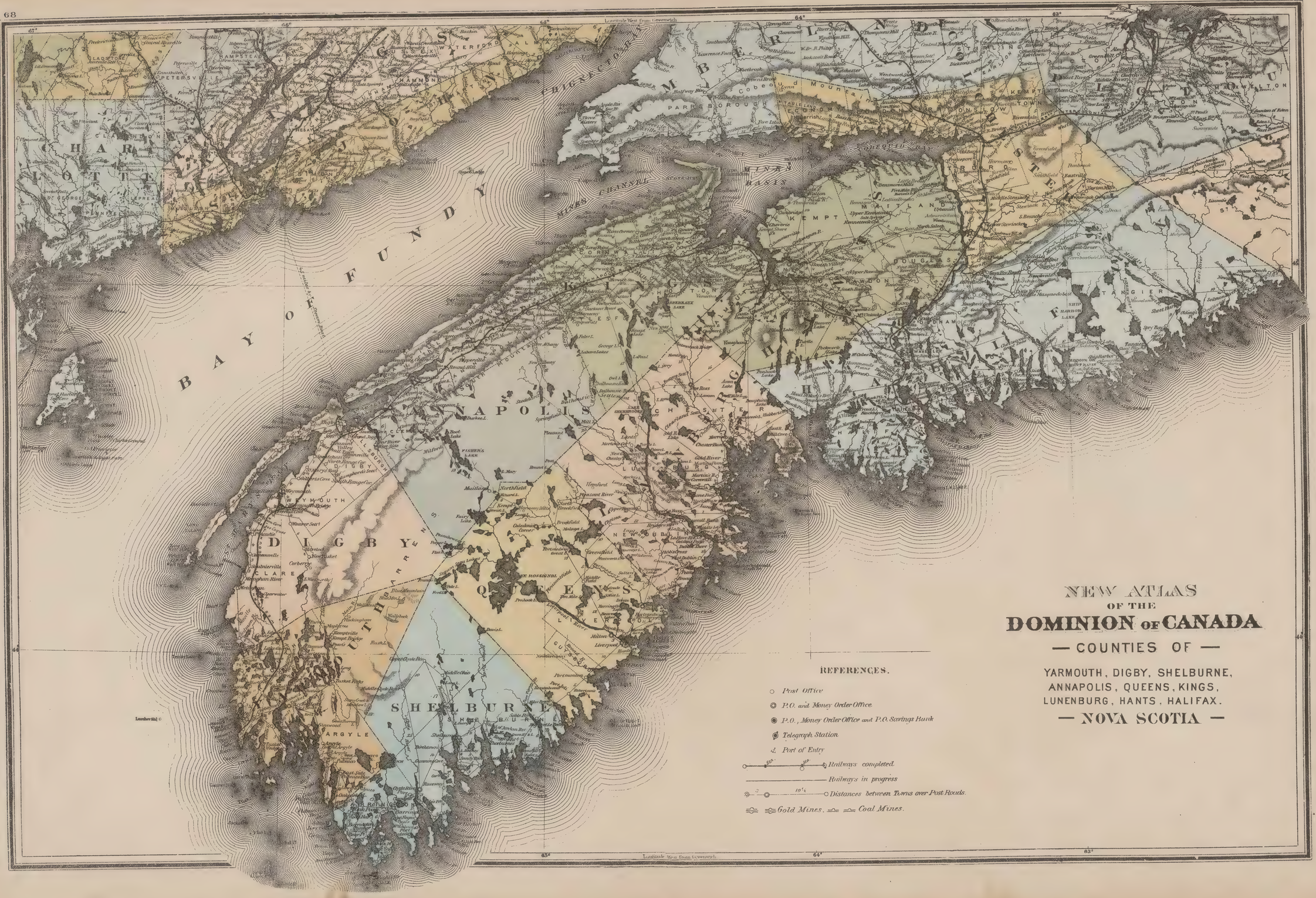
Archd Thomson
Reeve of Orillia Tp.



Robt Laudlaw
Reeve of Vespra Tp.



St James Church and Presbytery. **Rev. Francis Mc Spiritt Pastor**, South Adjala, Simcoe Co. Ont.



REFERENCES.

- Post Office
- P.O. and Money Order Office
- P.O., Money Order Office and P.O. Savings Bank
- Telegraph Station
- Port of Entry
- Railways completed
- Railways in progress
- Distances between Towns over Post Roads.
- Gold Mines. Coal Mines.

NEW ATLAS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

— COUNTIES OF —

YARMOUTH, DIGBY, SHELBURNE,
ANNAPOLIS, QUEENS, KINGS,
LUNENBURG, HANTS, HALIFAX.

— NOVA SCOTIA —



"SUMMERHILL FARM" RESIDENCE OF **PETER ARKELL,** CON 9, LOTS 10 & 11, CULROSS TP, BRUCE CO, ONTARIO.
BREEDER OF PURE DURHAM CATTLE, COTSWOLD SHEEP AND BERKSHIRE PIGS,

64° Longitude West from Greenwich. 63° 61°

REFERENCES.

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- P.O. and Money Order Office
- P.O., Money Order Office and P.O. Savings Bank
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- Railways completed
- Railways in progress
- Distances between Towns over Post Roads.
- Gold Mines. Coal Mines.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

NORTHUMBERLAND STRAIT

ST GEORGE'S BAY

CHEDABUCTO BAY

NEW ATLAS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

— COUNTIES OF —

CUMBERLAND, COLCHESTER, PICTOU
ANTIGONISH, GUYSBOROUGH

— NOVA SCOTIA —

INVERNESS, CAPE BRETON,
VICTORIA, RICHMOND,

— CAPE BRETON —

PRINCE, QUEENS, KINGS,
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

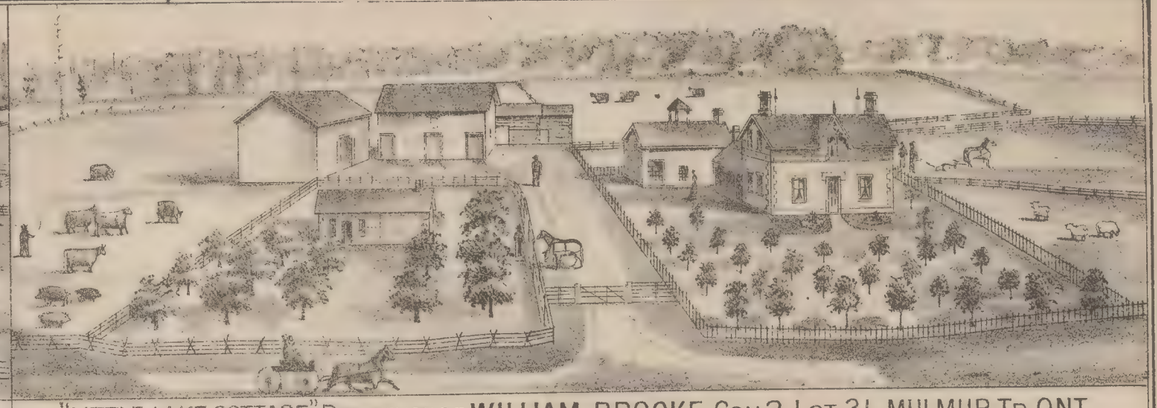
Longitude West from Greenwich 63° 61° 60°



TANNERY & RESIDENCES OF **ZINKAN, CRESS & Co,** PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO
MANUFACTURERS OF SPANISH SOLE LEATHER



RESIDENCE OF ANDREW WANLESS, CON. 4, LOT 11, TOSSORONTIO TP, ONT.



"LITTLE LAKE COTTAGE" RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM BROOKE, CON 2, LOT 31, MULMUR TP, ONT.



RESIDENCE OF H.R. WHITESIDE, CON. 5, LOT 7, ESSA TP ONT.



RESIDENCE OF JONATHAN COPELAND (DECEASED) CON 3, LOT 27 MULMUR TP, ONT.



RESIDENCE OF ROBERT LEADLAY, CON. 7, LOT 16, VESPRA TP. ONT.



RUSTIC VILLA, RESIDENCE OF GEORGE LEACH, CON 9, LOT 26, NOTTAWASAGA TP, ONT.



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM TUPLINC CON. 2 W., LOT 27, MULMUR TP, ONT.



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE STEWART, CON 12 LOT 4, NOTTAWASAGA TP, ONT.

MAP OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH WEST TERRITORY

Long. West from Greenwich 101 100°50 100 99°50 99 98°50 98 97°50 97 96°50 96

Long. West from Washington 24°30 24 23°30 23 22°30 22 21°30 21 20°30 20 19°30

Lat. 50°30 50 49°30 49

TOWNSHIP DIAGRAM
showing the manner of
NUMBERING THE SECTIONS.

31	32	33	34	35	36
30	29	28	27	26	25
19	20	21	22	23	24
18	17	16	15	14	13
7	8	9	10	11	12
6	5	4	3	2	1

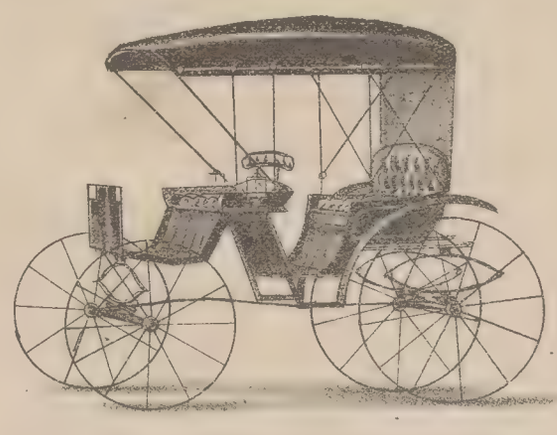
REFERENCES.

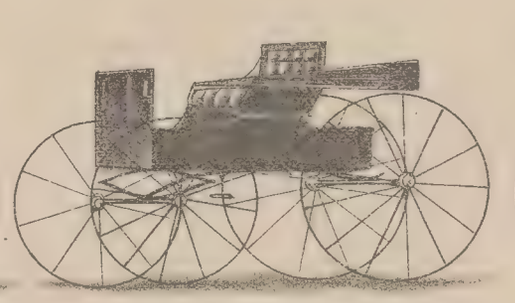
Range Numbers I.II.III.IV.
Township Do 1.2.3.4.5.
Section Do 1.2.3.4.5.6.7.

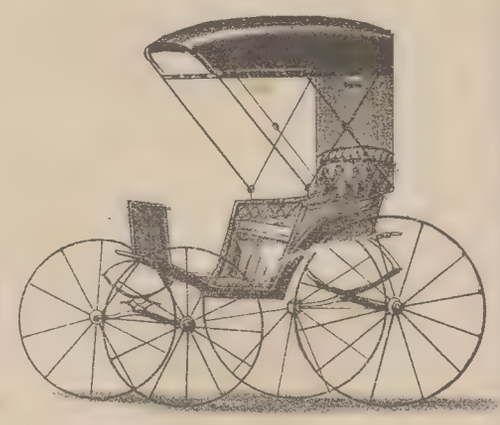
SCALE OF MILES
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 10 20 30 40 Miles

LAKE MANITOBA
LAKE WINNIPEG
LAKE WINNIPEGOSIS
LAKE DAUPHIN
LAKE MANITOU
LAKE ST. MARTIN
LAKE WINNIPEG
LAKE MOOSEHEAD
LAKE ST. CLAIR
LAKE TAUPINAMBOU
LAKE AUDE
LAKE DAUPHIN
LAKE MANITOU
LAKE ST. MARTIN
LAKE WINNIPEG
LAKE MOOSEHEAD
LAKE ST. CLAIR
LAKE TAUPINAMBOU
LAKE AUDE
Long Point
Big Point
Lake Manitou
Lake St. Martin
Lake Winnipeg
Lake Moosehead
Lake St. Clair
Lake Taupinambou
Lake Aude
Oak River
Dauphin River
Crane Creek
Whirlpool River
Little Saskatchewan River
Assiniboine River
Souris River
Pine Creek
Qu'Appelle River
Shell River
Swan River
Valley River
Turtle Mountain
Pembina Mountain
Pembina River
Missouri River
Rock Lake
Moose Lake
Moose Mountain
Moose Jaw Creek
Moose Jaw River
Moose Mountain Creek
Moose Mountain Trail
Moose Mountain Road
Moose Mountain Post Office
Moose Mountain Lake
Moose Mountain Creek
Moose Mountain River











RAMSAY'S CARRIAGE AND WAGGON WORKS, ORILLIA, ONT.



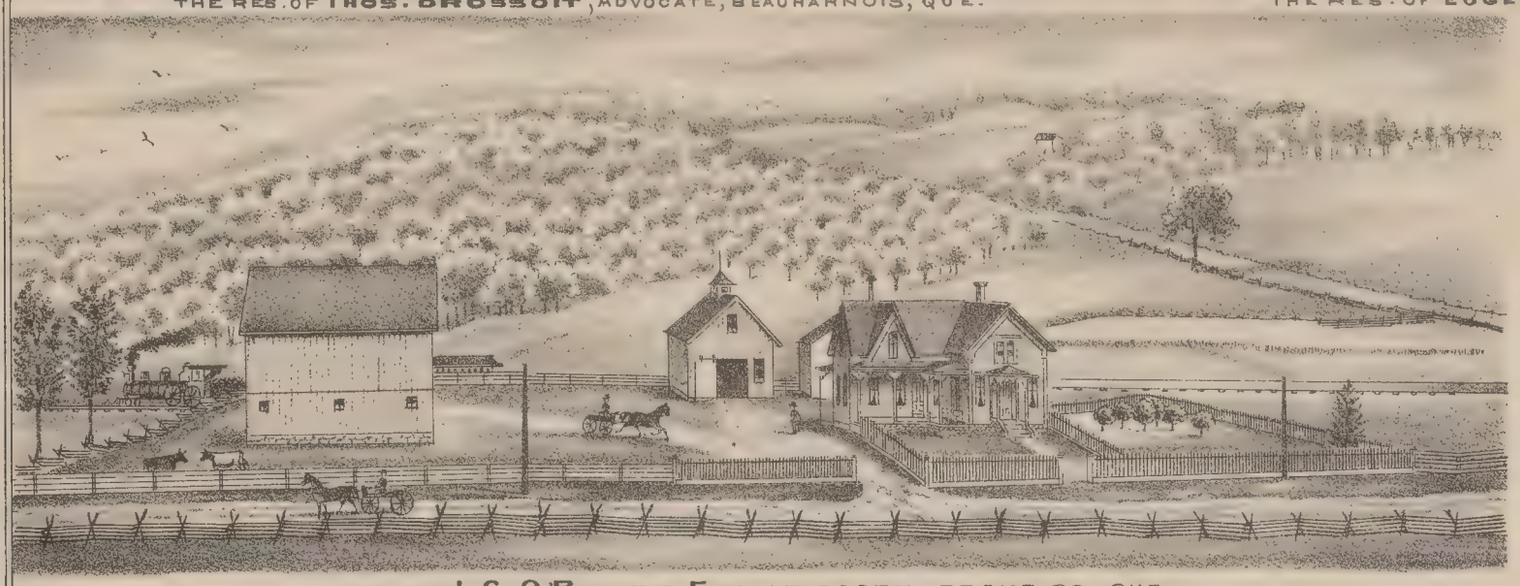
CENTRAL HOTEL, THOS. COLLINS PROP., COLLINGWOOD, ONT.



THE RES. OF THOS. BROSSOIT, ADVOCATE, BEAUHARNOIS, QUE.



THE RES. OF EUGENE A. DYER ESQ., SUTTON TP., BROME CO., QUE.



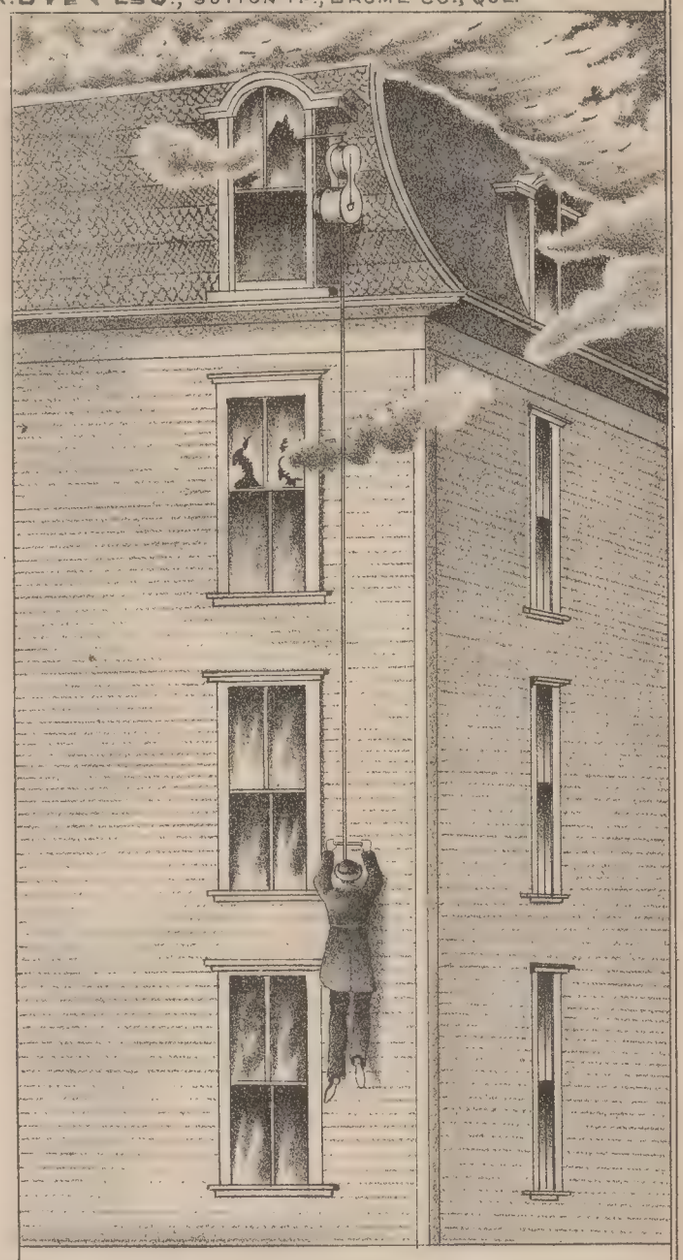
RES. OF J. C. O'BRIEN ESQ, ABERCORN, BROME CO., QUE.

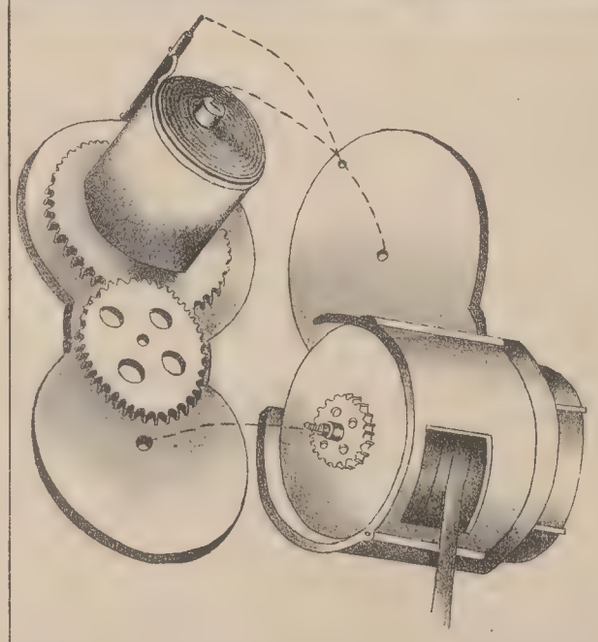


THE RES. OF G. C. DYER ESQ., SUTTON, BROME CO. QUE.



RES. OF A. CAMERON, M.D., M.P., HUNTINGDON QUE.





BALL'S IMPROVED FIRE ESCAPE,

THE PROPERTY OF

BALL, GALLAHER & GRIFFITH,

STANSTEAD TOWNSHIP, STANSTEAD COUNTY, P.Q.

This invention (as shown in above cut) is automatic, and consists of an iron frame, in which is encased a spring, gearing, spool, governor, friction strap, &c., &c.

MODE OF OPERATING.—The machine is suspended from a window or cornice of a building; and to make a descent, the individual places the loop around the body, takes hold with his hands, and swings off. The speed is regulated by a governor. On reaching the ground, loosening the loop, and letting it go, it recoils ready for use again, thus enabling many to make their escape in a short space of time. For full particulars, apply to the above firm.

MAP OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

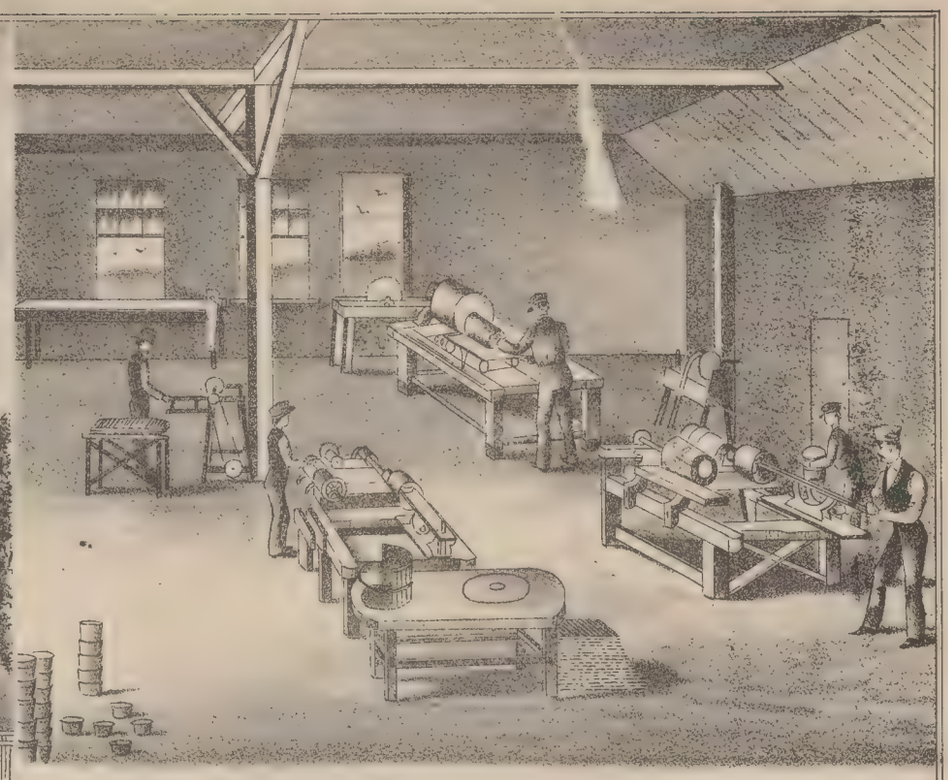
COMPILED FROM THE
MAP OF THE PROVINCE
RECENTLY PREPARED
under the direction of the
HON. J. W. TRUTCH
Lieut. Govr of the Province
WITH ADDITIONS FROM THE
MAPS OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Scale of Miles.
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100


ALASKA
DIXON ENTRANCE
PORT SIMPSON
SKEENA RIVER
PORT ESSINGTON
FORT WRANGEL
QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS
GRAHAM Is
MASSET INLET
CHARLOTTE
MASSET
PRINCE OF WALES Is
DALLAS Is
ABERCROMBIE
MILBANKE SOUND
BROUGHTON
QUEEN CHARLOTTE Is
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
Kitlawdlahs
Kuldoes
Fort Connolly
Fort Babine
Babine Lake
Stuart L.
Fraser L.
Trembleur L.
Takatchi L.
Tatlatui L.
Tatlatui Mt.
Tatlatui R.
Skeena R.
Kitsumgallum R.
Kitsumgallum L.
Kitsumgallum Mt.
Kitsumgallum Fk.
Kitsumgallum Pass
Kitsumgallum Trail
Kitsumgallum Ind. Village
Kitsumgallum Ind. Reserve



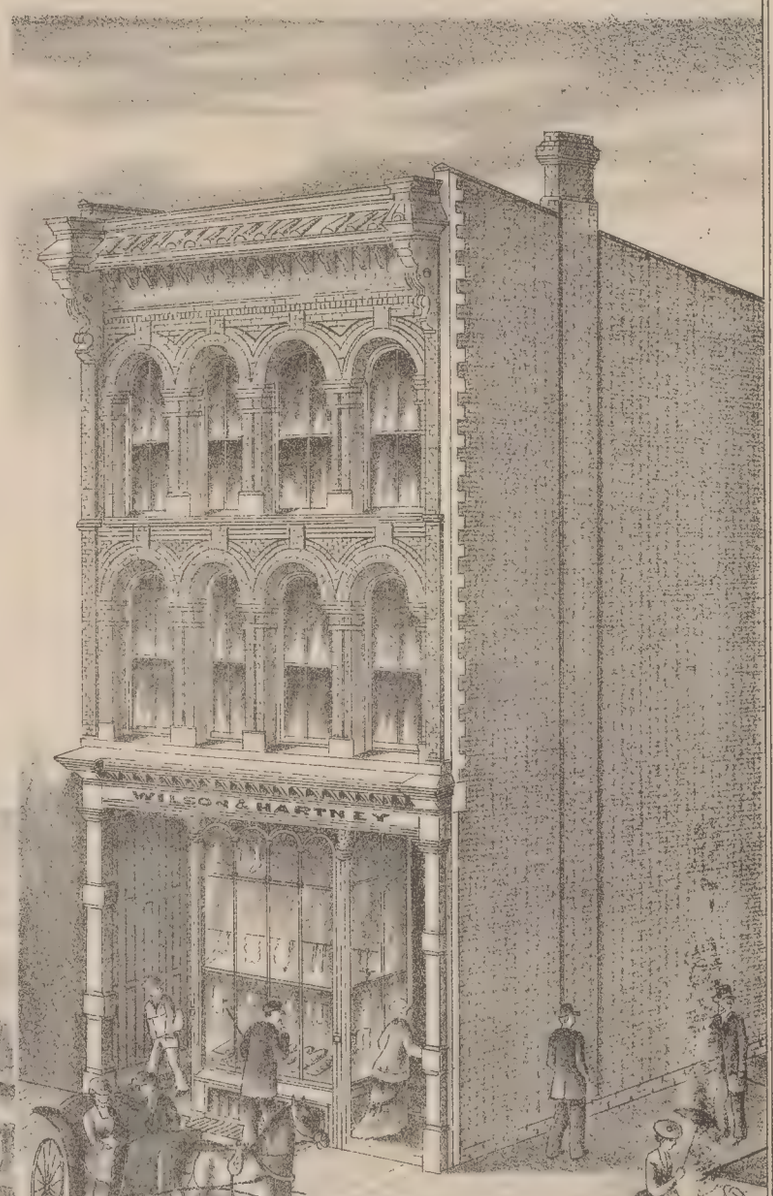
RES. OF GEORGE ADAMS ESQ, ADAMSVILLE, BROME CO., QUE.



ARNPRIOR BUTTER-TUB FACTORY, THEO. BLACK PROPR., ARNPRIOR, ONT.



RES. OF RICHARD DULMAGE, BARRISTER AT LAW. REEVE OF ARNPRIOR, RENFREW, ONT.



THE ARCADE. WILSON & HARTNEY PROPRS., ARNPRIOR ONT.





ARNPRIOR MARBLE WORKS & QUARRY, P.T. SOMERVILLE, PROPR., ARNPRIOR, ONT.



STORE & RESIDENCE OF D. B. PEASE, VALLEYFIELD, BEAUHARNOIS CO., QUE.

SIR COLIN THE 3rd.

This celebrated horse was bred by John Carr, of Huntingdon Co., Que., importer and breeder of Clydesdale horses. Foaled May 1st, 1875. His sire was the celebrated imported horse from Fifeshire, Scotland bought from James Drummond, of Blackhaw Farm.

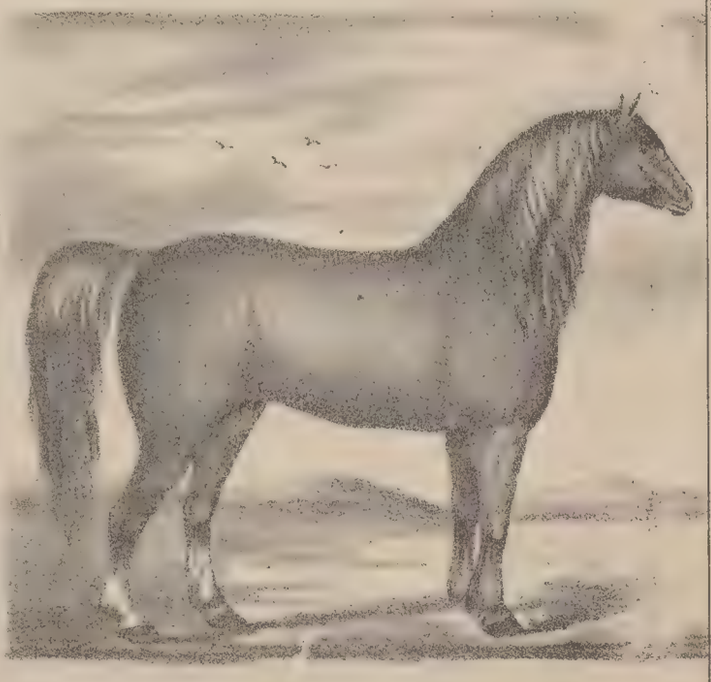
Dam of "Sir Colin the 3rd," "Maggie," was bred from the imported horse, "Old Britain." "Maggie" has taken four first prizes at the County Show at Huntingdon and one second prize at the District Show.

"Sir Colin 2nd," sire of "Sir Colin 3rd," was bred by Mr. Logan, of Fernabog, Ayrshire, out of his Clydesdale mare "Jess," winner of prizes at Glasgow, Paisley, &c. Her sire was "Lothian Tom," winner of many prizes.

Pedigree of "Superior," sire of "Dandy," the dam of young "Sir Colin 2nd."

"Superior" was got by "Champion," who was never beaten; his dam a first prize mare of pure Clydesdale blood.

"Superior" was shown at Kirkintilloch in 1849, and gained first prize for the best two-year old colt; in 1850, at Glasgow, where he won over thirteen others; in 1851 he won first prize at Elgin; in 1852 won the Northumberland Agricultural Society's first prize of £20 at Belford; and in 1853 won third premium at Aberdeen.



Rev. K.A. Campbell.

SCHOOL HOUSE.



CHURCH OF THE ANGELS GUARDIAN AND PRESBYTERY, REV. K. A. CAMPBELL, PASTOR, ORILLIA, ONT.

MAP
OF PART OF THE
NORTH WEST TERRITORY
— including the —
PROVINCE of MANITOBA
SHOWING ALSO THE ROUTE
— OF THE —
CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY

Scale of Miles.
0 15 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

REFERENCES.
Mounted Police Stations are marked thus
Indians Reserves
Roads, Trails &c.
Heights above the Sea are marked in Feet

BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE DOMINION OF CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

Map showing the
DAWSON ROUTE
— also —
THE ROUTE OF
PACIFIC RAILWAY
From Thunder Bay to Fort Garry.

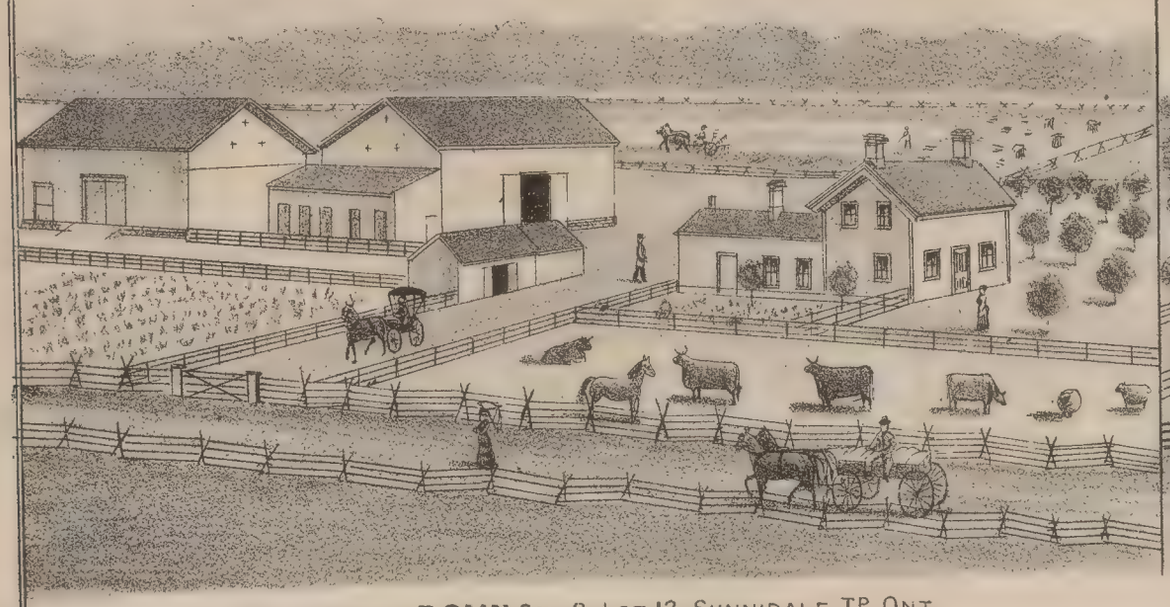
Longitude West from Greenwich.



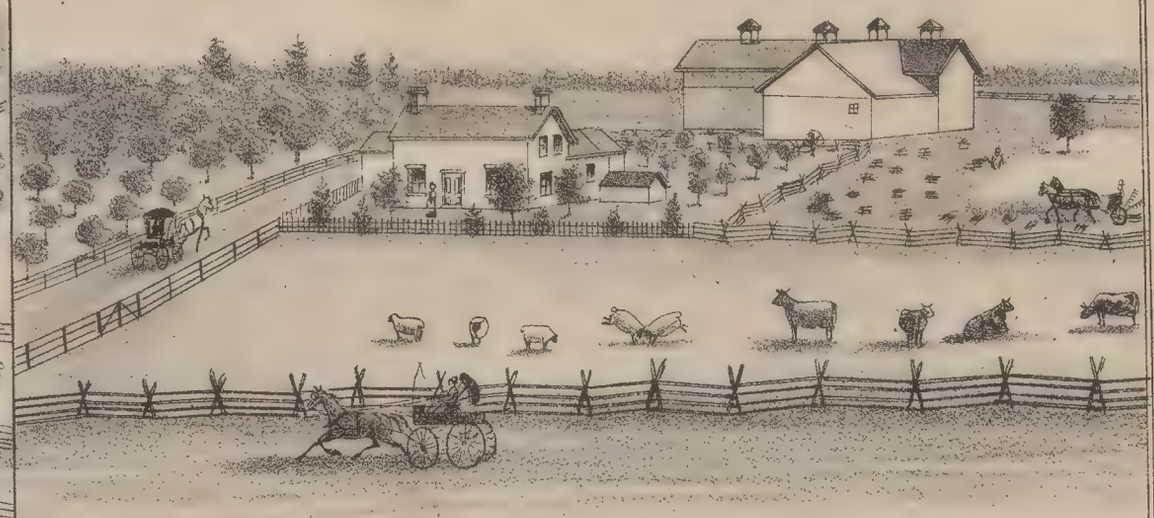
RESIDENCE OF **JOHN GRAHAM**, CON 1, LOT 9, TOSSORONTIO TP ONT.



RES. OF **W.H. PARTRIDGE**, BREEDER OF THOROUGH-BRED DURHAM CATTLE, CON 1, LOT 17, VESPRA TP ONT.



RESIDENCE OF **P. CAIN**, CON 8, LOT 13, SUNNIDALE TP ONT.



RES. OF **G. SIDDALL** (NATIVE OF YORKSHIRE.) CON 3, LOT 28, MULMUR TP ONT.



"THE REVERE HOUSE" W.H. Mc DOUGALL, Propr ALLISTON, SIMCOE Co ONT.



Thomas Long
M.P.P., Collingwood.



Rev. Dr Lett, L.L.D., D.D.
[Deceased]





S. Wainwright
Mayor of Orillia.



W. P. Little
M.P. for South Simcoe.



George McManus, Ex. M.P.P.
Mono Centre.

Wm Noble Ruttledge
Coldwater, Warden of Co. in 1877.



W. H. Stephens
Glencairn.



T. R. Ferguson, M.P.
[Deceased] Cookstown.



Wm H Parkhill
M.P.P. Randwick P.O.

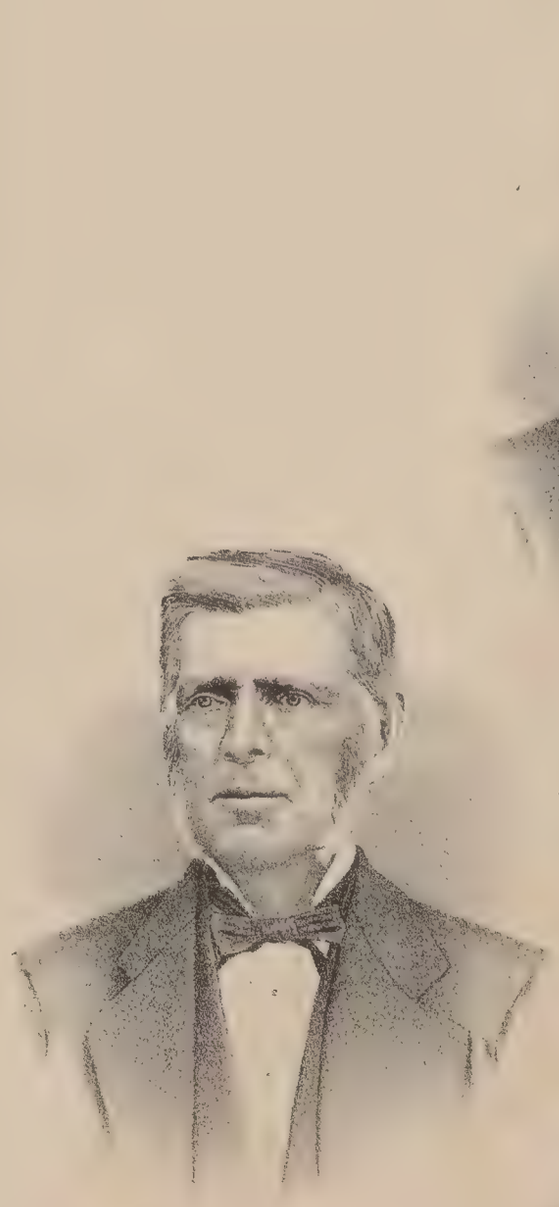


Adam Dudgeon
Mayor of Collingwood.

MAP
SHOWING THE
ELECTORAL DIVISIONS
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA.

SHEET No 2

Scale 30 Miles per Inch.



Archd. Ferguson
2nd Dept.y Reeve of Nottawasaga Tp



John McGowan
Dept.y Reeve of Vespra.



O. J. Phelps
Phelpstown.



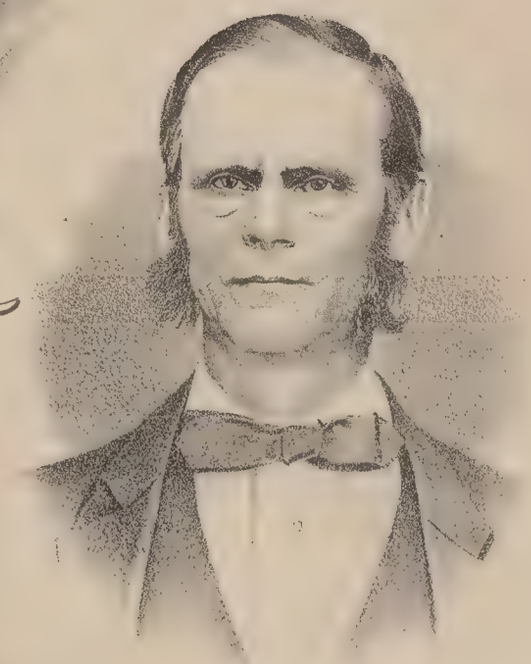
William Hunter
Dept.y Reeve of Simmidale Tp.





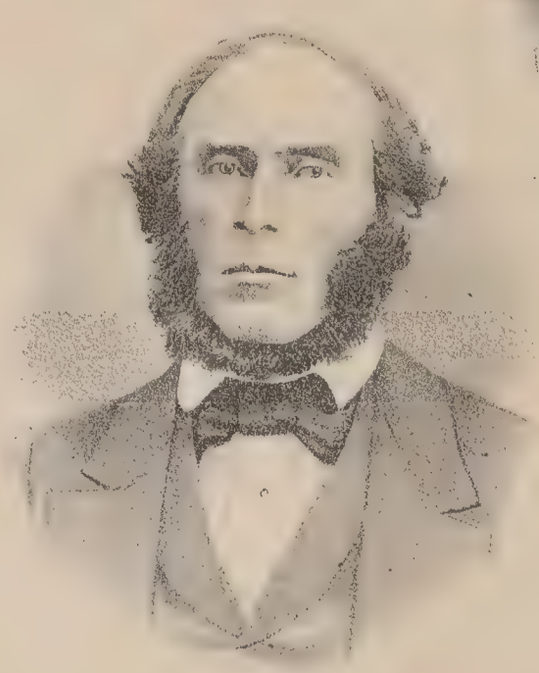
Matthew Ronan
Ex Reeve of Adjala Tp.

Geo. P. Hughes
Keenansville, Clk. of Adjala Tp.





J. A. Mather
Tp. Treasurer of Simmidale.
New Lowell P.O.



Charles Pallery
Tp. Clerk of Innisfil.

Dr. A. B. Rose
Bondhead.

Charles Harvie
Dept.y Reeve of Orillia Tp.

MAP
SHOWING THE
ELECTORAL DIVISIONS
OF THE
DOMINION of CANADA.
SHEET No I.

Scale 30 Miles to one inch



RES. & STORE OF **J.G. CHANTLER**, NEWTON ROBINSON, TECUMSETH TP ONT.

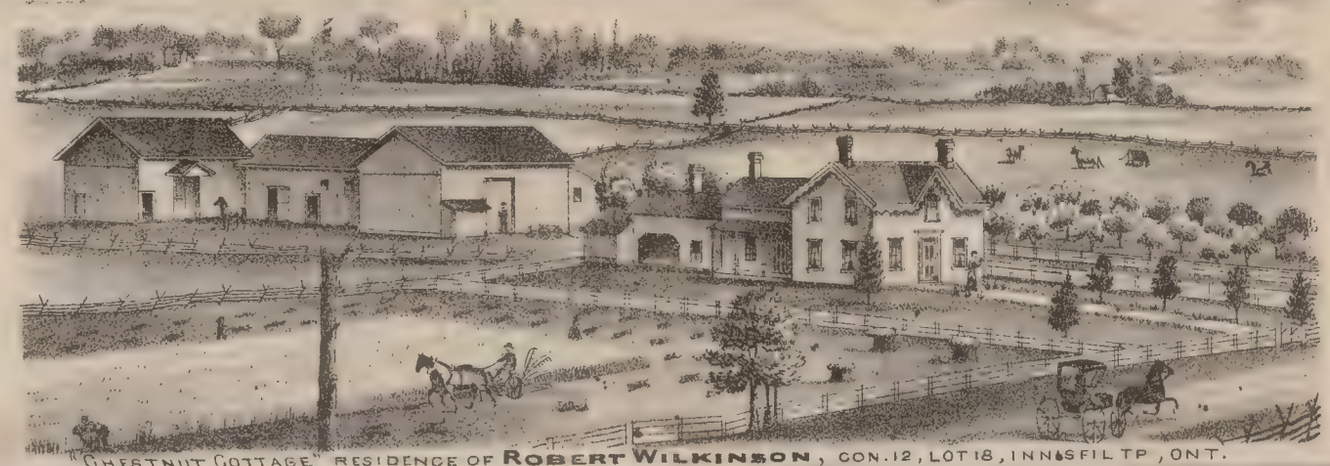


RES. OF **R.T. BANTING**, COOKSTOWN, ESSA TP, ONT.





"PROSPECT HILL" RES. OF **ALLEN FLACK** CON. 6, LOT 5, NOTTAWASAGA TP. ONT



"CHESTNUT COTTAGE" RESIDENCE OF **ROBERT WILKINSON**, CON. 12, LOT 18, INNISFIL TP, ONT.

RES. & FLOUR MILL OF **J.J. CARRUTHERS**, CREEMORE, NOTTAWASAGA TP., ONT.



"CAMPER DOWN FARM" RES. OF **DAVID NICOL**, CON. 7, LOT 2, NOTTAWASAGA TP. ONT.



RES. OF **D.E. BUIST**, NOTTAWA, NOTTAWASAGA TP. ONT.



"SHAMROCK HOUSE" RESIDENCE OF **J.R. COFFEY**, CON. 1, LOT 10, NOTTAWASAGA TP., ONT.



"EVERETT FARM" CONTAINING 300 ACRES. PROPERTY OF **JOHN SMITH**, CON. 7, LOT 10, TOSSORONTIO TP. ONT.

94 95

Longitude West from Greenwich 84 83 82 81 80 79 78 77 76 75 74 73 72

47 46 45 44 43 42

A L G O M A

NORTHUMBERLAND

PRINCE EDWARD

L A K E O N T A R I O

L A K E E R I E

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND

Derived from the Results of

THE CANADIAN GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

and from the Labors of

DR. J.W. DAWSON, PROFESSORS JAMES ROBB, J.B. JUKES AND OTHERS.

PUBLISHED ORIGINALLY IN 1866,

BY

SIR W.E. LOGAN, F.R.S., ETC.

Late Director of the Geological Survey of Canada

SHEET No 3.

Wm. E. Logan F.R.S., F.G.S.

Director of the Geological Survey of Canada

Scale 1:1584000

Longitude West from Greenwich 82 81 80 79 78 77 76 75 74 73

EXPLANATION OF THE COLORS.

8	*Trenton*	14	*Guelph*
7	*Birdseye & Black River*	13	*Niagara*
6a	*Chazy*	12	*Clinton*
6	*Sillery*	11	*Medina & Oneida*
5b	*Lauzon*	10	*Hudson River*
5a	*Lévis*	9	*Utica*
5	*Calciferous*	28	*Tertiary*
4	*Potsdam*	27	*Cretaceous*
3	*Huronian*	26	*Trias*
2	*Upper Laurentian or Labrador*	25	*Permian?*
1	*Lower Laurentian*	24	*Upper Carboniferous limestone*
19	*Chemung & Portage*	23	*Coal Measures*
18	*Hamilton*	22	*Bonaventure*
17	*Corniferous & Oriskany*	21	*Lower Carboniferous limestone*
16	*Lower Helderberg*	20	*Oldred*
15	*Onondaga*	1	*Greenstone*
		g	*Granite &c*



Wm Bennett,
Tecumseth Tp.



Mrs. Wm Fletcher,
Alliston.



Wm Fletcher [Deceased]
1st Settler at Alliston.



James Beard, Jarratts Cors.
One of Original Settlers of Oro Tp.



Archibald Colquhoun [Deceased]
Mansfield P.O.



Mahlon Srigley, Innisfil.
One of Original Settlers.



NICOLSTON PROPERTY OF JOHN NICOL, ESSA TP., ONT.



RESIDENCE & MILLS OF GEORGE FLETCHER, ESSA TP., ONT.

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND

Derived from the Results of

THE CANADIAN GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

and from the Labors of

Dr. J.W. DAWSON, Professors JAMES ROBB, J.B. JUKES and Others.

PUBLISHED ORIGINALLY IN 1866,

BY

SIR W.E. LOGAN, F.R.S., &c.

Late Director of the Geological Survey of Canada.

SHEET N°2

Sir W.E. Logan F.R.S., F.G.S.

Director of the Geological Survey of Canada.

Scale 1/1584000

EXPLANATION OF THE COLORS.

8 *Trenton*	19 *Chemung & Portage*	28 *Tertiary*
7 *Birdseye & Black River*	18 *Hamilton*	27 *Cretaceous*
6a *Chazy*	17 *Corniferous & Oriskany*	26 *Trias*
6 *Sillery*	16 *Lower Helderberg*	25 *Permian*
5b *Lauzon*	15 *Onondaga*	24 *Upper Carboniferous limestone*
5a *Levis*	14 *Guelph*	23 *Coal Measures*
5 *Calciferous*	13 *Niagara*	22 *Bonaventure*
4 *Potsdam*	12 *Clinton*	21 *Lower Carboniferous limestone*
3 *Huronian*	11 *Medina & Oneida*	20 *Old red*
2 *Upper Laurentian or Labrador*	10 *Hudson River*	1 *Greenstone*
1 *Lower Laurentian*	9 *Utica*	g *Granite &c.*

Longitude West from Greenwich.

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF NEWFOUNDLAND

FROM THE Geological Map of Canada

Explanation of Colors FOR NEWFOUNDLAND.

23	Upper Coal Measures	Carboniferous	5	Calciferous	
22	Lower Coal Measures	Carboniferous	4	Potsdam	
18–20	Gaspé sand-stones etc.	Devonian	PS	Primordial Silurian	
17	Do	Devonian	3	Huronian	
13	Niagara	Mid. Silurian	2	Up. Laurentian	
12	Clinton	Mid. Silurian	1	Laurentian	
6	Sillery	Quebec Group	t	Trap Intr. or Overflow	
5b	Lauron	Quebec Group	Gr	Granite or Syenite	
5a	Levis	Quebec Group			

LABRADOR

NEWFOUNDLAND

Long. West from Greenwich



J. B. Shirtliff.

THE RESIDENCE OF **J. B. SHIRTLIFF, ESQ**, HATLEY TP. QUEBEC. [MASSAWIPPI & AYERS FLATS, IN DISTANCE.]



THE CAMPERDOWN-HOUSE AND RES. OF **W. E. TUCK ESQ**, VILLAGE OF GEORGEVILLE, LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, STANSTEAD CO. P.Q.

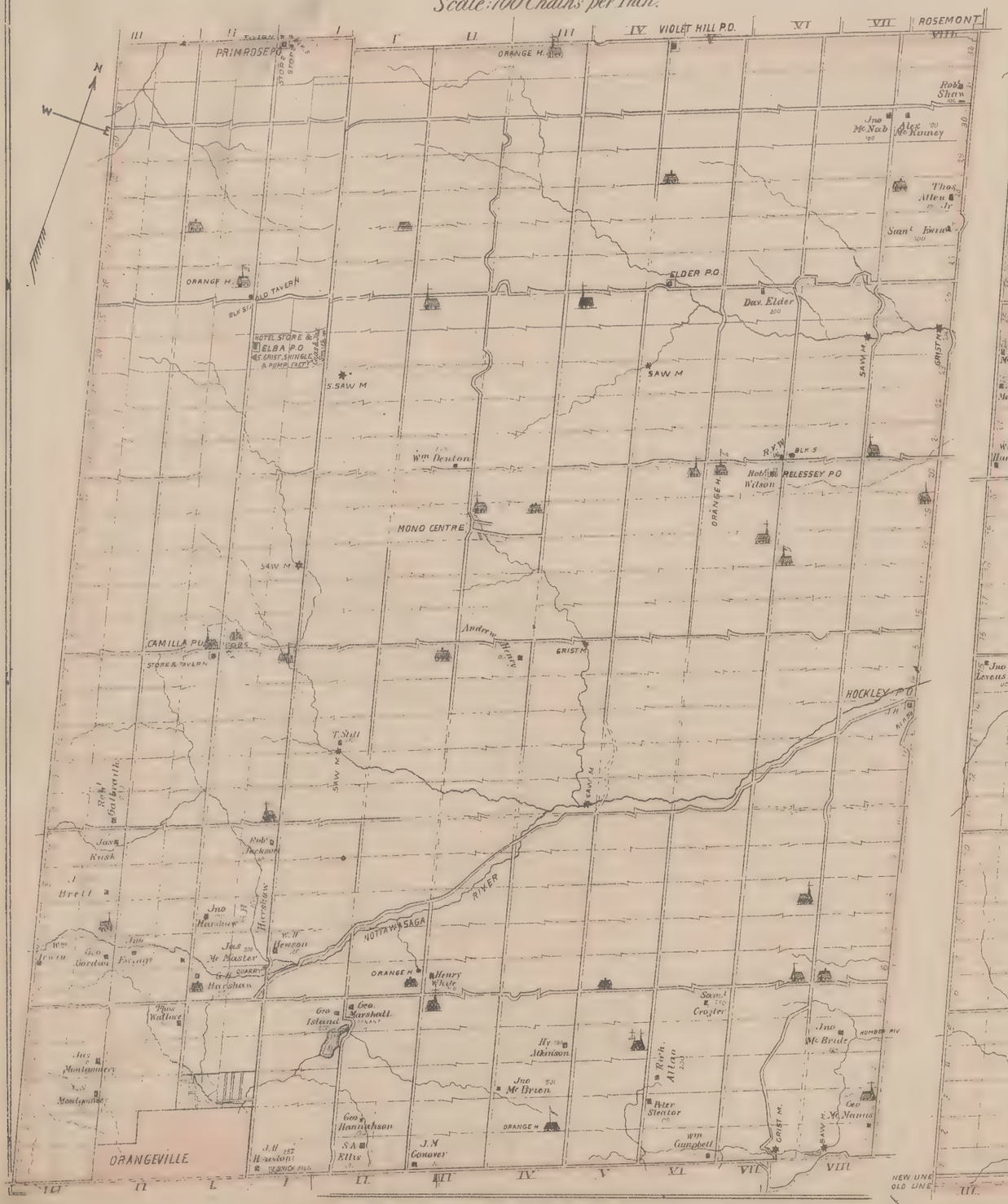


THE RESIDENCE OF **L.E. PARKER ESQ.** EAST HATLEY, STANSTEAD CO. QUE.

MAP OF MONO TOWNSHIP

NOW BELONGING TO PROVINCIAL COUNTY OF DUFFERIN

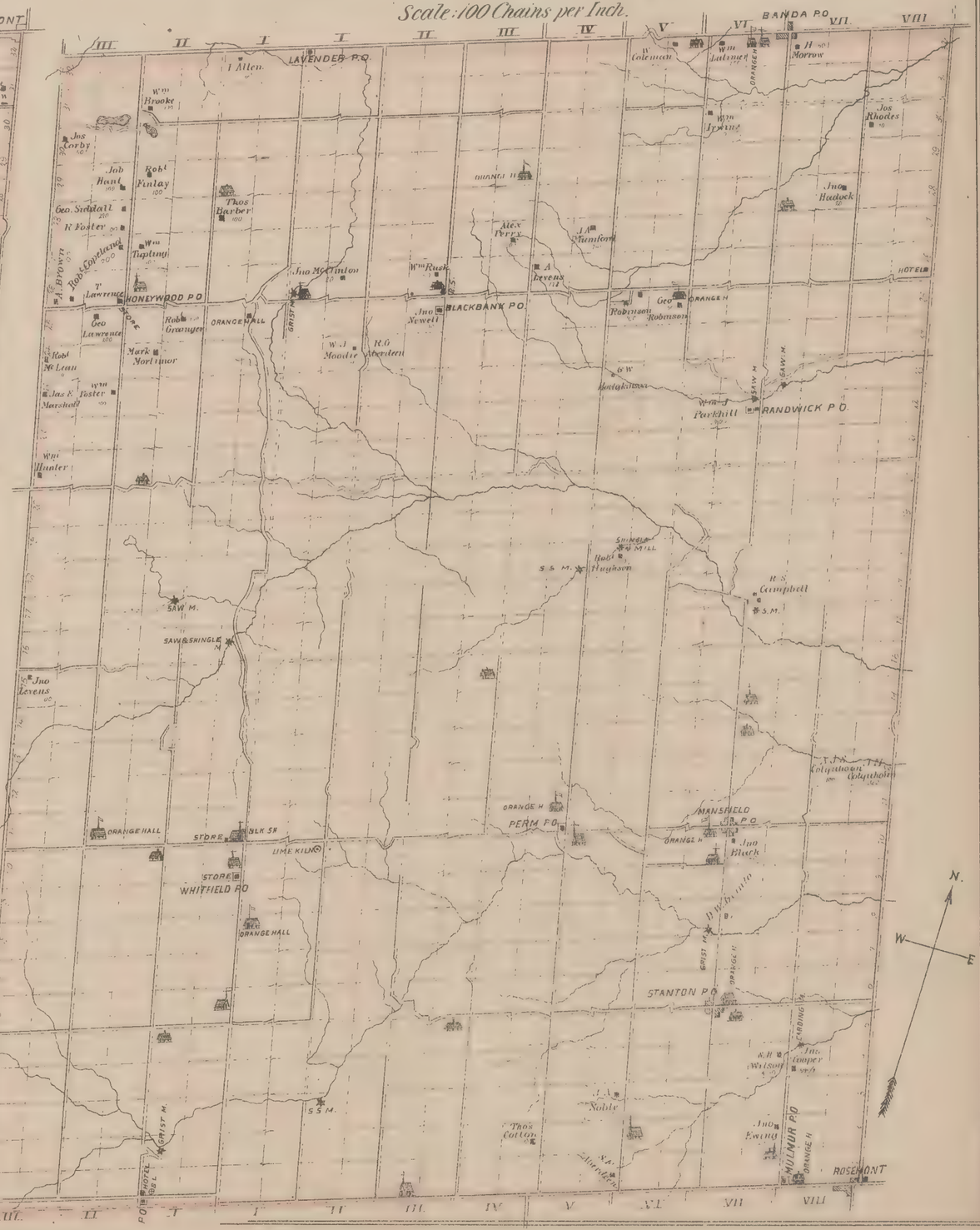
Scale: 100 Chains per Inch.



MAP OF MULMUR TOWNSHIP

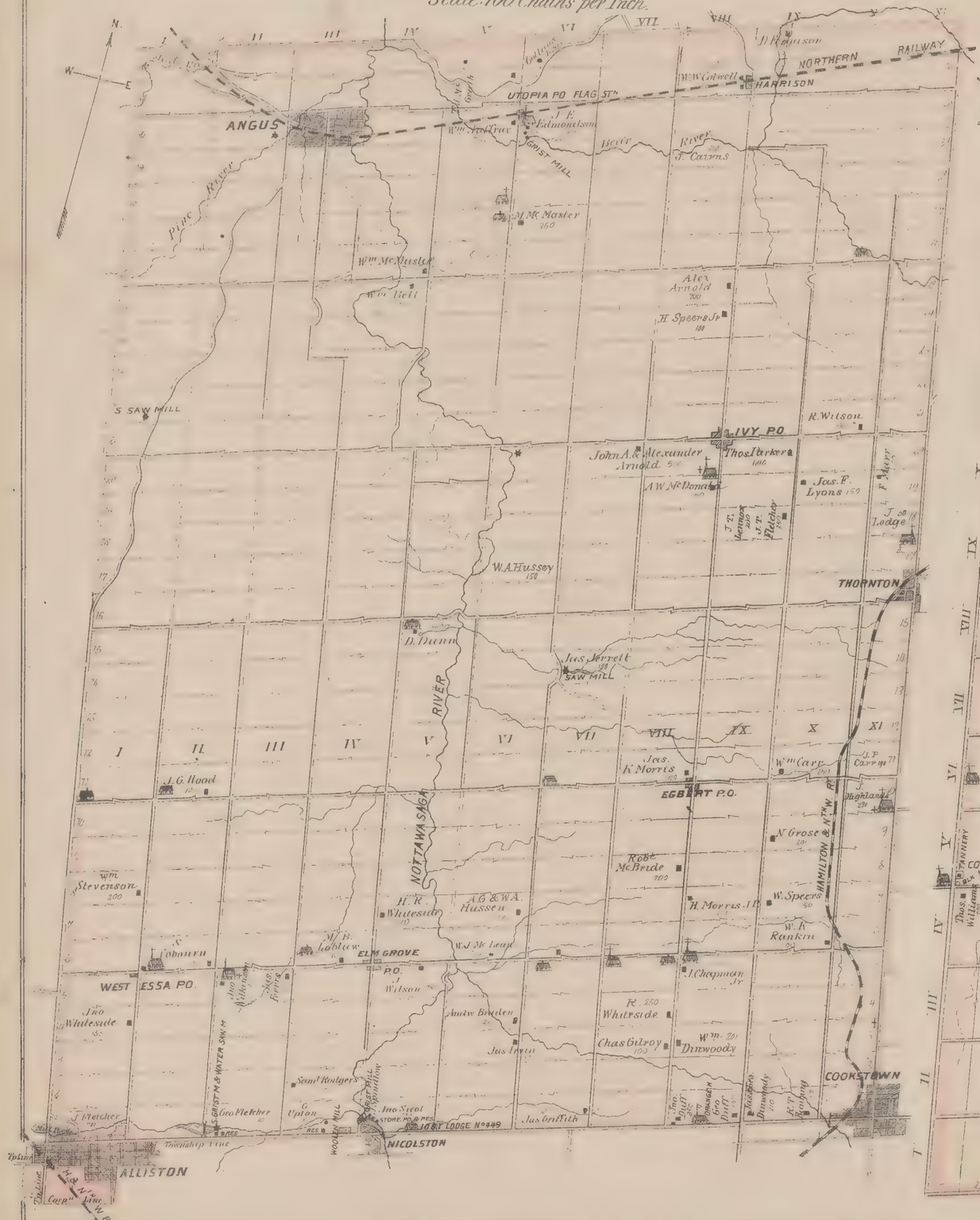
NOW BELONGING TO PROVINCIAL COUNTY OF DUFFERIN

Scale: 100 Chains per Inch.



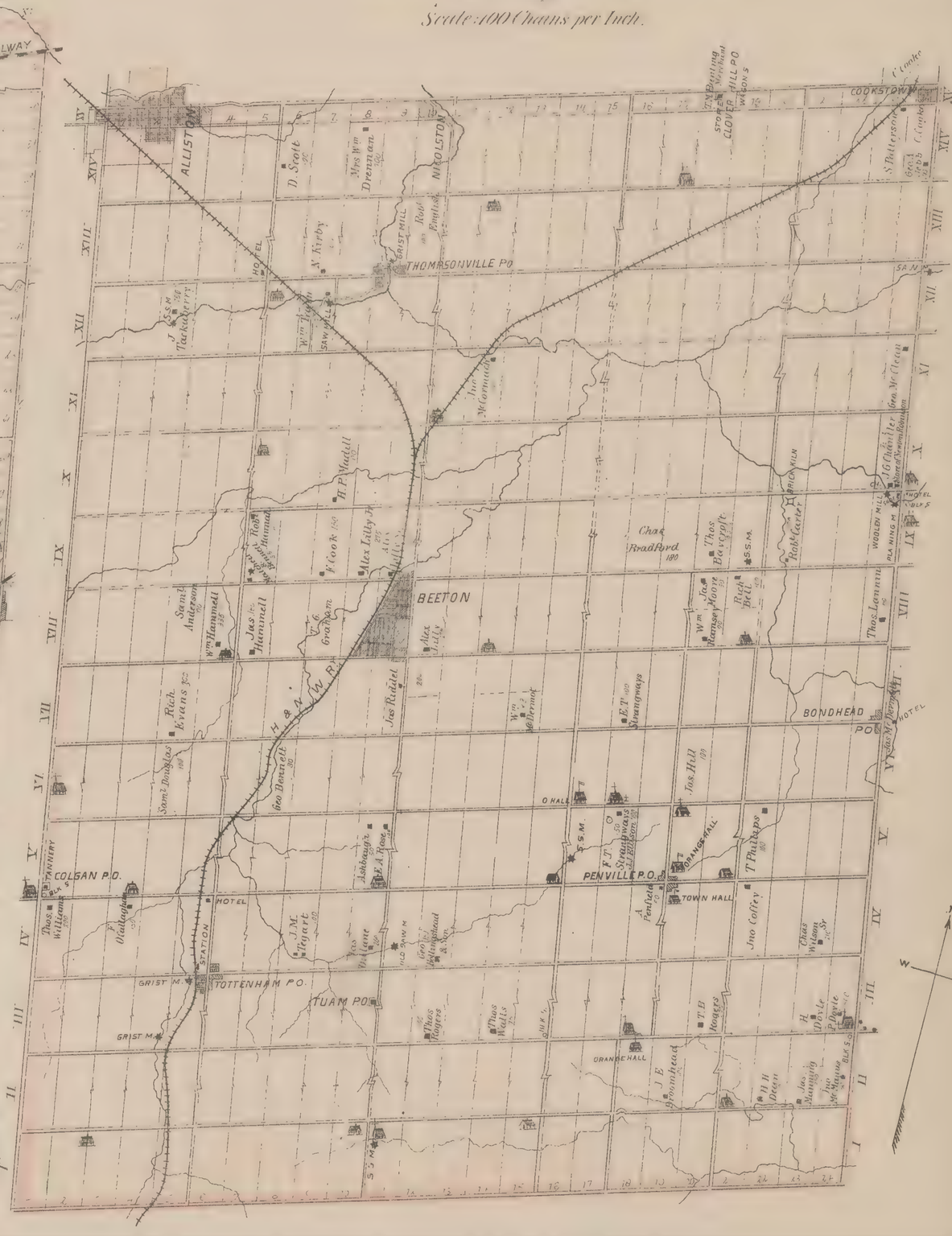
MAP OF ESSA TOWNSHIP

Scale: 100 Chains per Inch.



MAP OF TECUMSETH TOWNSHIP

Scale: 100 Chains per Inch.



MAP OF THE COUNTY OF SIMCOE

SCALE 2 MILES TO ONE INCH.

ONTARIO

NOTTAWASAGA BAY

GEORGIAN BAY

LAKE SIMCOE

LAKE COUCHICHING

CHRISTIAN CHANNEL

THUNDER BAY

MATCHEDASH BAY

STURGEON BAY

KEMPENFELDT BAY

HOG BAY OR VICTORIA HARBOUR

TOWNSHIP OF NOTTAWASAGA

TOWNSHIP OF SUNNIDALE

TOWNSHIP OF TOSORONTIO

TOWNSHIP OF MONO

TOWNSHIP OF ADJALA

TOWNSHIP OF TECUMSETH

TOWNSHIP OF INNISFIL

TOWNSHIP OF ESSA

TOWNSHIP OF MEDONTE

TOWNSHIP OF ORILLIA

TOWNSHIP OF TAY

TOWNSHIP OF TINY

TOWNSHIP OF FLOS

TOWNSHIP OF ORO

TOWNSHIP OF VESPRA

TOWNSHIP OF WEST GWILLIMBURY

TOWNSHIP OF NEW MCCLURE NOW BELONGING TO PROVINCIAL COUNTY OF DUFFERIN

TOWNSHIP OF MULMUR NOW BELONGING TO PROVINCIAL COUNTY OF DUFFERIN

COLLINGWOOD

STAYNER

NEWTON ROBINSON

BARRIE

ALLANDALE

ORILLIA

ORILLIA

PENETANGUISHENE

MIDLAND

WYEBRIDGE

HONEY HARBOUR

PORT SEVERN

GLOUCESTER POOL

SPARROW LAKE

SEVERN BRIDGE

WASHAGO

MINESING

CRAIGHURST

CRAIGVILLE

CREEMORE

STAYNER

NEW LOWELL

NEWTON ROBINSON

DUNTROON

SINGHAMPTON

COLLINGWOOD

STAYNER

SUNNIDALE CORNERS

NEW LOWELL

CREEMORE

MAPLE VALLEY

DUNTROON

SINGHAMPTON

ANGUS

BRENTWOOD

CRAIGHURST

MINESING

BARRIE

ALLANDALE

HEWITTS

VICTORIA HARBOUR

PORT SEVERN

PENETANGUISHENE

MIDLAND

WYEBRIDGE

HONEY HARBOUR

GIBSON

WYEVALE

VIGO

CROSSLAND

GLENWOOD

EVERTON

LAKE DALRYMPLE

MUD LAKE

HOG BAY OR VICTORIA HARBOUR

MAIN POINT

STURGEON BAY

PORT SEVERN

GLOUCESTER POOL

SEVERN BRIDGE

WASHAGO

SPARROW LAKE

LAKE COUCHICHING

ORILLIA

ORILLIA

MEDONTE

MATCHEDASH

TAY

TINY

FLOS

ESSA

INNISFIL

TECUMSETH

ADJALA

MONO

TOSORONTIO

NOTTAWASAGA

SUNNIDALE

MULMUR

WEST GWILLIMBURY

NEW MCCLURE

ORO

VESPRA

NOTTAWASAGA RIVER

HOLLAND RIVER

MAD RIVER

SEVERN RIVER

HORTICON RAILWAY

NORTHERN RAILWAY

TORONTO, GREY & BRUCE RAILWAY

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

N

S

E

W

MAP OF MEDONTE TOWNSHIP

Scale: 100 Chains per Inch.

WAVERLEY
ORANGE HALL
COLDWATER P.O.
D. Broley
Jno Merl'y
S SAW MILL
ORR'S LAKE
F. Barr
SAW & SHINGLE M.
MEDONTE P.O.
STORE
W. H. Trent
SAW & SHINGLE MILL
Jno Brechin
J. Hawke
W. Welson
Jas Blancy
K. Russell
Jos Orton
Wm Coulson
HILLSDALE P.O.
SAW MILL GRIST M. & SHINGLE M.
WAGON SHOP BLK S.
TAVERN
Jas Coulson
TOWN HALL
MT ST LOUIS P.O.
STORE & P.O.
Jno Fitzgerald
J. Martin
CEM.
Jno. Cleland
J. P. Hussey
Wm Ritchie
SAW M.
GRIST M.
STORE & P.O. HOBART P.O.
FAIR VALLEY P.O.
D. Walker
P. J. Connor
Brotherson
Campbell
Q. Dudds
CREIGHTON P.O.
WARMINSTER P.O.
B. Teskey
5 SAW MILL
A. Craig
COURT HOUSE
Thos. Craig
CRAIGHURST P.O.
GRIST M. SAW M.
COULSON
SAW & SHINGLE MILL
Jno Bell
P. Donnelley
JARRATT COR.
T. Price
COULSON P.O.
PRICES COR. P.O.

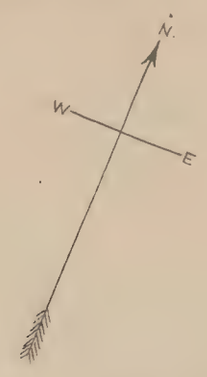
MAP OF FLOS TOWNSHIP

Scale: 100 Chains per Inch.

GEORGIAN BAY
ALLENWOOD P.O.
Rich'd Whiteacre
Jos Trace
D. Doonan
J. G. Dickinson
Geo. E. Argue
Wm Langman
Robt Bell
Jno Armstrong
Thos Allen
Chas Northgrave
Sam'l Anstey
Jno Ritchie
Math Tyrrell
Chas Houlden
Jos Lambie
Robt Kerr
Thos Simpson
Wm Harvey
SAW M.
SAURIN P.O.
ELMVALE P.O.
Jno Ritchie
Jno Tavenson
Robt Dickie
O. Hodges
SAW MILL
BLK S.
ORR'S LAKE
VAN VLACK P.O.
5 SAW MILL
R. Langman
Jos Langman
W. Langman
5 SAW MILL
MARL LAKE
D. Cameron
Jno Wallace
Noah Cotton
M. E. Lawson
CROSSLAND P.O.
Dry dale
Math Lawson
Robt Jamieson
Jas Drysdale
Jno Lambie
Robt Howell
Wm Preston
Maurel McGuirl
Wm Rehill
Elizabeth G. Johnston
HILLSDALE
Jas Dicky
J. D. Swain
G. Richardson
FERGUSONVILLE P.O.
Geo Harper
PHELPSTON P.O.
P. J. Hussey STORE & P.O.
R. H. Pratt
R. A. Kent
Mary & Wm Johnson
H. O. Neil
APTO P.O.
H. O. Neill STORE & P.O.
BLK SHOP
Jno Goodleaf
Jno McLeod
HENDRIE STN.
ANTEN MILLS P.O.
Jas Harvey
R. Jones
Wm Weatherston
H. Robinson
Jas Russell
J. Collins
S. SAW MILL
VIGO P.O.
D. Gallagher
Wm Jillson
S. Bacon
John Bannister Con 1 250
WAVERLY P.O.
Thos French
Geo Sibbald
Gabriel French
J. Craig
WOOLEN MILL
J. H. Swan STORE & P.O.
Jno Laing
CRAIGHURST

MAP OF NOTTAWASAGA TOWNSHIP

Scale 100 Chains per Inch.



COLLINGWOOD
BATTEAU
NOTTAWA
NORTH ESSA RD
HAMILTON & NOTTAWASAGA
NORTHERN R.Y.
STAYNER
DUNTROON P.O.
WARRINGTON
SINGHAMPTON P.O.
GLEN HURON P.O.
SMITHVILLE OR GLEN-HURON
WEBSTERVILLE
CASH TOWN P.O.
GREY MORE
AVENING
DUNEDIN
NOTTAWASAGA RIVER
TAVERN
WOOLEN MILL
GRIST MILL
SAW MILL
GRANGE STORE
ORANGE H.
GRANGE & TOWN HALL
S. MAPLE VALLEY P.O.
LAVENDER P.O.
I
II
III
IV
V
VI
VII
VIII
IX
X
XI
XII

MAP OF INNISFIL TOWNSHIP

Scale: 100 Chains per Inch.


ALLANDALE
PANNETTS PT
GRIST MILL
POLLENDAL
KEMPENFELDT BAY
BEAR PT
BIG BAY PT
ALLENS PT
ALLENS PT
Jno Sibbald
Thos Stovell
Jno Thompson
Geo Armstrong
Wm Pratt
SANDY COVE SP
CRAIGVALE
ORANGEHALL
VICTORIA
STROUD
VIRE P.O
KILLYLEAGH P.O
A. Morris
Geo Thomson
Jno Johnston
Jno Lockert
Jno Gibbins
Jno Guard
Jno Wilcox
Jno Wilson
Jno Smith
Jno Robinson
Jno Thompson
Jno Ralston
Jno Kidd
Jno Parcher
Jno Wilson
Jno King
Jno Scott
Jno Martin
Jno Allen
Jno Thompson
Jno Hunter
Jno Hunter
Jno Hunter

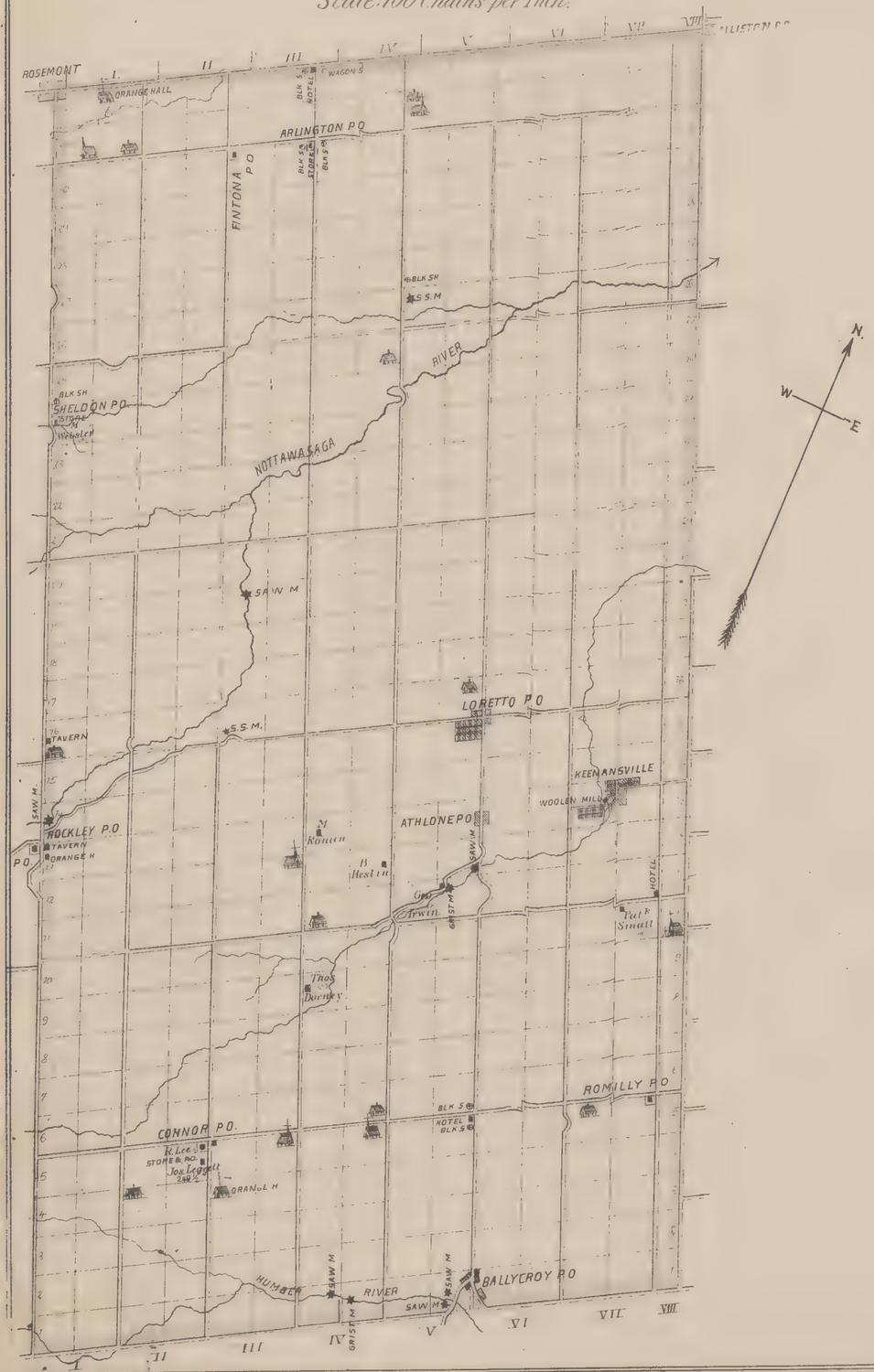
MAP OF TINY TOWNSHIP

Scale: 100 Chains per Inch.

CHRISTIAN CHANNEL
CHRISTIAN ISD
Light House visable 15 Miles
GLOVER PT
MARKS PT
THUNDER BAY
PT TODD
PT CAVEAN
CHRISTIAN
XX
XIX
XVIII
XVII
XVI
XV
XIV
XIII
XII
XI
X
IX
VIII
VII
VI
V
IV
III
II
Lake
Macevs Lake
Lake
Farlains Lake
SAW LOG BAY
ADAMS POINT
PINE POINT
Military & Naval Reserve
BODD ISD
Military & Naval Reserve
SAW MILL
PENETANGUISHENE
Town Reserve
Thos London 100
Patrick London 100
LAFONTAINE P.O.
Lallogans Lake
Concession
Concession
Jas Smith
Mich! Frazer
MACVILLE ON the WYE
WYEBRIDGE P.O.
Sound
WYE RIVER
SAW MILL
WYEVALE P.O.
First
Wm Argue
D. Mc Rae 100
Geo. Clark
6 MILE P.T
GIBSON P.O.
CRAMBERRY LAKE
WAVERLEY
NOTTAWASAGA BAY

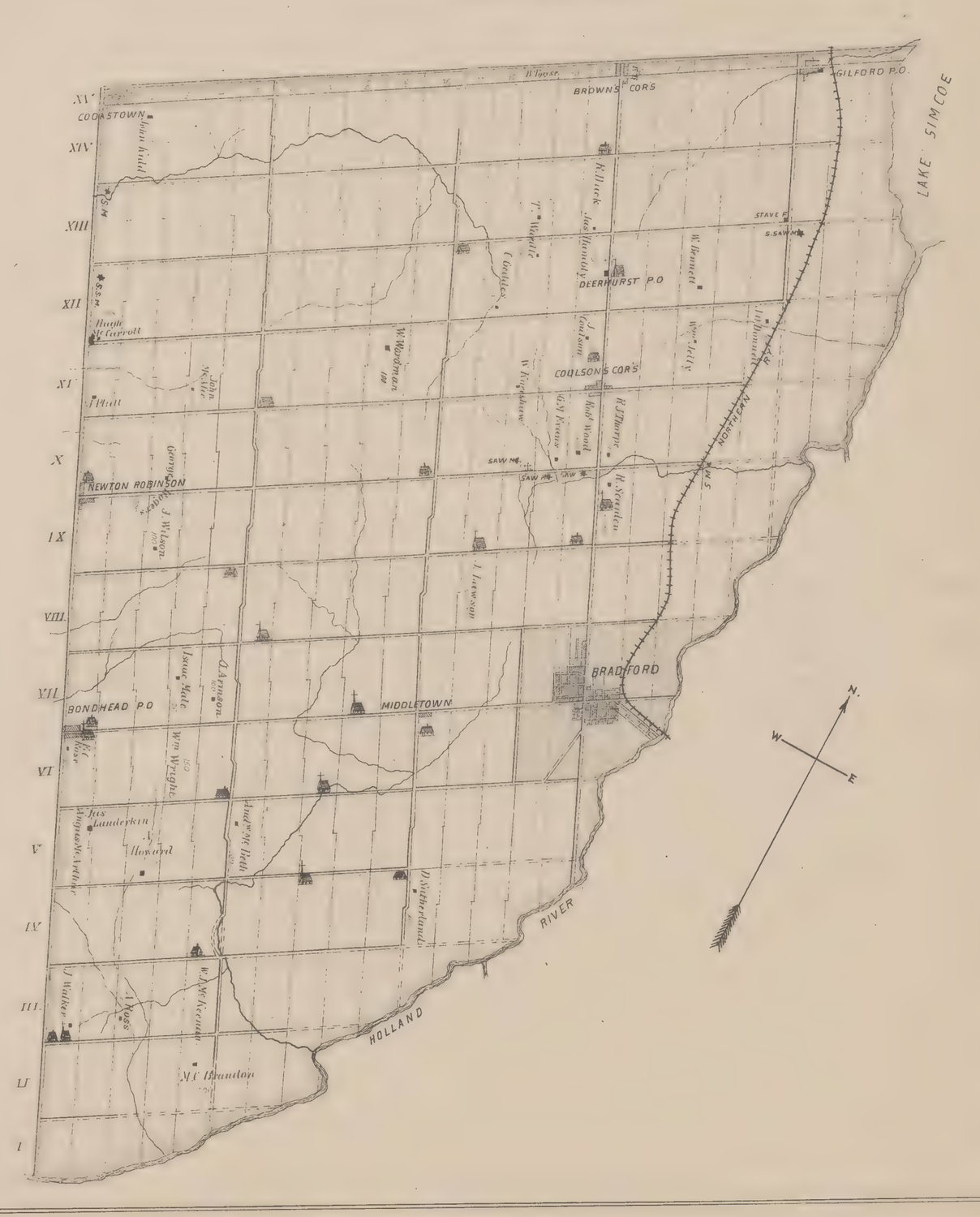
MAP OF ADJALA TOWNSHIP

Scale: 100 Chains per Inch.



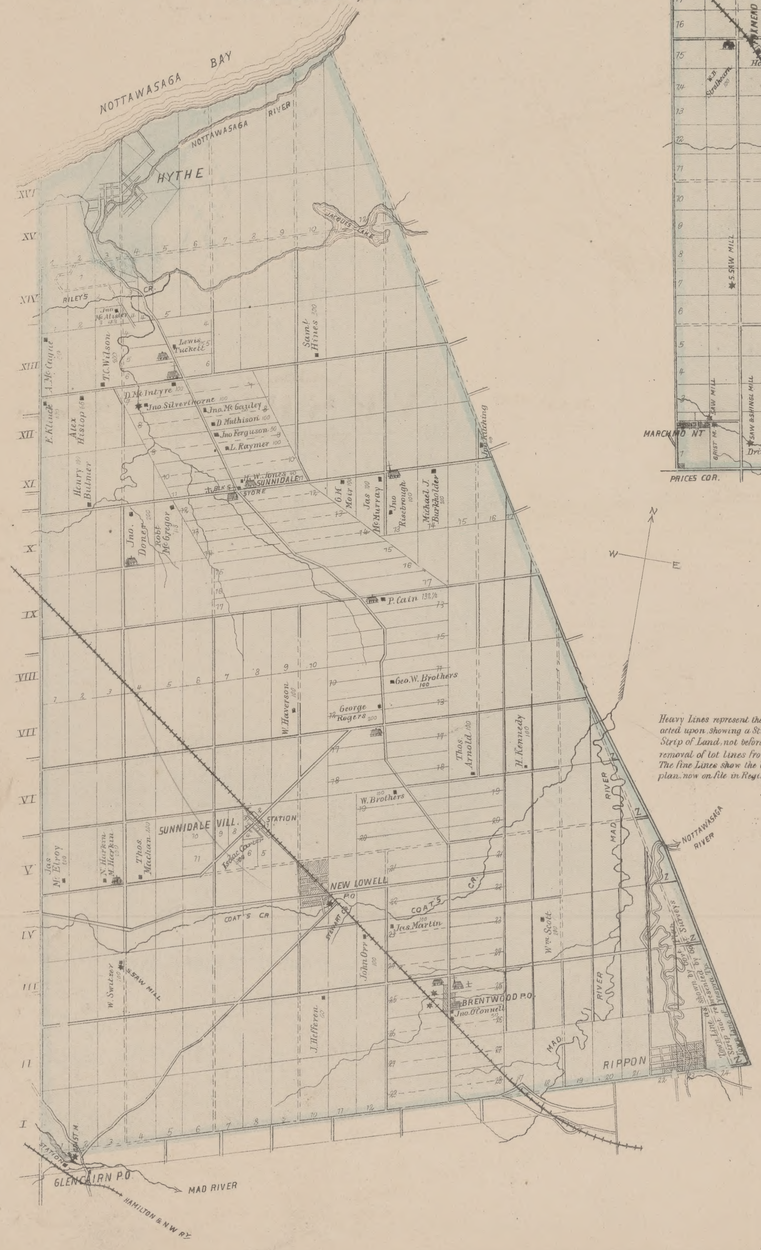
MAP OF W. GWILLIMBURY TOWNSHIP

Scale: 100 Chains per Inch.



MAP OF SUNNIDALE TOWNSHIP

Scale: 100 Chains per Inch.



Heavy Lines represent the new survey now before the Local House, to be acted upon, showing a Strip of land marked Z, being a Surplus or Strip of Land not before represented by any Survey, also shewing the removal of lot lines from the First Con. to the right inclusive. / The fine Lines show the location of lots as represented by old Gov^t plan now on file in Registry Office at Barrie



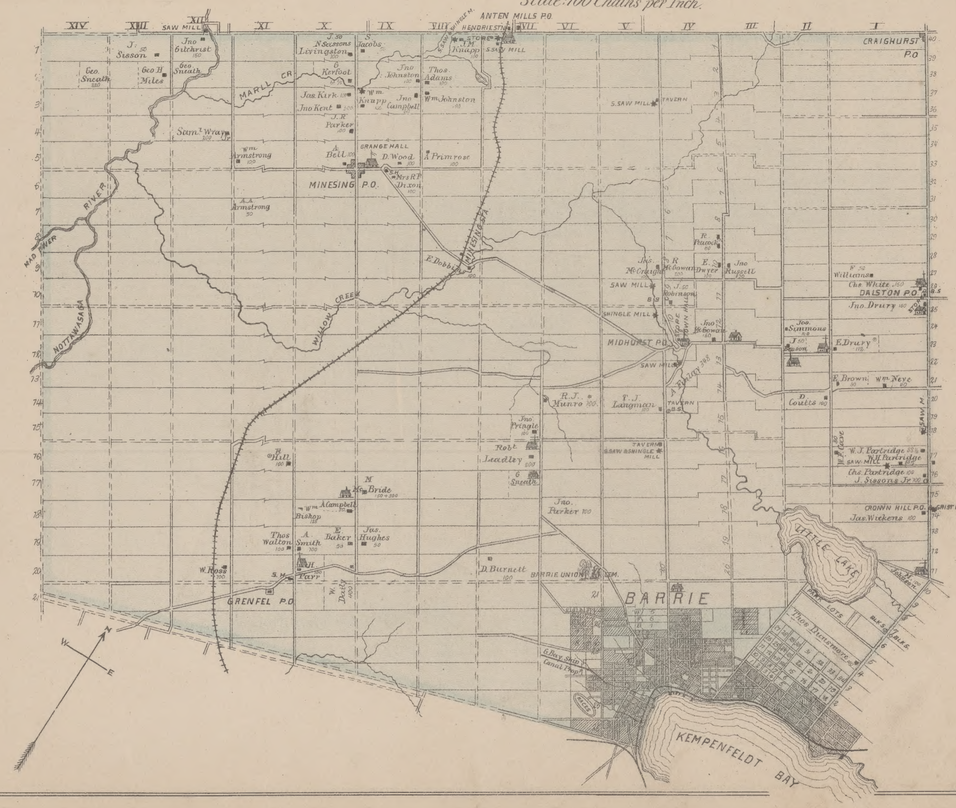
MAP OF N. ORILLIA TOWNSHIP

Scale: 100 Chains per Inch.



MAP OF VESPRA TOWNSHIP

Scale: 100 Chains per Inch.



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MAP OF TAY TOWNSHIP

Scale: 100 Chains per Inch.

MAP OF S. ORILLIA TOWNSHIP

Scale: 100 Chains per Inch.

MAP OF MATCHEDASH TOWNSHIP

Scale: 100 Chains per Inch.

MAP OF ORO TOWNSHIP

Scale: 100 Chains per Inch.